Labor — 1935

Discrimination

Alabama

TCI Fires Negroes Who Own Autos

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—The T. C. I. has a man going around seeking to find out how many Negroes own automobiles. Some of the Negroes denied that we owned a car.

This man had a paper in his hand. He would ask a T.C.I. worker did he ow na car? Also, what model it was? If you told him, he would write down the name and model of the car. The workers asked him what was he doing to do with that? He told them something: He said that the T. C. I. wanted to know how many of the men owned cars. The worker wanted to know why he did not ask the white people about their cars?

It's a fact that a Negro cannot drive a nice-looking car inside of the fence of the T.C.I. Sheet mill and maintain his job. The bosses will tell himthat he has got rich, and don't need to work.

Negroes Paid Less In T.C.I. Mill

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—There are some machines in the sheet mill that one Negro works in among three white men: This Negro man works 15 minutes with each white man, which makes each white man get 30 minutes rest while the Negro man is still going.

This Negro that is doing this work is only getting $6.25 per 8 hours and that's on average tonnage, and the same white men average from $17 to $20 each per 8 hours. That's the difference between the Negro wage and the white wage in the sheet-mill of the T. C. I.

Then, too, the Negroes are taught to be quiet and join the company union, and not the A. F. of L. union. And on the other hand he is taught to be aware of the Communist Party, because it says equal right. This they know: that equal rights would mean $17 to $20 for the Negro too.

Labor-1935

Discrimination.

Connecticut

SEGREGATION ON FARM

Negroes Brought to Connecticut Tobacco Plantation to Work at Lower Pay

By a Tobacco Worker Correspondent

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, Conn. — The Clark Brothers tobacco plantation in Windsor is one of the worst plantations in these parts.

They only employ Negroes from the South, paying them between twenty-five and fifty cents less per day than the other plantations pay their workers.

They are also forced to work at least one hour more a day than the white workers on other plantations.

The scheme used by the Clark Brothers is to send a bus or train ticket to Negro students in the South with whom they have contact. After these boys get here they have to work a week and more to pay for their fare. Many times these fellows are left stranded here after the season is over because they have not earned enough through the season for their fare back South.

Another idea of the bosses in employing Negroes from the South is to foster hatred among the Negroes and the whites. This is being done to disrupt organization and forestall strikes.

The need for unity among the Negro and white tobacco workers must become the keynote of organization of all the workers if they are to be successful.

We must organize now into a strong union before the main body of workers get in for the harvesting, if we are to get better conditions and higher wages this summer. For further information write to the Daily Worker.

Labor - 1935

Discrimination.

BUREAU JOB PROMOTIONS PROBED

Director Tells N.A.A.C.P. Situation Had Haunted Him For Sometime

3-23-35

Charges that white girls in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had been promoted over colored girls whose length of service was longer were investigated by a special committee from the N.A.A.C.P. composed of Mrs. Virginia Richardson McGuire, president; A. S. Pinkett, secretary and C. F. Brown, chairman of the Civil Service Committee, early this week.

Conferring with Alvin Hall, director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, the committee was told that the situation resulted from a "promise" made to certain white employees in 1929.

At that time, said the director, a change was being made from large to small paper bills, and with the congestion of work it was feared that the issue would not appear on time. Consequently, he explained, certain employees were taken from the press room to do this special work, with the understanding that they would be given priority over the other girls in the matter of promotion.

Promised Priority

The girls, selected by the personnel directors of the several divisions, were all white. The director stated that the situation "had haunted him" ever since, but there were still a number of girls to whom this promise had been made, who had not yet received the promised promotion.

Mr. Hall further stated that frequent complaints had been made to him because of this error from white as well as colored employees, and assured the committee that such an occurrence would not happen again.

Not Satisfied

Because the girls so discriminated against still have no redress, some members of the committee are not satisfied with the results of the conference.

Further investigation will probably be made, and the matter taken before the Civil Service Commission and the House Civil Service Committee, of which Congressman Sirovich, New York, is chairman.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 10 1935

A. F. OF L. WARNED ON BAR TO NEGROES

Federation Committee Is Told That Discrimination Will Turn 1,500,000 to Red Unions.

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED

Leaders of Race Stress Need for Disciplining Locals That Draw the Color Line.

By LOUIS STARK.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A warning that 1,500,000 Negro workers might move in the direction of left and radical unions, organized mainly by Communists and others seeking to rival the American Federation of Labor, if federation unions continued to discriminate against Negroes, was conveyed in testimony presented today before a special committee at federation headquarters.

The committee was appointed as a result of the demand made at the last American Federation of Labor convention by A. Phillip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters. He proposed that unions barring Negroes be disciplined and that the federation send Negro organizers to form unions among Negro workers.

Warns of Union Setback.

Reginald J. Johnson of the National Urban League told the committee that strong movements toward "dual" unions, company unions and anti-A. F. of L. unions among Negro workers might attain headway if federation unions barred Negroes and if so that the movement for trade union work among the Negro race would be set back a decade.

If the A. F. of L. was sincere in its oft-repeated resolutions and pronouncements that it opposed a color bar, he said, it must take immediate action.

After speaking of "the futility of resolution passing" and rehearing the resolutions favoring Negro organizations adopted by the federation since 1917, the witness insisted that unions that kept out Negroes should be expelled by the federation. He also suggested appointment of Negro organizers by the federation and a campaign of education among Negroes for trade union aims.

It was the unwillingness of local and international unions to accept Negroes rather than the refusal of Negroes to join unions that was responsible for the small number of colored workers in the unions, according to Mr. Johnson. He told of the difficulties met with by Negro brickmasons who had tried to reaffiliate with the Bricklayers Union in Atlanta in 1932.

Ultimately these applicants were fined $1,000 each on a pretext and it took a year for this illegal action to be rescinded and a charter granted to the Negro bricklayers, he charged.

Negroes who tried to enter a local of the painters' union in Atlanta, according to Mr. Johnson, were told that their leader was a Communist. They withdrew the leader and then again applied. This time, he said, they were informed by the District Council of the Painters' Unions that the hod-carriers were forming a union and that their members should apply to that organization.

The applicants responded that they were skilled painters and not hod-carriers. Then the secretary of the International Painters Brotherhood suggested that they send the usual $15 fee to accompany the request for a local union charter. This they did and a charter was refused, the witness explained.

John B. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, divided the A. F. of L. unions into several groups as far as the color bar was concerned. He said that unions that had an outright bar against Negroes were the Sleeping Car Conductors, the Railway Mail Association, Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, the Machinists, Boilermakers, Railway Clerks and Telegraphers.

Excluded by Indirect Means.

Exclusion of Negroes by indirect means was carried on, he said, by the blacksmiths, the railway car men, the seamen and rural letter carriers. The unions that organized separate local unions for Negroes were the bookbinders, elevator conductors, hotel and restaurant workers, oil workers, painters, American Federation of Teachers, United Textile Workers and Tobacco Workers.

Mr. Davis suggested that the following program be adopted:

End for all time color bars in union constitutions.

End creation of separate locals for Negroes.

Place A. Phillip Randolph as the Negro representative on the Federation's executive council.

Name a Negro organizer for Negro workers.

Begin an educational campaign among black and white workers to the end that both be convinced there could be no strong trade union movement until both races were organized for joint action.

The committee taking the testimony consisted of J. W. Garvey, hod carriers; John Brophy, miners; T. C. Carroll, maintenance of way; J. L. Hanks, barbers, and J. E. Rooney, plasterers.

The committee will report to the federation's executive council.

Trickery Used to Bar Workers from A. F. of L. Unions

Afro-American
Philadelphia
Penn.
7-13-35

Committee Is Told that Color Ban Will Cause Opposing Bodies.

Baltimore

WITNESSES SUGGEST IMMEDIATE ACTION

Cite Examples of Ruses Employed by Locals.

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—Exposures of the exclusion of colored skilled workers by devious methods from the various locals of the American Federation of Labor were made in hearings here on Tuesday and Wednesday before a committee investigating charges of discrimination in the organization.

Although the probe was authorized in a resolution adopted at the annual convention of the A.F. of L. eight months ago, William Green, president of the labor organization, has just recently selected the investigators. The resolution was introduced by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Randolph in Charge

Mr. Randolph was in charge of the hearings here, while John P. Rooney, white, of the Plasterers' International, was the chairman of the investigating committee.

Witnesses who testified were: John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery; Robert C. Weaver, U.S. economic adviser; Reginald A. Johnson, National Urban League; Howard D. Woodson, president of the National Builders' Association; Professor Ralph Bunche, of Howard University; Professor Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, and James Patterson, local carpenter.

Warns of Opposition

Reginald Johnson told the committee that strong movements toward company unions and anti-A.F. of L. unions among workers might attain headway if federation unions barred colored. If the A.F. of L. is sincere in its oft-repeated resolutions and pronouncements that it opposes a color bar, he said, it must take immediate action.

Expulsion Demanded

Mr. Johnson insisted that unions which set up color bars should be expelled by the federation. He also suggested appointment of colored organizers by the federation and a campaign of education among the group for trade union aims.

He told of instances in which district officials refused to grant charters either to mixed locals or to separate locals. Mr. Johnson spoke of the brickmasons who had tried to re-affiliate with the Bricklayers' Union in Atlanta in 1932.

Ultimately these applicants were fined $1000 each on a pretext and it took a year for this illegal action to be rescinded and a charter granted to the colored bricklayers, Mr. Johnson charged.

Painters Denied Charters

Painters who tried to enter a local of the union in Atlanta, according to Mr. Johnson, were told that their leader was a Communist. They withdrew the leader and then again applied. This time, he said, they were informed by the district council of the Painters' Union that the hod-carriers were forming a union and that their members should apply

to that organization.

When the applicants responded that they were skilled painters and not hod-carriers, the secretary of the International Painters' Brotherhood suggested that they send the usual $15 fee to accompany the request for a local union charter. They did, but the charter was refused, Mr. Johnson charged.

Offenders Named

John P. Davis charged the following unions with outright color bars: Sleeping Car Conductors, Railway Mail Association, Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association, Machinists, Boilermakers, Railway Clerks, and Telegraphers.

He condemned the practice of "coralling colored workers into jim-crow unions for the purpose of paying dues" but denying benefits to them. Mr. Davis advocated the ending for all time of color bars in union constitutions and the ending of the separate unions.

Get No Representation

Mr. Davis pointed out the case of a tobacco union local in Winston-Salem, in which "colored" and "white" contracts were made under the name of the white union. The colored were not represented but had to abide by the contracts.

The committee taking the testimony consisted of: J. W. Garvey, hod-carriers; Joseph Brophy, miners; T. Carroll, maintenance of way; J. L. Hanks, barbers; and J. E. Rooney, plasterers. All are white.

STENOGRAPHERS MUST BE WHITE

Amsterdam News

No Negroes Need Ask for New Deal Jobs

12-14-35

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (ANP.)—That there are plenty of jobs for stenographers in the various governmental departments operating under the New Deal, but only whites need apply, was disclosed this week by Miss Mary Murphy, white, director of the Replacement Division.

Miss Murphy declared that there were many calls for stenographers, but that each one requesting the services of stenographer emphasized the fact that a "white girl was wanted and that Negroes could not be used." Several applicants have been informed that t obe placed in a position a speed of 120 words per minute must be maintained, but investigation proved that few of the white girls can make such a speed and that their qualifications as cited in their applications are not as high as a number of Negro applicants.

Efforts to get Miss Murphy to reveal the names of the departmental heads who refused to use Negroes failed. The director of the Replacement Division countered by stating that efforts were being made to open up a way to handle the situation but to date little headway had been made.

Labor—1935

Discrimination.

Florida

Valdosta, Ga., Times
November 6, 1935

NEGROES BARRED AT STATE LINE

Florida Working Negroes Experience Difficulty In Making Their Way Back To Jobs in State

AFTER GEORGIA VISIT

Further reports of hardships worked upon persons who are being made innocent victims of the state of Florida's ban on transients, going into the state to spend the winter, were made here Wednesday by the Chamber of Commerce.

A party of negroes, secretary J. M. Ashley of the Chamber said, reported Monday they had been stopped when they attempted to enter from Georgia, and had been turned back at the Florida state line.

Officers, placed on the line with instructions to stop transients refused to accept badges the negroes wore, as evidence they were already in employment in the United States Sugar Corporation in the southern part of the state, and a storm, disrupting communication from the headquarters of the sugar corporation, prevented messages from arriving here.

The negroes told the Chamber they had been furnished with medal badges bearing the legend "U. S. S. C.", and numbers of the groups in which they worked. These medals, they said, were furnished them by the sugar corporation when they left Florida recently for a visit to points in this state. As they attempted to reenter Florida, they were stopped and a demand was made for written evidence that they were employed in Florida.

Chamber of Commerce letters, and letters from county officials, stating they believed the story of the negroes, apparently won their way for them across the state line today.

Other trouble from the ban on the transient is expected by police here, since the back-wash of the hordes of transients and hoboes, who attempt to spend winters in Florida very year, will be thrown on the border cities in Georgia, and Valdosta is a border city on one of the major trunk highways leading into the southern state.

Labor-1935 General

Discrimination.

RANDOLPH LEADS FIGHT TO FORCE LOWERING OF BARS AGAINST SKILLED COLORED WORKERS

By CARL REEVE

The fight against race discrimination will be carried into all A. F. of L. unions and Central Labor bodies, A. Philip Randolph, president of Sleeping Car Porters, told the Daily Worker when interviewed at the union's headquarters, 305 W. 136th St.

Following the A. F. of L. convention, we are now working on a program to be launched shortly for equal rights for Negro workers in the A. F. of L.," Randolph said of his union. "The program for fighting against discrimination will be taken into the Central Labor bodies, the state federations, and local, national and international unions throughout the country."

Randolph was a delegate from his organization to the recent A. F. of L. convention in Atlantic City where he made a vigorous fight to have the convention adopt concrete measures to eliminate discrimination against Negroes from those unions where discrimination exists. Randolph's motions were defeated.

"We are not discouraged by this setback," Randolph said. "We are continuing all the more vigorously our efforts to carry on the war for an absolute end of discrimination in the trade unions. The discussions in Atlantic City tend to arouse greater zeal and determination to fight all the more vigorously against this menace of discrimination—menace not only to Negro workers, but to the entire labor movement."

Favors Industrial Unions

The A. F. of L. convention, Randolph felt, was "The most significant in the history of the A. F. of L. While there was no final decision on the major issues, the eleven thousand votes for the industrial form of unions, indicates the trend toward liberalization of the A. F. of L., a strengthening of the progressive trend for revising the structure of the A. F. of L. for a more effective grappling with organized business and for better protection of the interests of the workers.

"The failure to win the convention for industrial unions was no defeat but a moral victory—one of the finest promises for increasing success in the future fight for the industrial form of unions."

The Negro workers have a definite interest in the industrial form of organization, Randolph pointed out. **"From the point of view of the Negro workers, industrial unionism is of primary importance. Industrial unions serve as a basic structural remedy for the problem of discrimination now practiced against Negro workers in various A. F. of L. unions. If the organizational basis is co-extensive with the industry, then the Negro workers, who is least considered and generally ignored, cannot escape inclusion in the framework of the labor organization."**

Advocates Labor Party

Randolph voted for the Labor Party at the Atlantic City convention. He believes, he told me, that the Labor Party must include all workers, **"regardless of creed, color or political belief. There can not be an effective Labor Party on any other basis."**

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Randolph continued, "Are doing all we can to secure the freedom of Anglo Herndon. We are developing sentiment among our men and our connections and giving of our meagre funds to help financially, and we will continue to do so."

"A more intensive fight is now required to secure Herndon's liberation than has been carried on in the past. There is the possibility of getting Herndon released if enough pressure is brought to bear on the Georgia government, especially Governor Talmadge, so that the government there will see that the whole country recognizes that a grave and vicious miscarriage of justice will have been carried out if Herndon goes to the chain gang for twenty years."

"The Negroes especially need to show nationally, their mass expression of wrath and determination so that the country will feel that they are not disposed to be trampled upon."

Randolph expressed great admiration for the heroism displayed by Herndon, now in Fulton Towers, and faced with a 20-year sentence because he organized unemployed workers in Georgia. The decision of the A. F. of L. convention on the Herndon case, while a "timid approach," definitely puts the slave insurrection law under which Herndon was convicted, and can be made use of to strengthen the campaign for Herndon inside the A. F. of L., Randolph stated.

Condemns Italian Fascism

Randolph condemned the fascist attack of the Italian government on Ethiopia. "I am unalterably opposed to war and the trends that eventuate in war. I am very intensively opposed to the raid on Ethiopia by the fascist forces of Italy. This invasion is a dangerous symptom, because if the fascist state triumphs it will hearten and encourage the growth of fascist forces all over the world."

While feeling that it is important for Ethiopia to be allowed to develop its culture and independence, the racial angle of the invasion by fascist Italy is incidental he thinks. "I am opposed to the domination of any people by any other, and especially the employment of war by imperialist nations over smaller countries in order to advance the cause of financial and political imperialism."

Labor-1935

Illinois

Discrimination

Coca Cola Company Fires Negro Workers

Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Dec. 31. — The Coca Cola Company here has fired all its Negro employes. All of them were union members and in good standing. 1-1-35

George Phelan, superintendent of the plant, has bluntly declared that the company does not want to use any more Negro help. New York,

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights here is organizing a protest campaign against the action. The League points out that the firing of the Negro workers is in line with the increasing fascist attacks organized by local courts and landlords and the Hearst press against the Negro masses of Chicago.

Sears-Roebuck Edict Is Aimed At Negro Trade

Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—An order not to cater to Negro trade has been issued by the General Manager of the Sears-Roebuck Englewood stores, to the clerks in those stores. The order, supplementing the traditional policy of the potential concern of refusing employment to Negroes as clerks, is tantamount to instructing the sales people to refuse to serve Negroes.

This discrimination is vigorously denounced in a protest letter by the West Side Unit of the Young Communist League to Colonel Wood, general manager of the Sears-Roebuck stores, and to General Manager Kohn of the Englewood branches. The letter points out that the order is deliberately designed to provoke dissension among Negro and white workers, incite race hatred and race riots. The letter states, in part:

"We young workers and students, who have been customers at your West Side Sears stores for many years, vehemently protest against such action of discrimination, and will do all in our power to arouse public opinion against this, until such time as your stories will rescind this act of discrimination against the Negro people."

Labor-1935

Indiana

Discrimination

ROTTEN POLITICAL INGRATITUDE

Recorder 8-31-35

This newspaper is in receipt of authentic information to the effect that very few, if any, colored skilled or unskilled workers will be employed on the federal government's $3,000,000 low cost housing project now being constructed in Indianapolis.

This was revealed in a recent statement by R. M. Curtis, Severin company, Chicago representative, that his concern employed only union labor. Indianapolis, Indiana

It is true that a specific agreement entered into between the government and the slum clearance contractors provided for a certain percentage of Negro workers on the project.

But it also is a fact, (and a rather unsatisfactory one) that unless they are members of the labor union, just a miserably few colored citizens, whether or not they are skilled or unskilled workers, can hope to be employed on the local housing project.

Thus, we are faced with an unbelievable situation in which the Negro, because he is not affiliated with an organization that will not accept his membership under any circumstance, is being openly denied the right to earn his daily bread.

It is just another case of organized favoritism, aided and abetted especially for the purpose of allowing gluttonous labor agencies to "hog" all the work on this housing project.

Negro tenants eventually are to pay the cost of the huge government undertaking, yet we are not to be given an opportunity to earn the money with which to help discharge a part of this obligation.

The whole setup is unfair; it is unjust; it is unAmerican; it is grossly undemocratic and smells of the stench of rotten political connivance, ingratitude, inconsistency, treachery.

The surreptitious denial to Negro citizens of this community of their rightful share of jobs on this project, has justly aroused the indignations of thousands of tax payers in Indianapolis.

Because competent local Negro skilled and unskilled workers were led all the while to believe they were to be given a chance to work on the project, they have a right to expect the administration to see that they do get employment when it is utterly impossible for Negroes to do so.

The government knows that and should act Now, in sympathy with the fact.

Maryland.

Labor-1935
Discrimination.

White Non-Coms Ordered for CCC in 3rd Corps Area

Afro-American
3-9-35

Major General Callan, New Commander, Relays the Order.

Baltimore, Md.

COLORED NON-COMS ARE REPLACED

Washington Says Callan Issued Order.

BALTIMORE.—Who issued the order to replace the present non-commissioned officers of a Pennsylvania CCC company with whites?

This pointed query this week developed an acute case of buck-passing between Major-General Rober E. Callan, white, commander of the Third Corps Area, here and Col. Duncan Major, Jr., white in charge of plans and planning of the general staff of the War Department, at Washington.

General Callan, who only recently replaced General Paul B Malone as commander of the area while admitting on Tuesday tha the order bore his name, said tha it originated in Washingon.

The order reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS AREA
UNITED STATES ARMY
BALTIMORE, MD.

354-CC-White Enrollees in Colored Companies 26 (2-28-35) HRT

February 28, 193

Subject: White Enrollees in Colored Companies

To: Commanding Officers, Company CCC Penna.

1. Maximum of six (6) white enrollees is authorized for colored companies. This number will be equally divided between selections of the Company Commander and the Camp Superintendent. Of these not more than four (4) ratings of leader and two (2) as assistant leader are authorized for equal distribution between company overhead and forestry workers.

2. Appropriate disposition of the white enrollees will be made in order to insure that none will be placed under colored leaders or assistant leaders. Separate messing and quartering arrangements will be maintained.

3. Any present excess of white enrollees in colored companies over the above number after they have been disposed of by normal attrition will not be replaced by white enrollees.

By command of Major General Callan:
A. P. SULLIVAN
Captain, A.G.D.,
Assistant Adjutant General

Colonel Majors said Wednesday morning that the order did not come from Washington but emanated from the Third Corps Area in Baltimore.

Col. R. W. Case, white assistant to Brigadier-General Andrew Moses in charge of personnel, said that he knew nothing about the order and was sure that General Moses didn't. He added that it must have come from Baltimore and referred queries to Colonel M. Wilson, who finally referred them to Colonel Majors.

Colonel Majors is the same man with whom Clark Foreman, white, former Interior Department advisor, took up the matter of leadership in the CCC camps in the summer of 1933 when the camps first started. Majors then put thumbs down on the proposition.

The attention of General Callan was called to the fact that under General Malone no segregation was enforced in most of the camps, but he declared that he has no knowledge of such conditions—"if they exist at all."

When asked why white men would be allowed to take orders from and come under the supervision of whites only, the general replied that such is a "natural condition."

Rioting Feared

He was asked what would happen if the whites took orders from all superior officers, regardless of race or color, but his assistant, Col. J. C. Peagram, white, interrupted before the general could answer that question.

If white men had to take orders from members of any other race in Virginia and most of the Third Corps Area, the colonel declared, race riots would follow.

Whites Not Objectionable

The colonel was then asked whether race riots follow when white men are placed in charge of other races, and he declared that "nobody ever objects to that."

The general nodded his head in approval at these words, and asserted that the army could not be held responsible for the prejudices that make certain things a part of the CCC camps.

Both men insisted that the reason why the maximum number of white enrollees in non-white companies is six is because whites would soon take all of the jobs if there was no limit to the number of them given permission to join.

Demotions Denied

The colonel and the general also denied that they have any knowledge of men being demoted to make room for white non-commissioned officers.

Col. Peagram asserted that the mountainous sections of Virginia and Pennsylvania are always trouble spots when camps with other than white men in them are placed there.

He declared that effort is made to bring about the best condition in the camps and asserted that any misconduct or domineering attitudes on the part of white officers would be handled immediately by effecting the removal of such men.

Heretofore, no whites have been assigned to any of these companies. In making the change, no mention is made of inefficiency or misconduct on the part of the present leaders or their assistants.

Lose $252 Monthly

The order means a financial loss of $252 per month to the enrollees as the pay of a leader is $45 per month and that of an assistant is $36 per month. Whites have not yet been placed in posts as educational advisors in these Pennsylvania camps, but there is strong fear that the new order may be followed by others to effect such a change.

From reliable sources it is learned that there are more than 300 available reserve officers, including lieutenants and captains, the only class of officers being used in the camps. Approximately 6,000 white reserve officers are so assigned.

Labor – 1935

Discrimination.

Massachusetts.

DECLINES TO HIRE NEGROES

Proprietor of Julian Lunch Refuses Request of Committee

Chronicle

Getting no results from requests made to the proprietor of the Julian Lunch at Massachusetts and Columbus Avenues, that he employ some colored persons, the Civil Liberties Committee of Commonwealth Lodge of Elks has picketed the restaurant since Saturday. 2-16-35

The Julian Lunch is patronized nearly one hundred percent by Negroes. On Saturdays, Sundays and in the evenings it is the rendezvous for many theatre parties. It sells wines and liquors and contains many cozy booths.

Boston

According to "Apple" Diggs, popular Chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee, polite requests were made to the proprietor that he employ a few colored persons on his staff. He haughtily rejected the request, and declared he would not employ any Negroes.

The picketing has proved a success judging from the barren appearance of the Lunch last Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Diggs and his cohorts plan to carry on the campaign, and are positive that the decreasing revenue of sales will bring the proprietor to terms.

Labor - 1935
Discrimination

Michigan.
8

TENANTS WHO EMPLOY NEGROES MUST GET OUT -
SAYS DETROIT LANDLORD

DETROIT, Mich. - (CNA) - Tenants of the Hoffman Building are not permitted to employ Negroes, according to an eviction notice served on the International Labor Defense here last week. The action is directed specifically against F. B. Maise, a Negro worker, who is assistant secretary of the I.L.D. Crusader news agency 3-2-35
2162 Seventh Ave, New York City

The I.L.D. moved into its present headquarters, the Hoffman Building, about a month ago. Shortly afterwards, it received a letter from the Hugo Scherer Estate Inc., white landlords, stating:

"It has come to our attention that you have some colored people in your employ. Some of the tenants in the building are complaining about this and as it is against the rules of our building, we must ask you to either discharge your colored help or move from the building".

Maurice Sugar, noted labor attorney and candidate for judge of the Recorder's Court, has offered his services free to the I.L.D. in this case.

Survey Shows Negro People Denied Jobs

Daily Worker

Detroit Relief Board Report Admits Work Discrimination

6-7-35

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—The serious extent to which Negroes are discriminated against in industry was just revealed in the report of the Wayne County Welfare Relief Commission, which covers Detroit. The report is based on a four-month survey of 250 investigators who interviewed 105,876 dependents with the view of determining the number on relief who are employable on PWA jobs, and was written by a committee which included John F. Ballenger, County Relief Administrator.

Although the Negro population of Detroit is less than 10 per cent of the total, 25 per cent of the 33,040 families on relief investigated are Negro families. This despite the fact that Negroes are likewise subject to discrimination in their efforts to get relief. Commenting on the seriousness of the poverty among the Negro people, the report admits:

"This problem is of great importance in that the Negro has not been given the opportunity of employment during the employment upward trend in 1934 and 1935."

No Work Opportunities

The report also shows that far above 50 per cent of the dependents upon relief have had no chance to work for at least a year. Twelve per cent were shown to have gone on relief rolls on or prior to 1933.

Ballenger recently boasted that a large reduction in the number receiving relief took place since December, when the auto production season had not yet started. The "big parade" to the relief offices is expected however, very shortly, as the production season is coming to a close.

Fifteen hundred more on CERA projects received their last pay checks today. A similar number were laid off May 15. The workers are simply told to "find jobs."

Jobs Go Up in Smoke

Virtually the entire Public Works Program of Michigan has been wrecked by yesterday's ruling of President Roosevelt's Allotment Advisory Board in Washington, which declared that all appropriations must be spent in the course of a 16 month period and the outlay per worker, including materials and operating costs, must run to an average of only $1,100 a year. This will confine the public works program to projects similar to those of the C.W.A. last year and will be limited to park improvements, repairs of public buildings, road work and such projects as require little outlay, while the wages will be limited within the $1,100 figure minus the cost.

Among Detroit's projects to go up in smoke is a sewage disposal system for which $23,000,000 was asked, and a West Side housing project. These projects were often referred to by administration officials as the solution to the great unemployment here.

The ruling of the Allotment Advisory Board, hits especially the industrial centers where projects require a great outlay for materials.

New York

Labor-1935

Discrimination

I-C ON PUBLIC WORKS BARRED BY N.Y. BILL OFFERED BY STEPHENS

3-4-35

NEW YORK—The New York State Assembly has just passed a bill, introduced by Assemblyman James E. Stephens and sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, prohibiting discrimination on account of race or color in employment of citizens upon public works.

Under the privisions of this act, amending the present labor law, every contractor obtaining state or municipal work must agree not to discriminate against any qualified and available workman, who is a citizen, because of race or color and not to discriminate against or initimidate any employee so hired, because of race or color.

Five dollars will be deducted from amounts due a contractor for each calendar day for each person so discriminated against. A second violation may result in cancellation or termination of his contract, and the forfeiture of all moneys due or about to become due.

Passage by the Senate and approval by Governor Lehman is virtually assured.

N. Y. Legislature Passes Anti-J.C. Labor Amendment

3-9-35

NEW YORK—An amendment to the labor law in relation to provisions prohibiting discrimination on account of race or color in employment of citizens upon public works, which Assemblyman James E. Stephens has been trying to get through for the past four years, finally passed the New York Assembly, Tuesday of last week.

The measure, which was sponsored by the NAACP, now awaits action of the Senate, which Mr. Stephens feels assured will be favorable. Only two states, Indiana and New Jersey, have a similar law.

The bill states in part: "In the hiring of employees for the performance of work under this contract (state or municipality) or any subtract hereunder, no contractor, subcontractor, nor any person acting on behalf of such contractor or subcontractor, shall by reason of race or color discriminate against any citizen of New York who is qualified and available to perform the work to which the employment relates."

The penalty provides that from the amount payable to the contractor may eb deducted $5 for each person for each calendar day during which such person was discriminated against.

SEEK REDRESS FOR PWA BIAS

Company Refuses to Hire Negroes Near White Plains

4-20-35

Civil suits for damages under the state labor law which forbids discrimination against Negroes because of race on PWA projects were being held in abeyance yesterday as four Harlem workers awaited action by the New York State Employment Service on a protest filed against the American Bridge Company.

The Harlemites, Luther Burton, Joseph Williams, Othaniel and Othello Staley, have charged through their attorney, Edward A. Watts, 2297 Seventh avenue, that they were told by a foreman on a government project about six miles from White Plains that the American Bridge Company never did nor never would hire Negroes. The four men, experienced riveters, had been sent to the project from the Harlem office of the Employment Service.

In a letter of protest to W. H. Langes, director of the New York State Employment Service, 124 East Twenty-eighth street, Attorney Watts pointed out that the action of the company clearly violates the state law and the federal regulations for PWA work. He intends to seek redress under the law if no action is taken by the company or the Employment Service.

David Fine, engineer-in-charge of the American Bridge Company's construction for the Triborough Bridge, termed the incident "unfortunate" and denied that exclusion of Negroes was a policy of the company. He said that thirty Negroes would be employed on the Triborough Bridge project.

The Urban League entered the fight this week by sending a protest to Fred Daniels, state director of the TERA, demanding the cancellation of the American Bridge Company's contract on the ground that the incident was a clear violation of the Stephens amendment to the State Labor Law. The league was joined in this protest by the Union Mechanics Association, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and by the National Workers Councils under Lester B. Grainger.

Discrimination In Unemployment

Crusader News Agency

Testifying before a sub-committee on unemployment Reverend A. C. Powell, Jr., said that the only cure for the employment ills of the Negro is "mass action".

Robert Minor, white, vice-president of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, testifying at the same session told the committee: "We don't want any Dixie solutions. If this investigation closes without a wholesale drive for the end of the Jim-Crow system - then it's worse than useless." 4-27-35

Mentioning Rev. Powell and Norman Thomas, Minor called for a united front of all those who had testified before the committee, for a program of action.

New York Post

Others who testified were: James Allen, president of the local N.A.A.C.P., and Mrs. Rita Roane, Manager of the Harlem office of the N.Y. State Employment Service. Both exposed Jim-Crow in government-controlled employment services.

Jim-Crow Policy Maintained On City-Owned Subway System

By an Independent Subway Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Discrimination of the worst kind against Negroes is the daily work of the Board of Transportation. After three years of operation, the only jobs held by Negroes on the Independent Subway System are those of porters, car cleaners, tile washers and a few ticket agents.

These jobs pay from $19.20 to $24 per week. Out of this pay they hand over $1 per week for pension. This is more than a city cop pays, in spite of the fact that a cop receives $1,500 per year upon retirement and a porter $500 per year after 27 years service.

5-20-35

New York Post

At the time of the opening of the Independent Subway, the Board of Transportation had the complete freedom to hire and fire and the right to run the subway any way they pleased. After one year of operation the men made an effort to put all workers in the competitive class, feeling their jobs would be more secure and the whim of the Board of Transportation somewhat checked. The Board opposed putting the men in the competitive class and asked for a year's extension of the political grab-bag. This was granted by the powers that be.

Attempt to Maintain Spoils System

On July 18, 1934, another attempt to extend the spoils system was made. A hearing was scheduled before the Civil Service Commissioners, Finegan, Ordway and Morton. This Morton is a Negro, which fact I mention because of what happened. At this hearing where the plan was to postpone, if not to defeat, the competitive class which was asked for, 800 employees of the Independent turned up, mostly in uniform. The meeting was put off for several hours and was held in

the Board of Estimate room instead of the Municipal Building as originally scheduled.

After a hearing at which workers from every craft spoke, over 90 per cent of the employees were put into the competitive class from June 1 1935. The 10 per cent or so still remaining in the non-competitive class comprise the porters, tile washers, car cleaners and some helpers. These are made up largely of Negroes.

Campaign Against Negroes

Prior to this hearing a whispering campaign was started to try and keep the men from fighting to be put in the competitive class. Word was spread around in whispers and insinuations that if the employees insisted on their jobs being competitive, Negroes would be eligible to take the examination and we would have Negro conductors, motormen, towermen, etc. The workers did not fall for this vicious campaign and in spite of it asked that all employees be put in the competitive class. Afterwards, when it became obvious they were going to keep the Negroes out, delegations went to see Mr. Finegan, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and received his promise that these workers would go into competitive class. Nearly a year has passed and the Negroes are still waiting.

On the I. R. T. and B. M. T. they usually take men with no previous railroad experience and break them in as guards From guards a number of them advance to conductors switchmen, motormen, train clerks towerment and dispatchers. Practically all the employees in the Transportation Departments of these companies, no matter what jobs they hold now, started as guards and this was usually their first experience at railroading. Had the city adopted the same method of recruiting on the Independent System, they would have had some difficulties, or at least embarrasment, in keeping Negroes out of transportation positions. But the city so set the requirements for these positions that practically no Negroes cuold qualify.

Porters' Conditions Worst

Grievances among the porters are many. Their pay is so low many of them would be better off on the miserable home relief. Negro employees of the Independent System have been disposessed and evicted for inability to meet their rent. Their rooms are usually next to the men's toilet. The rooms are unheated and in the winter months they have to strip off wet clothes in freezing weather at times. All other rooms used by employees are heated and have a minimum of comfort.

Clearly, bad as all the workers on the Independent System are treated, the lot of the Negroes is of an especially cruel nature. I hope some of the porters write in and make use of this column as I have done to bring their grievances to light.

Negro Porters In N.Y. Subway Are Exploited

Porters' Representative So Charges In Probe Into Harlem Affairs

NEW YORK, June —(ANP)—Another stormy session of one of the sub-committees of the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem, was held Tuesday in the Seventh District Muncipal court. with Tax Appraiser Hubert T. Delaney in charge. The inquiry concerned itself with unemployment.

After a charge that Negro porters employed in the city-owned Independent subway were unfairly treated in that they were only paid slightly more than half per day what is paid to street cleaners, doing the same type of work, Delaney asked the witness George L. Cherry, chairman of the porter's council, if he thought the low pay the men received made them shirk their work.

Delaney's question was immediately interpreted by many of the spectators to indicate that he desired to "show up" the workers and protect the city. The crowd became so turbulent that Delaney had to threaten to hold the hearing in private and he was forced to read into the record a statement to the effect that he had not meant to question the efficiency of the porters.

WPA TO IGNORE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGR

New York, (CNA) Nov. 11—The WPA administration will do nothing to eliminate discrimination against Negroes from its set up, Victor Ridder, WPA chief, intimated in speech to 200 white business men at a Kiwanis Club luncheon this week.

"We have prejudices," Ridder declared, stating that "colored people say they are not getting the number of jobs they should."

Asked if he would set a special quota of Negroes to be employed to overcome the past discrimination, he hedgingly replied: "I dont want to fix a quota for any group of people."

Passes Buck

It was "not so much the discrimination as the charges of discrimination that he was worked about, Ridder confessed. He stated that some project sponsors "asked that people on the projects be white people."

"It is much more important that colored groups should realize that this is the case." he said attempting to pass the buck. "No matter how much we do, if color groups always have the feeling that they are being discriminated against here, them the effect of our work here is of no use."

Mr. Rider refused to openly admit that discriminatory practices were carried on, ignoring the wealth of evidence against both the Emergency Home Relief Burau and the PWA.

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He announced that Lemuel Foster and Robert Rosenbluth, white, had been appointed to investigate all charges of discrimination.

Texas.

Labor - 1935

Discrimination.

The Fish Market Case

The Fish Market Case has been lost in the Supreme Court of Texas, and the City of Houston has been upheld by that court in its contention that it has a right to eject an owner of a stall in the city market for no other reason than that he hires Negro clerks. If the Supreme Court of the United States is not asked to review the case, it is now finally lost, but it has taught valuable lessons which if followed, will make out of this defeat a great victory.

The first and most important lesson is that the purchasing power of the Negroes of Houston, even in a single commodity like fish, is something that the mayor and city commissioners of Houston think is valuable enough to fight about. Let us not think for a minute that it was race prejudice alone (although there was lots of that, too) which caused the mayor and commissioners to spend thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money to win the Cox Fish Market Case.

The bait in the case was the tremendous purchasing power of Negroes, which those fighting the case did not want Negroes to get the benefit of. In other words they wanted Negroes to be satisfied with spending their money to make jobs for other races.

If we are fools, of course, they will get away with that. But if we learn well this important lesson of the Cox Fish Market Case, we will show the mayor and all the rest who have been pushing the case that we have sense enough and guts enough to buy fish where we are invited and appreciated; and that we don't have to buy our fish in the city market with people who have thrown those Negro clerks out of their jobs.

Labor-1935

Discrimination.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
September 22, 1935

Negroes Unwelcome In Buchanan.

Thirty Negroes who were laying railroad track in Buchanan County, Virginia, and whose lives are said to have been threatened by white mountaineers, left at noon Friday to spend the weekend at their homes in West Virginia. A railroad official said this was customary but a report from Buchanan stated that the Negroes quit their jobs and left on foot without waiting for their train. Whether they will return today has not been announced.

There are no Negroes living in Buchanan County and the people of the county are said to have resented the importation of these Negro workers. Their resentment is understandable but is warranted only if there are whites in the county who need the work the Negroes are doing. And if there are whites in the county who need and can do the work the Norfolk and Western made a mistake in importing colored labor.

There are few counties or communities in the South where there are no Negroes or where the right of Negroes to work for a living is not recognized. The industrial development now beginning in Buchanan County may be expected to change the situation there.

BACK TO THE SPOILS SYSTEM

Planet

The letter of First Assistant Postmaster General W. W. Howes in answer to the protest filed with the post office dpartment complaining of discrimination against Negroes by Acting Postmaster Clyde W. Saunders in making 42 clerk-carrier appointments to the Richmond post-office is indicative of the policy of the Roosevelt administration to skuttle the Civil Service laws in its efforts to buy, through Federal patronage, the renomination and re-election of Mr. Roosevelt in 1936. 10-19-35

The letter to Mr. Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reads as follows:-

Richmond, Va.

"My dear Mr. Wilkins.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 30, 1935, addressed to the Postmaster General, relative to the alleged failure of the Postmaster of Richmond, Virginia, to recommend the appointment of Negroes.

Virginia
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As postmasters are held responsible for the proper conduct of their respective offices, the Department must of necessity leave the selection of personnel to their discretion.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. W. HOWES,

First Assistant Postmaster General

Of course, Mr. Howes' letter is purely an evasion and does not attempt to meet the issue presented by the protest. It's text is a polite espousal of the spoils system and entirely contrary to the spirit and intent of the Civil Service rules. Why hold Civil Service examinations, if the Department must of necessity leave the selection of the personnel of post offices to the discretion of postmasters?

It is patent to any sensible person that the action of Mr. Saunders was an outright discrimination against Negroes. The efficiency of the postal service did not enter his mind in making his lily white recommendations. Political considerations and racial antipathies crowd all thoughts of efficiency out of the mind of the Acting Postmaster of Richmond.

The postal laws and regulations assign to the First Assistant Postmaster General the duty of "general management of Post-offices, the instruction of postmasters and the supervision of their conduct while in office." The First Assistant Postmaster General conveniently forgets his duties in this case because they conflict with the dictates of the spoils system. Mr. Howes in condoning the conduct of Mr. Saunders, accepts for the Roosevelt Administration full responsibility for the revival of the spoils system which has added more than 200,000 persons to the Federal pay roll during the past two years without regard to merit or training. Back to the spoils system is the challenge hurled by this spendthrift Democratic Administration. How will the electorate react to the challenge in 1936?

Labor - 1935

Discrimination.

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PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

SEP 20 1935

Negro Labor In Buchanan

PROTESTS of white workers of Buchanan county against the importation of 25 Negro laborers by the Norfolk & Western to work on a spur track are not remarkable, in view of the fact that there is not a Negro resident within the confines of the county. Buchanan county people do not know the Negro and, of course, do not like him. We are not likely to like those whom we do not know.

In Eastern Virginia, where Negroes are so numerous, it is rare that a protest is heard from white workers against employment of Negro labor. We are used to it. In this part of Virginia the fact is universally recognized that the Negro is entitled to an opportunity to make a living without protest from anybody, also, that he is entitled to fair wages and fair treatment generally. This attitude on the part of the whites accounts for the excellent relations existing between the two races in Southside Virginia and in Eastern Virginia generally.

West Virginia

Labor–1935
Discrimination.

NEGROES LEAVE JOBS AS WHITES THREATEN

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Sept 21.—(AP)—Thirty negro track workers threatened by white mountaineers laid down their tools and marched out of Buchanan county, Virginia, declining to wait for the single train which comes each day from Devon, W. Va.

Norfolk & Western railway officials, employers of the negroes, declined comment but it was said the men quit their jobs of their own accord.

The crew was threatened Tuesday night by a group of about 200 white men who railroad officials said gathered about two work cars. The white men declared the negroes would be "blown into the Levisa river" if they were not taken out of the county.

No violence followed, however, and the crew went to work in Grundy, seat of Buchanan county, where no negroes ever have taken up permanent residence.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

SEP 18 1935

NEGROES DEFY MOB, WORK

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Sept 18 (By International News Service).—Chants of a Negro rail crew laying a new line into a mountain wilderness mingled with the clang of steel today, as Grundy, Va., turned to its workday routine after a night of fearful suspense that racial difficulties might flare into serious trouble.

The '0 Negro members of a rail-laying crew returned to their posts at 7 a. m. today in spite of twice-repeated warnings by a mob of 200 irate white mountaineers to "leave the country or be blown into Leviso River."

Sheriff A. H. Goff, whose verbal appeals have averted violence on each occasion, said he does not expect any trouble during the day time, but admitted the situation is becoming steadily more alarming.

Labor—1935

Domestic Service.

Negro School Has Large Enrollment

Already 210 Servants Registered for Instruction

With 210 domestic servants registered for the school for Negroes to be sponsored Thursday and Friday by the National Re-employment Service, W. F. Rawlings, manager of the Negro department and organizer of the school, announced yesterday that Rev. J. H. Gadson, president of Central City college, will have charge of the opening session.

Rev. Gadson will be assisted by several other instructors from the school, it was announced, and several subjects will be taken up.

Miss Ruth Tabor, home service supervisor of the Georgia Power Company, will conduct Thursday's class in the art room of the city auditorium, explaining the best and most economical use of electric stoves as one of the features.

Dr. W. K. Stewart, city-county health officer, will speak on sanitation and cleanliness.

Both classes will start at 4 p.m. This is the second of a series of schools to be sponsored by the local re-employment office with a view to better qualifying persons registered there for employment in various fields.

ployment director, Rev. J. H. Gadson, president of Central City College for Negroes, will speak on getting and holding a job.

Other instructors from the Negro college and their subjects are Della M. Gadson, preparation and courtesy; Mrs. L. W. Thomas, cleanliness and dependability, and Mrs. L. L. Brown, personality.

Servants' School Enrollment Large

About 250 Negresses Expected to Participate

At least 250 Negro women are expected to attend at 4 p. m. today the first class of the school for domestic servants being sponsored by the National Re-employment Service in the art room of the Macon auditorium.

W. F. Rawlings, who is in charge of the school, said yesterday that he had interviewed approximately that number and that a number of employers had called on him asking whether their servants might attend. He said that employed, as well as unemployed domestics are eligible for the school.

For the convenience of those who now have jobs the two classes, today and tomorrow, have been set back to 4 o'clock.

Following a brief welcome talk by Lincoln McConnell, state re-em-

COLLEGE GIRL AS SERVANT.

New Jersey, through the efforts of the Young Women's Christian Association, hopes to solve the servant problem by making household service financially attractive to college graduates. Instead of long hours, low pay, irregular or interrupted "time off," the program contemplates making inducements sufficiently attractive to lure college girls into the ranks of domestic employment.

A correspondent of The New York Times explains that Mrs. Amelia Lamb, director of the employment agency conducted by the New Jersey Y. W. C. A., has adopted a voluntary code of fair practices modeled after proposals of the National Committee on Employer and Employe Relationships in the Home that a guild of housemaids was recently organized to support the proposed agreements which sets a minimum weekly wage of $15, to be paid $8 in cash and $7 in room and board. Overtime is limited to twelve hours a week, time on call set at two hours a day and free time at two half days, or one whole day a week. Vacations, the regulation of dismissals, resignations and living conditions are provided. As a corollary, the Y. W. C. A., with the assistance of Federal funds, is conducting a training course in household service.

It is related that last summer in the fashionable Rumson colony, an unprecedented experiment was introduced when a dinner was served at one of the homes. Fourteen girls were employed on the occasion, two of whom were college graduates. The idea has been developed by the Y. W. C. A. of Jersey City.

Entrance of the college girl into the realm of domestic work doubtless will raise many an eye-brow and evoke many exclamations of surprise. It is a most radical departure from that philosophy of the past which advocated and encouraged the education of the youth so that they might escape the fate of menial employment. It is admitted in New Jersey that the average working girl prefers to ply a stenographer's pencil in a business office, to operate a machine in a factory, even to accept a dole from the government rather than work as a housemaid. Nevertheless, the observation is made that the college girl is beginning to find the role of a servant an answer to unemployment.

To speculate as to whether a Negro girl is a member of the class receiving a training course in household service, conducted by the Y. W. C. A. of Jersey City, with the assistance of Federal funds, would be a waste of time and mental energy. In the first place it is hardly likely that the idea of including any other than white girls has ever been favorably considered. In the second place, even if there was no drawing of the color line no member of the race would hardly apply for membership, feeling that as an educated person the type of training and employment was far beneath her dignity.

The movement, inaugurated by prominent women to solve the servant problem by employment of the college graduate, is highly significant. It means the raising of standards for the housemaid, who in the future, if she is to receive higher wages and more agreeable working conditions, must prove her worth and fitness. With the birth of a new era in domestic employment, the Negro servant must not meet the fate of the Negro waiter, who has been steadily losing ground until today he is a negligible factor as a knight of the tray in these United States.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
HERALD

MAR 25 1935

GLIMPSES OF AN UPRISING

Turning for a moment from Washington and the vexed European capitals, we note with dismay the symptom of a great peril, now exposed to the light in New York City. It is a threatened revolt of domestic servants, instigated and fostered by their natural leaders, the cooks. At a meeting in the Women's City Club last week the first mutterings of the storm were heard.

While hoping for the best, we are obliged to examine briefly some of the grievances expressed in this gathering of mistresses, maids and cooks. One of the cooks sounded a thrilling keynote when she spoke of the "rushing tempo" of her average day. The phrase is so neat that it raises a little doubt regarding her more detailed complaint. "Those engaged in my type of work," she said, "live like slaves and work like machines. I know women who have been so strenuously overworked that they have been carried out of homes to physicians' offices." Evidently her sympathies are chiefly directed to households where breakfasts, luncheons and dinner are are the main everyday business. In her own case, it is evident that she finds time for the cultivation of literary and perhaps musical tastes. Hence "rushing tempo," a catching figurative description of her strenuous concocting of soups, "pieces de resistance," entrees, salads, desserts, etc.

More prosaic, but not less to the point, was the brief plea of a Negro representative of the housemaid group. She, too, judging by her language, has a knack for solid exposition. It was her contention that, in the line of domestic service, broken verbal agreements would characterize many employer-employe relationships until written contracts became mandatory. "The general worker," she added, "should have either one whole day to herself or two half days. Furthermore, she should be given one or two hours every day to do the most unrighteous thing a maid can do—lie down.

It may be treading on delicate ground to survey, even briefly, the grievances aired in that symposium in the metropolitan Women's City Club. But it can do no harm to advise prudent mistresses that a "rushing tempos" in the kitchen may be a danger signal.

Washwomen Training At Zion Hill Baptist

Fancy ironing, removal of spots and stains, washing and general laundry practice in the latest approved methods are being taught this week at Zion Hill Baptist church where the washwomen's division of the National Association of Domestic Employes is in assembly, meeting nightly at 8 o'clock.

Theory and methods for cooks also are being taught those in attendance along with working demonstrations for maids and other domestic servants. A. A. Hebert is president of the national association, with headquarters here.

Organizing Servants

Heywood Broun's article on organizing servants into labor unions is reprinted in part in this edition of the AFRO-AMERICAN from the Nation of May 29.

It was probably suggested to him because newspaper men, like servants, have no hours and the tradition is that their work is never done.

Mr. Broun essayed the task of organizing newspaper reporters and editors into a guild this year and although he has been in some tight spots, his experiences convince him that newspaper men still have some advantages over house servants.

He found out that when an article is missing around the house, a servant is fired.

Servants are the only employees whose belongings are illegally ransacked before they are allowed to leave.

The servant who "lives in," naturally puts in 24 hours a day.

A dignified worker finds herself under the necessity of being called by her Christian name and bawled out by someone who is a mere stranger.

Because many colored people work in domestic service, we have developed an irresponsible and thoughtless element among the white race who treat all colored people as domestics and we have developed a small group of colored people who accept an inferior public status without complaint, because they must submit in their working hours to indignities and humiliations heaped upon no other class of America's working people.

It is hard to see how this New Deal—this plan for unionizing all crafts, and this economic unrest—can touch all workers except the servant.

Servants will have to fall in line because the rest of us are not safe until the humblest worker is organized, too. It's our job to point out to them that they are workers first and servants second.

'School for Janitors' Taught at Haverford By Students for Negroes on Campus Staff

Special to THE N

HAVERFORD, Pa., March 30.—Haverford College's first "School for Janitors," in which are enrolled the eleven men employed on the campus in janitorial capacity, has aroused such keen interest that the "student body" has petitioned Dean H. Tathall Brown, Jr., for a continuation of the classes next Fall.

Since only one of the janitors, all of whom are Negroes, is a high school graduate, no attempt has been made to force higher education upon them. Attending classes in arithmetic, grammar and some more advanced subjects, however, they have exhibited a "thirst for knowledge" which has surprised some of their undergraduate instructors.

"They seem far more anxious to learn, indeed, than some of the boys who have been sent to Haverford for that purpose," one of the volunteer teachers commented.

The idea was frankly borrowed from neighboring Bryn Mawr, and the undergraduates took up the project for "teaching experience" and "social service."

Sidney Hollander Jr., '35, of Baltimore, is credited by Haverford faculty members and fellow students with getting the enterprise under way. He teaches an economics class, in which the only student is Louis Coursey, head janitor. Coursey is also the only member of the class in English literature, taught by James D. Hoover, '37, of New York.

Caleb A. Smith, '36, of Newton, Mass., teaches a class in physics. His only pupil is Edward Wilson, the sole high school graduate.

The class in grammar, taught by J. A. Lester Jr., '37, of Doylestown, is the most popular, with an enrolment of eight. Harry H. Kreuner, '37, of New York, has one pupil in his Biblical history course.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

By REGINALD A. JOHNSON.

Janitors' Training School.

Last week the Atlanta Urban League opened its third annual janitors' training school with an enrollment of 188 janitors, maids, porters and elevator operators. There is an increase of 42 in the enrollment this year over 1934.

The course is divided into eight lectures and demonstrations and is designed for the purpose of stimulating greater efficiency on the part of janitors, maids, porters and elevator operators in the city of Atlanta. The meetings are held each Wednesday at the Auburn Avenue branch library and the course is open without charge to those who have enrolled. A certificate is given those who satisfactorily complete the course.

School for Domestics To Be Held This Week

Employers of cooks, waiters or maids are asked to arrange their employes' schedules next week so they may attend a convention and school for such workers which is to be held at Friendship Baptist church on Mitchell street every night next week.

The meetings are sponsored by the National Association of Domestic Employes, with A. A. Hebert as national president, and in the announcement of the school next week it was pointed out that employers of domestic help, by encouraging their workers to attend the school, would reap large advantages in increased ability and efficiency of service.

The nightly services will begin at 8 o'clock every night from Monday through Friday. Experts in every branch of domestic service will be in charge and demonstrations, lectures and other features will be held each night. Cash prizes will be awarded to winners in contests for the best service and each worker attending the school will be required to write a thesis on her own particular class of work as well as to take part in the demonstrations.

Registration and classification of domestic and commercial employes will be a feature of each session, it was stated.

Peonage Among Housemaids

Editor, Journal and Guide: Peonage really exists in Brooklyn among housemaids of our race sent here by vicious employment agencies in Baltimore and elsewhere under the pretense that these maids will be amply paid, fed, housed and protected.

The truth is—their employers, who are Jews in the majority of cases, give them a meagre wage of $18.00 per month. They are compelled to do general house work, and in some instances to perform extra duties as janitors—are never permitted to see friends, and most times sleep in cellars or basements.

Should any of these unfortunates get wise to conditions and protest, immediately after, their employer proclaims the loss of valuable jewelry. A fake detective appears. He solemnly counsels the maid to remain on the job lest she be arrested. Further, he reminds her of her indebtedness to her employer for transporation fee which can be collected through legal proceedings.

Mindful of your duty as an educator and defender of the race, I trust that you will give these facts all the publicity they deserve, and that housemaids will not, in the future, accept any jobs via such agencies.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ROTHSCHILD FRANCIS

Servants' Training.

Special to The State.

Newberry, July 1.—A. servants' training school for Negroes on relief rolls is being held each day under the direction of Miss Ethel Counts, home demonstration agent, assisted by Mrs. Edna Mayer and Mrs. Mary Ruff and Celestine Martin, Negroes. The school will last three weeks.

NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL IS BEGUN

Newest Project of Relief Agencies Inspected by Visitors at Housewarming.

Macon "postgraduate" training school for Negro domestics was off to a good start yesterday with a house warming at its location, Third and Oak streets.

Visitors were dropping in steadily yesterday afternoon and were met by guides who showed them over the newest project initiated here by relief educational agencies, and served them with cakes, candies, and punch.

A house rebuilt here by the Macon Better Housing committee, and furnished by local organizations, is being used by the woman's projects division of the local ERA as a laboratory training school for Negro domestics who wish to prepare themselves for positions in Macon households.

The training school is under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Morton, in charge of the women's division of the ERA, assisted by Mrs. Willis Hawkins.

Negro women serving as teachers for the advanced school include Jessie Brown, a graduate of Ballard Normal school here, and Katherine Payne, handicrafts instructor.

Course to Continue

Training schools for Negro women who desire to learn something of the household arts were instituted here some time ago, and promising students from the two schools who wish to continue the course will be given a chance at the advanced school, according to Mrs. Morton.

At the residence at Third and Oak, 10 picked Negro women will be instructed in the use of appliances used in the average well-to-do home, and in the details of marketing, preparing and cooking, and the serving of meals. The course will run from 8 to 10 weeks, it is expected.

CALIFORNIAN SEEKS NEGRO 'MAMMY' NURSE

An old-time negro "mammy" fat, jolly and about 50, is sought by Mrs. Stanley Palaske, of Long Beach, Cal.

Mrs. Palaske asked the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to find an old-time "mammy," bandana hankerchief, gold ear-rings and all, for her two children who have been reading books about the kindliness of such servants and want one for a nurse. Applicants must be honest and willing to live in California.

Having no "mammies" available, the Chamber of Commerce turned the request over to the Community Employment Service, which yesterday was reported to be open for applications.

Labor—1935
Domestic Service.

WHITE WOMEN LEARN TO COOK

East Tennessee news

OF MUCH INTEREST TO FAIR VISITORS is the exhibition of bread, pies and cakes placed on display as the efforts of the white housewives. Especially is this true of the exhibits at the Tennessee Valley Agricultural and Industrial Fair which just closed at the local Chilhowee Park. No Negroes had any part whatsoever in this fair and all of the exhibits were supposed to be the work of white persons.

Hence the conclusion that due to some situation, white women are learning to cook. Judging from the vast display of appetizing looking custards, bread and cakes, a large number of them are mastering this art and if the Negro cooks, who for years and years felt that they were the only persons who could turn out a loaf of bread that would digest easily, don't mind out they are going to find it necessary to confine their efforts along the cooking line to the kitchens of their own homes.

Dining Room Help Scored at Meet

Afro-American 10-19-35

CHICAGO (ANP)—Miss Alice M. Dowling, white, New York bakery merchandise expert, told the National Restaurant Association, in session here last week of the various complaints registered by customers against waiters and waitresses.

Her conclusions were based on a question asked forty-nine men and seventy-one women in which she sought the answer to six things done by waiters or waitresses which annoyed them.

Complaints Numerous

In complaint of male customers, thirty-four were disgruntled because they couldn't get more bread, butter and water. Thirty-four also complained of having to wait too long before being served. Most of them felt that they were neglected, and "not being within reach when wanted" was a favorite indictment of dining-room attendants.

The waitresses were scored for standing too close, resentfulness patronizing, hovering around for a tip, wisecracking, talking too much, grouchiness, body odors, bad breath, and removing the menu after the customer gives his order.

Other complaints were: forgetting the ash trays, gossiping or arguing among themselves, being too personal or familiar, untidiness in appearance, wearing too much makeup (waitresses), and rushing the customer through meals by snatching the sliver away.

DOMESTICS' SCHOOL IN SESSION THIS WEEK

Columbus Ledger 10-20-35

Negroes engaged in domestic work are being given a full course in efficiency and service at a school held nightly at the Zion Hill Baptist church auditorium and continuing through Friday.

Examinations will begin Monday and will continue for a period of 60 days in order to allow those who took the mail course offered in connection with the undertaking, to qualify.

A. A. Hebert, national president of the Association of Cooks, Waiters and Maids and one of the sponsors of the school, warned workers in those lines that unqualified persons will be replaced by those who are competent and efficient.

Macon, Ga., News
October 22, 1935

Negro Domestics To Hear Lectures

Series of Talks to Be Made Here During This Week

Greater efficiency is to be stressed at the convention of (Negro) Domestic Employes Association which is to be held each night, this week at the Turner Tabernacle, A. M. E., church, it was announced this morning.

A. A. Hebert, national president and supervisor of the association, will take charge of the meeting each night. Special theories, lectures, and methods, in addition to demonstrations, will be given in every line of service, it was said. Food servicing for formal and semi-formal occasions; pastry cooking, broiling, frying, stewing and steaming foods; food preservation and other forms of cooking will be featured.

Helpful household hints, lectures and methods will also be given for the benefit of maids, janitors, and waiters while laundering to demonstrate the use of new equipment will be included, it was pointed out. All employes of domestic help are urged to encourage their servants to attend the sessions.

Macon, Ga., News
October 23, 1935

Negro Domestics In Demand Here

No Difficulty Found in Placing Trained Women

Officials are having no difficulty in p[lacing] the Negro women who have attended the ERA training school for domestic work, Miss Pauline McKinley, supervisor of women's projects, said this morning.

Calls for a number of servants have been received and filled before the classes now in session will "graduate." There are four buildings used for the women to obtain practical experience and before they "graduate" they receive their most thorough grounding at the model house at Oak and Third streets. At the end of the month 50 women will complete their course and another group will begin on Nov. 1.

Calls for these women who are to finish may be made at the national re-employment office in the municipal auditorium or at Miss McKinley's office in the Kessler building.

Today Mrs. Manita Bullard Dunwody, Atlanta, state director of the educational program of the ERA, is inspecting the local adult schools, the nursery schools and the training classes for women.

NEW YORK SUN

NOV 8 1935

The United States Women's Bureau Now Tackles the Servant Problem

Mistress and Maid Invited to Consult Specially Prepared Reading List and Work Out Own Solutions.

The Sun Bureau,
Washington, Nov. 8.

The problem of the ages, the servant problem, is being tackled by the United States Women's Bureau.

Not that the bureau is daring so greatly as to go at the servant question full tilt. It is using what might be called a lateral approach by compiling a reading list of publications dealing with household employment. Mistresses and maids can pick their own reading and work out their own solutions.

The reading list is mostly made up of material published in the last ten years. References are so arranged that readers may concentrate on particular angles of mistress-maid relations. Thus the classification "The householder as employer," may be presumed to be of particular interest to mistresses, while material under "The household employee's viewpoint" may help to clarify the maid's ideas.

The need of more adequate training and placement facilities for household workers is recognized by the bureau and a section of references on this subject is included in the list.

For those persons interested in the manner in which the individual States and foreign countries have sought legislatively to deal with the domestic worker problem, a large section of references is provided. A list of material concerning problems of special groups—Negro household workers, middle-aged workers and younger workers, is presented separately.

In announcing the publication list, the bureau stresses the gravity of the domestic worker's position at present. Women domestic workers are said to have suffered more from the depression than any other class of women workers, since they had to face competition from unemployed women from other occupational fields who had turned to domestic work as a last resort. As a consequence wage scales are said to have dropped appallingly while constantly increasing demands have been made upon workers' time and strength.

Janitors' Class At Pa. College Grows

HAVERFORD, Pa., Dec. 5.—(ANP)—That the janitors employed at Haverford College are anxious to receive an education, is evidenced by the increase in the enrollment since the class was established last year. In addition to the men employed by the school, several from the township have applied for admission.

The "janitors' class" was inaugurated last year by several members of the junior class, to afford an opportunity to those employed at the institution who desired to improve their educational status to do so and to furnish teaching experience to the white students, who constitute the faculty and operate the school. Eight of the employees enrolled last year and this year, according to the report of President William Wistar Comfort, of the college, the present enrollment is 22. The "students" are studying the "three R's", English literature, mathematics, general science and such languages as French, Spanish and Italian.

Labor—1935.

Foreign.

250,000 Mexicans Have Returned To Homes And Many Others Follow

By P. D. ELDRED
Associated Press Staff Writer

LAREDO, Jan. 5.—(AP)—A quarter-million Mexican immigrants unable to cope with economic conditions in the United States have returned to their homeland. Many more are on their way.

Mexican immigration to the United States has dwindled to the point where it is negligible.

Wage incentives which caused American industrial and agricultural sections to be flooded with cheap labor in the prosperous 'twenties have vanished and the issuance of passport visas has been curtailed sharply, with the result that fewer than 1,000 Mexicans migrated to the United States last year.

A horde of Mexican laborers, seeking a better livelihood than could be found in their own country, had been streaming northward through American ports of entry from 1920 until 1930, when the tide suddenly turned.

The number of legally admitted immigrants from the republic to the south swelled to more than 25,000 yearly during the decade of good times.

The abrupt downswing of the economic cycle in 1930, however, precipitated one of the greatest voluntary repatriation movements in the history of the American continent. Mexicans found themselves unable to compete for available jobs and destitution followed.

American relief agencies provided transportation, often by the trainload, back to the border. From there the Mexican Government undertook to return them to their former homes or, in line with the revolutionary government's agrarian program, placing them on farms where they can make their own living.

An ancient Mexican custom, which makes it a matter of honor for relatives or a "compadre" (godfather of a child) to take care of an unemployed person until he is able to provide for himself, did much to solve the problem of absorbing the "repatriodos."

Nearly 90 per cent of the discouraged immigrants returning to Mexico in the last four years have crowded through Laredo and Juarez.

Mexican officials say higher morale prevails in their country now that the government's program of lifting the peasants and workers to higher social and economic levels has encouraged emigrants to return home. Those living in Mexico have little urge to leave the country, they say.

STIFF ANTI-JAPANESE BILL CREATES STIR IN ARIZONA

Farmers Favor It, Industrialists Oppose It, And the Attitude of Washington May Be a Determining Factor

By E. J. WEBSTER.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 15.—Political and industrial leaders here are perturbed over a radical program of anti-Japanese legislation being pushed at the present session of the Legislature. The bill provides for the most drastic anti-Japanese laws ever proposed in America. It is certain to raise bitter resentment in Tokyo, about which Arizona, especially the farmer element, might not be much worried. But it may also be resented at Washington, which is something quite different with Arizona anxious for millions in irrigation and other PWA objects.

Friction over the increase in Japanese agricultural activities has been growing in recent months, especially in Maricopa County, the leading county in wealth and population. Arizona already has a strict law against land ownership by Orientals, but it is claimed this often is evaded. As a result there have been a number of bombings in this valley. Japanese-owned property has been damaged, but thus far no one injured. That Japan is watching carefully is shown by protests made in the Parliament at Tokyo. The proposed land law will increase this tension, especially as political observers think it will pass before the session ends.

Washington Concerned.

What action Governor Moeur will take in the event of passage is hard to foretell. On most questions his sympathies lie with the farmers of this valley. But informal notice has been received at the Statehouse that the Federal administration is averse to anything that would irritate the Japanese or arouse suspicion just now. Arizona already is in something of a tangle with the Federal Government over Boulder Dam and Colorado River water. There is no disposition among State leaders to cause further irritation with millions needed for PWA projects and relief.

The anti-Japanese bill allows all aliens to "occupy, use, cultivate and transfer real property only to the extent and for the purpose prescribed by any treaty existing between the United States and the nation of which such alien is a citizen and subject and not otherwise." Japanese are not eligible as American citizens and would be excluded from agricultural activities. The bill further forbids an alien from leasing or handling land through another person legally eligible, a practice which valley farmers claim has been prevalent. Any crops grown in violation of the law are subject to confiscation and become the property of the State without regard to any prior mortgage or lien except that which might be held by the United States Government. Violation of any provisions of the bill is made punishable by confinement in the county jail of from ninety days to a year or a fine of from $200 to $2,000, or both.

How drastic is the intent of the law is shown by a provision forbidding ineligible aliens from even assisting in harvesting crops. The harvesting season is short, growers are always pressed for labor and heretofore any one who could help has been used, most of the picking of fruits and vegetables being done by Mexicans and other foreigners.

Japanese Industrious.

The United States has objected to certain classes of immigrants because they were ignorant or disposed to criminality. With the Japanese, exactly the opposite is true. They are industrious and thrifty. Crime is almost unknown among them and Japanese practically never apply for public relief. Considerable property in this valley and near Yuma is owned by Japanese born in the United States. Of course, they are American citizens and legal discrimination would be impossible. But American farmers contend that often property is really owned by older Japanese who are not citizens.

It is a far cry from Boulder Dam to Japan, but the immense structure on the Colorado River may be an indirect but important factor in the dispute. Arizona is battling hard for what it considers its share of Colorado River water. But no matter what amount is assigned to the State, Arizona cannot finance the dams, drainage canals, spillways and other construction necessary for actual irrigation. It will be necessary to borrow the money, and the Federal Government seems the only available source. There are about 600,000 acres in Southwestern Arizona available for irrigation from the Colorado River. So the stake of the State is a huge one, far transcending in importance any petty irritation that may arise over Japanese farmers. Governor Moeur and other State leaders will be reluctant to commit Arizona to any policy strenuously disapproved at Washington.

WILL AMERICA DEPORT THE ALIEN?

WHEN a man gathers his family together and moves to the present economic crisis. Up to this point they have treated foreign country, seeks a job, places his children in the schools and establishes a home, in that place should be all alike, be they citizens or aliens. Now the wear and tear of all his loyalties. No matter what his past affiliations and loves the strain is beginning to tell and there are faint rumblings of for the section from which he departed may have been growing dissatisfaction about the country supporting those must sever them, if he desires to be eligible for the protection and encouragement of the new flag under which he resides. who are not citizens. It will not be many months before There can be no middle ground in this matter because the is now faint protest will be violently audible. There is good initial step implies a desire to become a definite part of the reason to believe that this protest will result in many being scheme of things. denied certain relief measures as well as ultimately deported.

Here in Boston as in other large eastern cities we have there is no reason to assume that the Negro alien will be many people of color who were not born on these shores but in this campaign any more than the Italian, French, have elected to make this their home. Many have been here German, Russian, etc. We bring this matter to the attention for years and have raised families, yet they have not availed of our readers as well as all other things that we speak of themselves of the opportunity of citizenship. Some have main- from time to time, but there is far more reason to pay imtained this attitude because they feel there is a distinction mediate attention to this. We also point to the practises of about being able to say they are not American citizens and countries on the European continent who have already raised others through lack of understanding for America is being to foreigners and say that is merely the handwriting on done for you and that you MUST DROP YOUR RELIEF and Let both of these types listen to this! the wall.

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Labor—1935.

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STIFF ANTI-JAPANESE BILL CREATES STIR IN ARIZONA

June 2-17-35

Farmers Favor It, Industrialists Oppose It, And the Attitude of Washington May Be a Determining Factor

New York Times

By E. J. WEBSTER.
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WILL AMERICA DEPORT THE ALIEN?

Chronicle

WHEN a man gathers his family together and moves to foreign country, seeks a job, places his children in the schools and establishes a home, in that place should be rooted all his loyalties. No matter what his past affiliations and love for the section from which he departed may have been he must sever them, if he desires to be eligible for the protection and encouragement of the new flag under which he resides. There can be no middle ground in this matter because the initial step implies a desire to become a definite part of the scheme of things.

5-11-35

Here in Boston as in other large eastern cities we have many people of color who were not born on these shores but have elected to make this their home. Many have been here for years and have raised families, yet they have not available themselves of the opportunity of citizenship. Some have maintained this attitude because they feel there is a distinction about being able to say they are not American citizens and others through lack of understanding.

Let both of these types listen to this! America is being drained dry with the intense pressure of trying to face up to the present economic crisis. Up to this point they have treated all alike, be they citizens or aliens. Now the wear and tear of the strain is beginning to tell and there are faint rumblings of a growing dissatisfaction about the country supporting those who are not citizens. It will not be many more months before this now faint protest will be violently audible. There is good reason to believe that this protest will result in many being denied certain relief measures as well as ultimately deported. There is no reason to assume that the Negro alien will be spared in this campaign any more than the Italian, French, German, Russian, etc. We bring this matter to the attention of our readers as well as all other things that we speak of here from time to time, but there is far more reason to pay immediate attention to this. We also point to the practises of countries on the European continent who have already raised bars to foreigners and say that is merely the handwriting on the wall.

Do not be the one to have this editorial rankling in your soul some months later as you are told that nothing can be done for you and that you MUST DROP YOUR RELIEF and LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

THE PRICE OF ALIEN LABOR

The responsibility of our foreign open door immigration policy for the unemployment problem now faced by the United States is outlined in a statement issued by the Immigration Restriction League, of Boston.

Referring to the bill now before congress seeking an appropriation of more than $4,000,000,000 for the relief of some 5,000,000 jobless, the statement points out that "in the fiscal years between 1922 and 1930, when we were supposed to have set up a system limiting immigration, we imported over 3,300,000 foreigners legally, together with an estimated 500,000 illegal entrants."

In describing the labor condition caused by the admission of these aliens, consisting largely of the lower classes of small European nations, the league writes:

> Some million of these newly imported aliens appear to be among our present unemployed. A large proportion of the remainder have created corresponding numbers of unemployed among those already here, by taking jobs that would otherwise have gone to existing residents and citizens. By these admissions we have, therefore, created about the same number of jobless as will be employed by this $4,000,000,000 that we are asked to appropriate.

This large import of foreign workers came during the period of greatest development of the machine in industry. Thus, while hundreds of thousands of American workers were being forced to seek other jobs, the unemployment threat was being made worse by the addition of millions of men, many of whom were unable to secure work even during the boom years.

During this period improved machinery dispensed with the labors of thousands of miners, the caterpillar digger and harvester combine threw other thousands out of work in the agricultural areas, and improvement in industrial machinery resulted in the displacing of more thousands of laborers—but at the same time we kept our doors open to what was, in the greater part, the riffraff of other nations.

While the doors have since been closed somewhat, our immigration policy is still one of vacillation and uncertainty. We have shut out entirely immigration from the far east, refusing to allow friendly nations which are among our best customers to have any immigration allotment whatsoever, while leaving the doors wide open to the hundreds of thousands of Mexican peons who come into the country every year.

The immigration league minces no words in citing that "we have not made any sensible or thrifty use of our spare labor, but have given our jobs to foreigners." In commenting in this connection upon immigration from Mexico, the statement says:

> It was a little cheaper for the moment for certain interests to get their seasonal labor at the Mexican border or at our ports of entry, and so they blocked effective legislation by congress that would have caused us to employ our own workless people. This was not only selfish and sordid; it was bad business. Now we are paying for it to the tune of millions, and this is only the beginning. In the future the pay rolls of all who are employed, the incomes of their employers and of all of us, will be taxed for unemployment which we have thus heedlessly created.

Our immigration laws as now constituted are a hodge-podge that do not protect American labor as it should be safeguarded, and, in addition, fail to accord equal treatment to nations with which we maintain friendly relations and profitable trade.

Certainly congress has no more important duty, outside of the emergency relief measures, than a thorough reworking of the inefficient regulations controlling the entrance of aliens into the country.

Labor — 1935

South America

Foreign - occupation and wages

Argentina's Scheme To Bring Texas Cotton Farmers To Chaco Advances

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—(AP)—A plan to bring Texas cotton farmers to the Argentine Chaco territory took shape today as the latest development in the drive of three South American nations —Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay—to capture part of King Cotton's empire.

The campaigns, actually underway or proposed, derive primarily from the cotton restrictions program in the United States and lower South American production costs.

Gov. Jose Castells, of the Argentine Chaco, said he would go to the United States within three months to seek American cotton farming families willing to settle in the Chaco where, he said, "seven million acres of good cotton land await colonization."

Admitting he was "somewhat afraid of the difficulty presented by the different standard of living in the United States," Gov. Castells said an inducement would be the fact that Argentine production costs are "the lowest in the world, even lower than Brazil."

Brazil's phenominal increases in production since 1932 and her half-million-bale export last year already have become an important factor in world market. Argentina, whose production several years ago was negligible, will produce an estimated 250,000 bales this year and hopes to better that next year.

Paraguay, under-populated and war-surfeited, is studying reconstructing plans involving systematic immigration and increased agricultural production. Cotton is expected to figure prominently in the latter phase.

Castells will visit the southern United States, especially Texas, and promise all willing to farm in the Chaco 120 acres of land each.

If the first group prospers, more families could be settled, the essential idea being to make the original group of Americans the model for cotton development in the Chaco.

Labor- 1935

Migration Movement

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

FEB 19 1935

Negro Migration

Here are interesting figures. The 1920 census showed that nearly 20 percent of American negroes were living in a state other than that in which they were born. Between 1910 and 1920 there was a 50 percent increase in negro population in New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. There was an increase of 148 percent in Chicago, of 307 percent in Cleveland, and of 611 percent in Detroit. It takes a long time for centers of population to move but the 1930 census showed a distinct shift of the center of negro population northward.

The negro migration to the North presented many awkward educational problems. It was found that the children of many migrants had not attended school at all while others had done little more than learn to read and write. The result was that half-grown boys had to be put in schools with first and second grade pupils. In the North there is, of course, no racial segregation in the schools. A study shows that in counties of the South where there is 10 percent negro population per capita expenditures on white schools are $7.96 and on black schools, $7.23. As the negro percentage rises, the balance between white and black educational facilities moves until in counties where there is 75 percent negro population the per capita expenditure on white schools is $22.22 while that on negro schools is $1.78.

Why Not Send Them South?

So the colonists are "sick of Manatuska." Writers predicted that the FERA should save out enough money to bring them back from Alaska to markets and commerce, because Americans have had enough of trail blazing and pioneering and fighting nature in the raw. They are entitled now to enjoy some of the blessings of civilization.

The Telegraph addressed an open letter to President Roosevelt when the disasters first began to beset the people in the stricken West and Southwest, and it called attention to the inducements that Georgia could offer. It would have been a godsend to those unfortunate people if the Government had done for them what P. H. Fitzgerald did when he established the Fitzgerald colony in Wilcox and Irwin and later Ben Hill counties. A different story would be told of them today.

The Chamber of Commerce of Fitzgerald is ready to give personal testimony of many men who came from the Northwest with that colony, and thousands of other fine citizens located in many parts of the Southeast because they found that under the most favorable conditions in the Northwest life is easier and results from work are better in this section of country.

E. B. Weatherly of Cochran is now on his second tour of the cattle country, and he wrote a personal letter to The Telegraph from Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. His mission is so important to the people of the entire country that we took the liberty of making public a large part of his letter. It is printed in another column on the editorial page. Before he started on his second trip he was asked why Alaska was able to get the distressed farmers, and why Georgia failed to get them. His answer was the result of personal investigation. "They are afraid of lynchings in Georgia," he replied. "They are ignorant of the situation about the Negro, and they fear the Negro. They know as little about us as we know about the Philippine situation. They are afraid of malaria and they don't like our school record. We are put at the foot of the list in school achievements, and they can't tell anything except from the printed statistics."

Mr. Weatherly went armed this time with the lynching record brought up to date. He will be able to show from World Almanac statistics that our bad lynching record was made nearly fifty years ago; that during the past ten years the South's record has been no worse than those sections where there is no Negro population, and that thirty is the highest number recorded against the entire nation during any one of the past ten years, and in 1932 the number for the entire nation dropped to eight.

The school problem seems to be the most difficult one to handle. Strangers who visit here are astonished to see any schools functioning. Some strangers are reported to be so ignorant of real conditions here that they are surprised when told that the state has any colleges. Ideal climate, marvelous productivity of the soil, twelve months grazing of the finest kind, two to four crops a year on the same piece of land, fine people for neighbors—all of these things ought to count for something, and they are duly stressed, but the school situation is the stumbling block. Mr. Weatherly is doing his best with it, and so are others, thousands of others. We need the help of the Northwest farmers. A few have come. One of the greatest illustrations of what they can do is found at Waycross, but that's another story. There are many good illustrations. Fitzgerald's experience should be sufficiently convincing.

THE NEGRO DIFFUSION

Between 1920 and 1930, a census publication reports, the trend of negroes toward the cities was so pronounced that whereas in the former year only 34 per cent of the negro population was urban, by 1930 43.7 per cent of the 11,891,143 negroes in the United States were living in towns and cities.

The trend was well recognized while it was in progress and the migration of negroes from the South to Northern centers was much discussed a decade and a half ago. Since 1930 there has been a movement on the part of the negro population away from the cities of the North and back to the South; but it has not been by any means as marked as was the migration Northward.

It is probable, we think, that with the return to more normal conditions the diffusion of the negro population throughout the North and Middle West will be resumed. This will certainly be the case if there is again a labor scarcity in those sections, as some are now predicting, and if the continued curtailment of the cotton acreage is found necessary because of inability to market the staple overseas.

There would have been such a diffusion long before it actually set in on a broad scale had it not been held in check by immigration from Europe. With that immigration definitely restricted, as it now is, there should be opportunities in normal times for a considerable negro population in Northern and Mid Western cities. What occurred after 1920 was significant as pointing to what was likely to occur yet more sweepingly in future years. The depression halted the movement but with the passing of the depression it is almost certain to start again.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Alabama

Coal Dealer Loses Blue Eagle, Others Are Warned

John D. Petree, state NRA compliance director, was instructed today to withdraw the Blue Eagle from John L. Morgan, Birmingham coal dealer charged with violating the price-fixing provisions of the retail coal code. C. F. Anderson, retail fuel code authority secretary, served notice that similar action will be preferred against "four or five other coal dealers in this district unless they mend their ways immediately." Mr. Morgan's address was given as 1240 22nd st. s.

LAUNDRY WAGES COME UP AGAIN

Negotiations Expected To Begin Before End Of Present Contract

2-9-35

Negotiations for a new wage agreement between Birmingham laundry owners and their employes are expected to get under way within the next 10 days, union officials indicated today. The present agreement, reached after a city-wide strike a year ago, expires March 15.

Which representatives of the workers will demand an increase in wage rates—as some recently indicated they would—has not been decided, according to Ike Robinton, member of the wage committee of the Laundry Workers Union.

"This will be decided within the next few days," Mr. Robinton said. "We certainly will not accept a reduction, such as the laundry owners sought recently."

He referred to the laundry owners' petition a few weeks ago to the Atlanta Regional Labor Board, arbiters in the strike, for permission to reduce wages. The petition was denied without hearing.

The operators, according to Victor Wertheimer, president of the Birmingham Laundry Owners Assn., are undecided whether they will try further to reduce wages.

The present wage scale provides a minimum rate of 16 2-3 cents an hour, as compared to a 14-cent minimum specified in the NRA code for laundries in this district. A large majority of the workers, the owners say, receive more than the contract minimum.

Frank E. Coffee, secretary of the Regional Labor Board, said the owners' petition to withdraw from its present wage agreement was rejected by the board because we found the laundries doing better under the agreement than they were before."

NRA Exempts Mill To Train Negroes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. —(AP) NRA has exempted the Southland Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala., from the provisions of the cotton garment code so that the plant can reopen and rehire negro workers at less than the code's minimum wage.

The exemption was granted, it was said, to give the negro workers an opportunity to learn the trade so that they can compete with experienced white workers. The exemption is for six months, is restricted, and officials said it established no precedent.

BIRMINGHAM

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST INDUSTRIAL CENTER

The City Where 84,848 Men, Women and Children Live in Perpetual Slavery, the Victims of a Nefarious System of Exploitation. Communists and Labor Organizers Hunted Down Like Rats. Strikes Throw Labor Colony into War-like Area When Militia Drive Families off Factory Property Like Refugees.

STATISTICS

Birmingham has 778 manufacturing plants making 2,000 different articles.

The annual production of cast iron pipe is valued at $21,000,000.

Labor is divided among the major companies as follows:

Plant	No. of Employees
Tenn. Coal, Iron and R.R. Co.	5,866
Ensley Steel Works	4,778
Republic Iron and Steel Co.	3,000
Fairfield Steel Works	2,044
Fairfield Can Works	1,607
Fairfield Coke Works	808
Birmingham Southern Shops	525

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The whistle blew in Birmingham Monday and 4,000 men, who had been idle for nearly three years, went back to work.

Just what the whistle means to Birmingham can only be imagined by outsiders as the whole economic life of this great steel industry and mining capital of the Southland revolves around the blowing of the factory whistle.

Pittsburgh of South

Birmingham is the Pittsburgh of the South with its huge population, estimated at 215,000 dependent directly or indirectly on the manufacturing and mining industry for its bread and butter.

Unlike other cities of the South, Birmingham has but one cotton mill.

The coal and iron mines, the steel mills, the coke by-products fields claim all the others in the following proportions:

Industrial employees, 88,848; coal miners, 27,000; iron ore miners, 44,000.

Majority in Huts

Most of Birmingham's population, therefore, is not housed in the regulation, ofttimes pretentious homes which line the streets of residential Birmingham, but the majority are huddled together in the little brown hut-like hovels which spread for acre after acre along the four-mile stretch of factories, where men, women and children have lived in practical slavery for the past twenty years.

These houses, a reddish brown, made so from the soot from the ore mills, will be for years to come the earthly prisons of many who are now so far in debt to the companies which have exploited them, that they will never extricate themselves.

Fear Communists

During these no-work years, the faithful who have kept the great Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company as their god and have turned a deaf ear to the agitation of union organizers and communistic doctrines, have been allowed to remain in their dingy little homes, wired in with warlike entanglements and oft patrolled by state militia.

They have been permitted to obtain just enough food to keep soul and body together from the factory commissary.

The blowing of the whistle Monday meant two things.

It meant first that these men, idle, haggard, restless, would be permitted again to fill their dinner pails and return to the regular routine they knew before the depression and perhaps have the feel of silver again in their pockets.

It also meant that now the payoff would start. They must now start paying off their indebtedness that the lean years have incurred. They must be satisfied with whatever the company decides to give them after it deducts for the rent, the food, the clothing which they have advanced.

Living on Borrowed Money

In short, they have been living on borrowed time. They have been eating and feeding their families on work they expected to do in the future. Their little savings, if any, were used up during the first few weeks of the layoff. But now the company is out to get theirs.

Each pay check will be not for the work actually done but for what the company decides to give them after deducting as much as it wants on the old debt.

Before the debts are cleared up it is highly probable that the factory will shut down again, throwing the people on the mercy of their employers and into more indebtedness.

Just a Slave Colony

It is little wonder that this slave colony is the hot-bed for Communists. And it is also little wonder that here the most rigid, most autocratic and tyrannical methods are employed to stamp out the agitators.

Many Methods

The whole governmental setup works hand-in-hand with the big industries to perpetuate this exploitation of this mass of ignorant and destitute humanity.

Many methods are employed to strike terror into the hearts of those who dare to utter complaint against the system.

Malicious Neighbor

If a malicious neighbor wants vengeance upon another, he need but whisper to the overlords that John is a Communist.

John, going the even tenor of his ways, trying to protect his family, is suddenly swooped down upon by either the factory police or the city authorities. His meager furniture is set out in the street, his family driven to the community line and he must turn, starving and hungry, to the city or federal relief agencies and be buffeted about by the transient division and perhaps finally shipped home to

even worse conditions in the poverty-stricken county from which he came.

He is held up as a horrible example and a warning to the rest of his neighbors.

Raid Meetings

A group of miserable, idle workers may gather for a bit of revelry to offset the sordidness of their drab existence. They might organize a social club and elect officers with high sounding titles to give vent to their irrepressible yearning for pomp and grandeur.

Suddenly the place is surrounded, the police crash in, drive them out, confiscate the records, if any, and the next day the papers scream, "Police Break Up Communist Plot to Wreck Plant."

Raids Serve Purpose

As a matter of fact, plots were the furthest from the minds of the assemblage, but the raid serves its purpose in striking fear and trembling into the very souls of the slaves.

This fear runs the whole gamut of social and professional life. Teachers only express sympathy for the movement in whispers and warn their friends not to repeat their utterances. Doctors, lawyers and others do not mention the subject at all. Preachers give vent only to idle babblings on the Scriptures.

Other Methods

When terror fails to keep this restless mass in check, more subtle methods are resorted to.

If word reaches the factory heads that labor organizers are busy among the workers, the company rushes its own organizers to the scene to organize another union—the company union, which has as its creed only beautiful phrases about loyalty and fidelity with no mention made of wages or working hours or unemployment insurance.

Uncle Tom Picked

A meeting is called. A spellbinder on the company payroll, employing the same oratory of the labor organizer, stirs up the mob spirit. The clincher is always to pick out some old Uncle Tom type in the audience, call him by name, and the spiel goes like this:

"There's old John over there looking fat and greasy (laughs from audience); hasn't struck a lick of work for six months, have you, John?"

"Nossir!" grins John.

"You ain't hungry though, are you?"

"Nossir."

"You haven't been put out of your house, have you?"

"Nossir."

More Uncle Tom

"Your children are still going to the company school and got shoes on their feet, ain't they, John?"

"Yessir, they sure has!"

"The company's been good to you, ain't it, John, and you wouldn't think of joining up with no outsiders down here trying to make trouble, would you?"

"Nossir, boss," replies John, rising to his feet. "Mistur (naming officials of the company) sure has been good to me and he's been good to all of us. I know that this heah is the company's property we're living on and the company's grub we've been eating and I know that they don't have to do nothing for us but just what they want to out of the kindness of their hearts, and I think we would be ungrateful if we go letting them foreigners make us discontent. I think we all ought to take the pledge to stick by the company and I wants to be the first one to sign."

Stampede Starts

This speech by old honest John starts a stampede to register and the union organizers are pretty apt to get a good beating if they try to hold a meeting. For this service, old John may get an extra sack of flour, or a new jumper.

Radicals Suffer

This method does not work with all, however. A few radicals, with more intelligence than others, may join both unions—the company union and the federation of labor union as well. The latter provides to protect all of its members and the wise-acres may force the issue in spite of their outside affiliation. The men who dare to join the outside union are set upon by officials, fired from their jobs, driven out and often beaten.

Strikes Break Out

The martyrdom of these men has often had a reactionary effect. The eyes of the laborers are opened to the real spirit of capitalism. They realize that their souls are not their own, that they are slaves and not free men. Others swarm to join the labor unions as the only way out of their misery. More are fired, beaten, driven out. More eyes are opened. And then comes the first spurt of manhood. The members of the company union, believing themselves to be organized, demand that their brothers who have been fired be rehired and that their families be given food.

Dynamite Set Off

The refusal of the company oft-times sets a torch to a keg of dynamite in pent-up emotions, and the men walk out on strike to wait for their demands to be met.

Sometimes the company agrees, reinstates the fired men only to dismiss them separately at the first opportunity.

If a bull-headed autocrat is at the helm, he calls in the militia, a ready weapon of capitalism, and drives the strikers out like dogs and pitched battles between the soldiers and laborers ensue.

Hatred Everywhere

For days, defiant, bedraggled, lean-faced men patrol the barbed-wire entanglements, glaring viciously, hurling curse words at the soldiers. On the other side of the wire the soldiers in heavy armor, armed with tear-gas bombs and heavy duty rifles, pace back and forth, ready at a minute's notice to send bullets into the weak, emaciated bodies of these bewildered, embittered devils who cannot understand their strange peace-time war for bread.

Above this paradoxical panorama overhangs the black clouds of smoke being belched from the endless rows of smoke-stacks atop the mills of shed-like factories that make up "Greater Birmingham."

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 28, 1935

NEW DAY FOR LABOR

Negroes Will Be Benefited By NRA Provisions, Claim

CHAPPAHOSIC, Va.—(AP)—Dr. G. Lake Imes, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, sees "a new day dawning for Negro labor in the South" as a result of the recent decision of the NRA Appeals Board in the Southland Manufacturing Company case.

Dr. Imes, who prepared and pleaded the case before the board, said:

"By this order permitting the Reliance Manufacturing Company to operate its plant at Montgomery, Ala., a shirt factory, under a temporary modification of the terms of the code for the cotton garment industry, the administration takes cognizance of the conditions which surround the Negro in industry, and extends to this group of workers the protection of the code both in the opportunity for employment and in the payment of wages in conformity with the requirements of the cods.

"In a word, without sacrificing the principle of equality as applied to the Negro worker, the administration takes knowledge of the adverse conditions by which the race is oft-times surrounded and lays down terms by which this handicap may be overcome and the worker guaranteed the full benefits of the code.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
March 14, 1935

Southland Plant To Reopen Here

The Southland Manufacturing Company plant, closed for several months, will be reopened, C. Giesing, manager, announced yesterday at a gathering of about 150 former employes of the plant in the Day Street Church.

The meeting was called by Morris Smith, local negro leader, upon request of Dr. G. Lake Imes, of Tuskegee Institute.

Manager Giesing did not announce the date for reopening of the plant, but said the plant was being rearranged and some new equipment was being installed at a cost of about $15,000. He said, however, that the plant would be reopened.

Morris Smith presided. Dr. Imes, representative of Tuskegee Institute, and President Moton told the workers the "colored people had been put on the spot" in the NRA regulations governing operations of the plant and that they would have to do work that would come up to the NRA standard if they expected to get NRA pay.

SOUTHLAND PLANT TO REOPEN SHORTLY

New Equipment Being Installed By Operators So Work Can Start In 3 Weeks

Reopening of the Southland Manufacturing Company on Mobile Street is less than three weeks off, according to announcement yesterday by local investors interested in the shirt factory. As a result of the improvements now being made at the plant, the output is expected to be increased and the efficiency of the negro women employes also raised.

The Alliance Manufacturing Company of Chicago, operators of the plant, is expending several thousand dollars in modernizing the equipment and rearranging the machinery and other physical property. This work is expected to be completed within two weeks.

Indications are the factory will reopen witha small force of women employes and additions will be made as fast as possible. Under the new agreement with the NRA, the company must pay experienced and capable operatives a minimum wage, but apprentices may be hired at a smaller scale of pay.

When the factory closed last year because it was unable to pay the NRA wage scale, approximately 265 women were employed. The maximum employment since the establishment began business several years ago was 290 employes.

The building is owned by a group of local business men who leased the plant to the Southland Manufacturing Company.

ALABAMA MINERS TO DEMAND RAISE

Advertiser

Notice Served On Operators By Convention Delegates At Birmingham

4-13-35

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 12.—(AP)—A notice that United Mine Workers of America in Alabama expected a step up in the wage scale, and recommendations that each local in the State affiliate with the State Federation of Labor today were sounded as the annual convention of delegates representing 20,000 miners went into a two-day session.

The notice of an expected wage hike and the recommendation for affiliation were made by William Mitch, president of District No. 20, of the Union, as the convention entered its session.

Mitch's notice of a wage increase was contained in a letter to R. T. Daniel, chairman of the operators advisory committee. He said Alabama production had held to 50 per cent of the peak of 1918, a greater percentage than half a dozen other States named.

Mitch also said the scale in Alabama was lower than in other states, "we want to point out that the earnings of the miners in this division are already entirely too low. . . . ." Mitch said inside miners on full time would make only $70.97 a month, but they worked half time making only $35.47.

"We also want to point out," said Mitch, "that the cost of living has increased by leaps and bounds. . . .

"On the basis of this we know that the miners of Alabama are looking forward to an increase in wages instead of considering a reduction in their present standard, which already is too low."

Commissioner Lewey Robinson welcomed the convention to Birmingham, and expressed a hope that an amicable settlement of differences could be reached, as the public always was seriously affected in labor disturbances.

Mitch's letter was in reply to one from Daniel which pointed to the decreased demand for coal, the competition from other fuels, resulting in abandonment of mines and curtailed production in others.

Daniel also pointed out that while the wage scale in the Alabama fields were lower, costs of production were higher, due to the type of seams being worked.

"These are the conditions which confront us," he wrote. "No man, regardless of what he might want to do, can continue his business by selling his product for less than it costs to produce it."

land Company's Reopening Postponed

Advertiser 5-11-35

Reopening of the Southland Manufacturing Company plant on Mobile Street has been delayed on account of failure to receive some of the new machinery from Boston, it was announced yesterday by C. Geising, superintendent. New cutting tables and some of the machines have been installed since the Reliance Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, announced its local affiliate would resume operations following a shut-down last year.

Superintendent Geising said the special type of machines has been overdue several weeks. He had first hoped to resume operations at the factory, which employs only negro women, on April 22. The next tentative date for reopening was May 13, but the orders for the machines have not been filled yet, and now the time for work is indefinite.

The factory closed on account of the wage scale of the NRA. Several weeks ago the operating company and NRA authorities reached an agreement on wage conditions.

Alabama.

Labor - 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Lumber Code Violator Looks To 'Big Ju

'Surely They Won't Take My Business From Me,' He

Supreme Court Decision On Appeal Filed By Alabama Saw Mill Operator To Determine Fate Of NRA; Accused Of Not Paying Wages, Long Hours

By N.E.A. Service.

CENTERVILLE, March 4.—Across the Cahaba River, on the second floor of a general store building, is an office. It is a plain office, heated by an old-fashioned stove. A picture of President Roosevelt hangs on the wall. In a corner is an easy chair.

In that chair sits a 60-year-old man whose sight is extremely poor, taking lumber orders that come in from time to time over a telephone at his elbow. Here is a small town "little business man."

And in this office centers the fate of NRA, and perhaps the economic future of the United States.

This is the office of William Elbert Belcher. He is a lumberman, cutting Southern pine from the poor second-growth timber of Bibb County.

He has one mill at Centerville, another at Plantersville, and is interested in others at Green Pond and Sterrett. With his nephew, they hire about 300 men, about half of whom are white.

Belcher has been lumbering 29 years in this section, running his business in his own way. Then NRA came along, and the lumber code set 24 cents an hour and 40 hours' work a week as standards.

Denies Code Power

Soon competitors complained that Belcher wasn't paying any such wages. He paid 10 cents an hour, and got 60 hours' work, they said.

NRA put it up to Belcher. His lawyers didn't deny the main facts. They denied that NRA and the code authority had any power to set such standards.

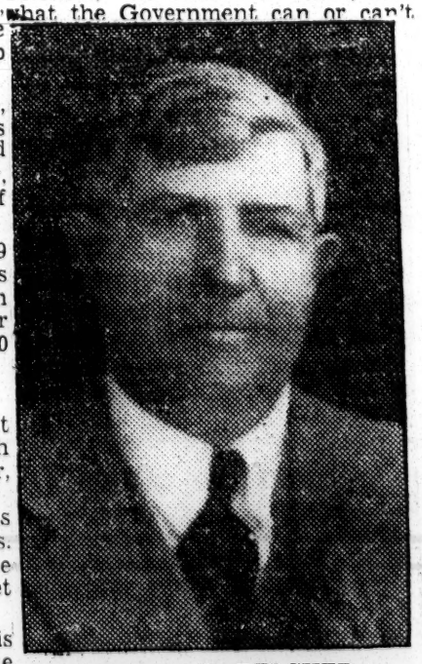
And now the resulting case is being rushed to a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the hope of getting a verdict by late March or early April. For in mid-June NRA expires, and if Congress is to renew or extend NRA, it should have the views of the Supreme Court on whether the present law is constitutional, with the nine justices' comments on it.

That would help greatly in framing the new law. Perhaps not even the famous gold cases were as important as this one.

Fight Of Vital Import

Is the National Industrial Recovery act valid? Can the Government enforce the minimum wages and minimum hours of its industrial codes?

It doesn't matter so much about Belcher. But there are many Belchers, thousands of them, and what the Government can or can't do to one, it can or can't do to all.



WILLIAM E. BELCHER

So this plain little office above the general store is suddenly important.

Belcher is a little bewildered by the significance of his quarrel with NRA. He claims he brought his case to a head only through the strictest necessity.

"It may seem to you that I am looking for trouble, but on the contrary this is what I am trying to avoid," he wrote to the lumber code authority when his non-compliance first came to its attention.

Can't Pay, He says

Belcher claims he just can't pay the code wages for code hours and stay in business—and that's that.

"Surely those big judges won't rule against me," he says, peering out from the easy chair. "I've spent 29 years trying to cut a living off those hillsides. Surely they won't take my business away from me now!

"Of course it would be possible for me to pretend to get on the code, and then not comply with its provisions as I understand hundreds of others are doing, but that's not my method of doing business. Either I can do a thing or I can't.

JUDGE W. I. GRUBB

Sees Ruin Of Business

"If the Supreme Court goes against me and I have to get on the code, it will mean closing down my business. It will mean paying back wages and raising present ones and that I can't do.

"But I just don't see how those big judges can figure that it's right to take a man's business and run it—after he's spent his lifetime building it up. I just don't see how."

This is the point of view of many a small business man. It runs smack against the Roosevelt declaration in launching NRA that ". . . no business which depends for existence on paying less than living wages to its workers has any right to continue in this country."

Belcher's lawyers argue that the Constitution has been woefully violated by NRA and the code. Federal Judge W. I. Grubb (who also ruled against the Government in the TVA case) held NRA to be "invalid and unconstitutional," and the code to be "without authority of law, invalid, unauthorized, and not binding on the defendant (Belcher)." The Supreme Court must now decide.

Cites Interstate Factor

The Government contends that the Constitution gives Congress power to "regulate commerce among the several states," and power to "provide for the general welfare."

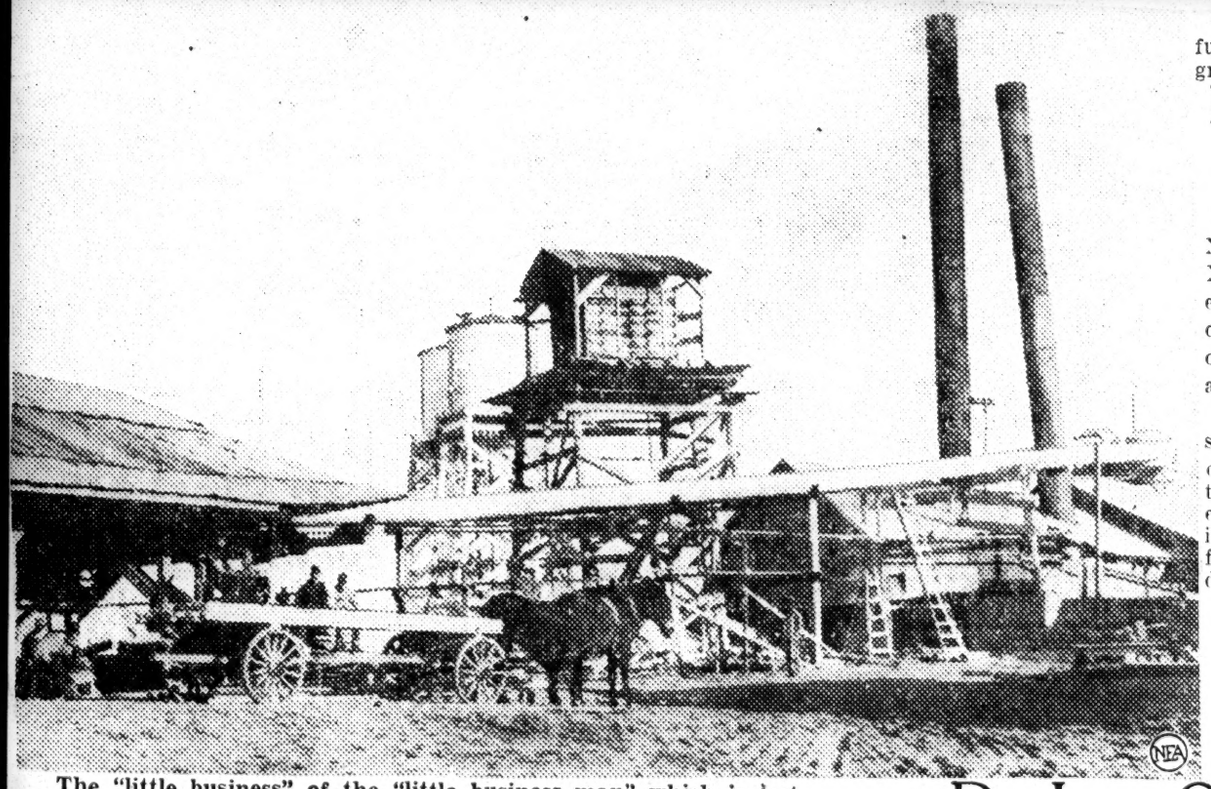
It will show that Belcher's company ships lumber outside of Alabama, and that therefore Belcher's "unfair competition" by refusing to abide by the code "impedes the free flow of interstate commerce."

Belcher will contend that his business is within the state, despite the fact that its products later leave the state, and that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to regulate its production, wages, or hours.

Fate Of Many At Stake

It is an involved question of interpreting the Constitution, as were the gold cases. But on the Supreme Court's decision hangs the fate of scores of thousands of Belchers millions of low-paid workers, and the whole of NRA method of trying to raise the standard of living and rebuild business on a more solid foundation.

It's William Belcher, the "little fellow," the "small business man," against Congress, the President, the bulk of the lumber industry itself, and the men who cut the trees. Within a month or six weeks, the Supreme Court must decide.



The "little business" of the "little business man" which is testing the whole NRA program of the Government . . . scene in the lumber mill yard of W. E. Belcher, where second-growth pine is cut and milled 40 miles of Birmingham, Ala. . . . At left, Belcher, the "little fellow," and Judge Grubb, the Federal judge who sustained his claim that NRA is unconstitutional.

South's Problem Is Distribution, Tombigbee Canal Friends Told

SHEFFIELD, ALA., Feb. 20.—(AP)—Supporters of the Tombigbee-Tennessee River canal tonight were told by Lachan MacLeay, executive vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Association, that the problem of the South was one of distribution.

Speaking at a banquet here, MacLeay said "the problem of the middle West and South is not production but distribution, especially for its agricultural, heavy industrial and raw material products."

MacLeay said the Tennessee Valley produces more than it consumes, and although had a great abundance of raw materials, most of the products were remote from their markets.

"The middle West and South must have low cost long distance transportation to bring raw materials to its factories and carry its products to market," MacLeay said. "This is its one outstanding ever present, vital problem. Every other economic problem of the interior in comparison shrinks into relative insignificance."

The Mississippi Valley Association, MacLeay said, believed the development of the Mississippi system with its 9,000 miles of navigable channels, which completed would serve 25 States directly and the nation eventually.

"It believes," MacLeay continued, "the shipper who furnishes the freight pays the freight bill upon which all transportation lives, and is entitled to a big place in consideration of transportation problems and that what is for the shippers' interest in final analysis, should determine policies and plans.

"It believes railways, highways, waterways and airways should be given full opportunity to serve the public in the fields for which each is best fitted, with maximum freedom and only minimum restraint, such as is required to insure fair dealing to the public and fair practice to other forms of transport. . . .

"Let us have full development of low cost transportation service, so industry may be able to establish itself in the rural sections and population may be distributed throughout the nation, avoiding the evils of congested living and more fully enjoying happy advantages of rural life together with compensatory industrial employment.

"By this only, will the United States fulfill its destiny and the Mississippi basin come into its kingdom."

MacLeay was the principal speaker at the banquet.

This afternoon supporters of the proposal to cut a canal through Bear Creek to the Tombigbee River, connecting with the Tennessee River to form a short cut to the Gulf of Mexico, visited Tennessee Valley Authority projects in this area.

Motorcades carried visitors to Wilson Dam, Wheeler Dam and the site of Pickwick Landing Dam, steps in canalization of the Tennessee River. One party also visited Bear Creek, which would form a portion of the connecting canal.

The conferences on ways and means to further the proposed canal before Congress will continue tomorrow.

NRA Exempts Mill To Train Negroes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. —(AP) NRA has exempted the Southland Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala., from the provisions of the cotton garment codes so that the plant can reopen and retire negro workers at less than the code's minimum wage.

The exemption was granted, it was said, to give the negro workers an opportunity to learn the trade so that they can compete with experienced white workers. The exemption is for six months, is restricted, and officials said it established no precedent.

Dr. Imes Of Tuskegee Given Credit For NRA's Southland Plant Ruling

The eloquence and diplomacy of Dr. G. Lake Imes, of Tuskegee Institute, won for the Southland Manufacturing Company the special permission granted by the NRA appeals board to reopen its plant here, according to C. Giesing, manager of the Southland factory. The plant has been closed since August, when it shut down on orders from the NRA.

The NRA appeals board rescinded its order shutting down the plant as a result of an address Dr. Imes delivered to the NRA authorities in Washington on Oct. 9, 1934, Mr. Giesing said. In it he pleaded for the factory to be opened so that the 258 negro workers, thrown into idleness by closing of the plant, might have a chance to earn a living. Increased wages for the workers was won as result of Dr. Imes's efforts and the plant's weekly payroll will total about $3,500, instead of $2,500, under agreement of Southland, and the NRA under which the factory is to begin operations again.

"Dr. Imes drew almost everybody in the building to the hearing to hear his fine speech," Mr. Giesing said. "Most members of the audience went to Dr. Imes and congratulated him, after he had finished speaking. He followed the principles and teachings of Booker T. Washington in his address, declaring that he was pleading for a chance for his people. He declared it was better for the negroes to have work at sub-code wages than to have no work and no income at all, as had been the case since the plant closed down.

"Two negro representatives spoke against Dr. Imes during the hearing in opposition to reopening the plant under terms which were then under consideration. John P. Davis, one of these opponents, an attorney, said he'd rather see the jobless Southland workers starve than see them work for less than code pay. Dr. Imes replied that some work and some pay was better than starvation because of unemployment.

Under the agreement which Dr. Imes won for the Southland plant, the minimum wage will be $10 a week on piece work, while other workers, able to make more, will be paid more, for the first three months. During the fourth month the Southland will pay 40 per cent of the workers the code minimum wages of $12 a week. During the fifth month, a minimum of $12 a week will be paid 60 per cent of the workers and during the sixth, 80 per cent of the workers will be given $12 a week. After the sixth month, the minimum of $12 will be paid 90 per cent of the employes, with only 10 per cent receiving less than $12, as provided under the code.

Dr. Imes became active in efforts to bring about reopening of the factory late last Summer, as a representative of Tuskegee Institute, when President R. R. Moton appointed him to do what he could to bring about a compromise between the NRA and the Southland.

After Dr. Imes made his notable plea before the NRA, the case was taken under advisement. Dr. Imes followed the matter up by going twice to Washington to see NRA officials further about the Southland factory, and finally the NRA reversed its decision of last Summer and will allow the plant to reopen, as announced in dispatches from Washington recently.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages etc.

Alabama

11 LAUNDRIES HIT AS UNION CALLS STRIKE

Post

Sharply Curtailed Service Is Prospect For City From Walkout

4-2-35

CLAIM 1100 QUIT WORK

Birmingham, Ala.

Several Operators Defiant; Workers Are Demanding Increased Salaries

Drastically curtailed laundry service confronted Birmingham today as union workers at 11 of the city's 13 laundry concerns went on strike.

Union spokesmen claimed that more than 1100 laundry workers heeded the strike call, issued yesterday at a meeting of the three locals of the International Laundry Workers Union—white inside workers No. 112, drivers No. 330 and Negro workers No. 109.

Police were called to the Peerless Laundry, 430 19th-st, s, at 10 a.m today to desperse a group of strikers, mostly Negroes, who were calling to workers inside to come out.

The crowd was despersed by Police Inspector E. A. Lyons and Sergts. H. A. Stapp and C. E. Griswold without difficulty. A police radio car was left in the neighborhood.

Officials at the Domestic, Imperial, Perfection and Andy's Cleaning and Laundry Co. said they were not operating today. A fifth laundry, the Family Service said their inside workers were not scheduled to come to work until 2 p.m.

Despite union statements that workers had walked out at all laundries, the following plants reported they were operating and handling all business available: Tom Jones Morton Home Washing Service, New White Swan, Peerless, Troy and American Laundries.

Officials of the laundries, however, declined to state whether they were working union or non-union employes.

Operating at full force were the Snowhite and Ideal Laundries, both of which signed union contracts last week.

Demand Pay Increase

Union officials said they expected the Morton Home Washing Service to sign a union contract today.

The union is demanding a new wage contract stipulating pay increases which union leaders claim average three per cent.

The union also asks check-off for union dues. Laundry operators contend the wage increase sought amounts to more than three per cent.

About a half-dozen small dry cleaning plants which did not sign union contracts recently were affected by the strike, according to Huey King, president of Local No 112.

Dry cleaning departments operated by a number of laundries also are affected.

To Supply Hospitals

Provisions have been made to take care of all emergency laundry work, such as for hospitals, according to M. S. Skeen, member of the contract committee for the laundry unions.

Mr. Skeen said union representatives were ready to meet with the owners "to discuss the situation at any time but the owners won't talk to us."

Mr. King said he regretted that longer notice was not given the public, but said, "the operators forced the strike by firing several union workers."

Post

The old union contracts, which expired March 15, provided a sliding pay scale based on a minimum of 16 2-3 cents an hour, as compared to a 14-cent hourly minimum provided in the laundry code for his district.

4-2-35 Birmingham, Ala.

Service Price Raised

These contracts were proposed by the Atlanta Regional Labor Board, which arbitrated last year's laundry strike. To compensate for the wage increase at that time, the laundry owners raised prices for laundry service at the board's suggestion.

Several months ago the operators petitioned the board for permission to reduce wages from the agreed scale. The board denied this petition after Frank E. Coffee, secretary of the board, investigated the operators' complaint that they were losing money.

"The petition was denied," Mr. Coffee said, "because we found that, with prices higher, the laundry owners were doing better than they were when prices and wages were lower."

"A number of union workers were paid off Saturday and told not to report back for work today," Mr. King said.

Conciliator Takes Hand

Meanwhile, Peter A. Carmichael, Labor Department conciliator, sought to bring operators of the plants and union representatives together to discuss a settlement of the strike.

The two laundries signing the new contracts agreed to a wage advance of one-third of a cent an hour, union spokesmen said.

Victor Wertheimer, president of the Birminham Laundry Owners Assn., said the owners were determined not to sign a closed shop contract.

Birmingham News, May 5, 1935

Domestic Service Group Represents One-Third Of Those Listed Here

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager The News Washington Bureau, 1261 National Press Building

WASHINGTON—More than one-third of the persons on relief rolls in Birmingham last May who were seeking work were formerly engaged in domestic or personal service and nearly two-thirds of the total were Negroes, according to an analysis of a cross-section study made public by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

This study of the relief load in Birmingham is to be used in connection with fitting the new work-relief program into local conditions.

In its summary of the Birmingham study the FERA states:

"Of 25,000 work-seekers on relief in Birmingham, Ala., in May, 1934, more than one-third, or 8,500, had usually found work in domestic or personal service. Manufacturing and mechanical industries accounted for 7,300, or 29 per cent, and trade for 2,800, or 11 per cent. Transportation and communication industries contributed 1,900 persons, and mining added 850, of whom 650 were coal miners. Less than 750 relief cases represented former workers in professional service, and less than 250 came from public service. Agriculture had a total representation of 550, including 150 farmers and 400 farm laborers. There were 1,800 persons on relief who wanted jobs but had had no work experience.

"Nearly two-thirds of all work seekers on relief in Birmingham were Negroes, of whom more than half were women. In the case of the white workers, only a little more than one-third were women.

"Professionals represented less than 2 per cent of the workers on relief. Topping the list were school teachers, of whom 200 were on relief, including 150 Negro teachers and 50 white. Next were musicians and teachers of music, represented by nearly 100 on the rolls. There were about 50 engineers, chemists and other technicians, more than 50 trained nurses, several clergymen and writers or editors and a few actors and draftsmen.

"The relief rolls listed 200 wholesalers and retailers, 950 salesmen and saleswomen, 550 deliverymen and more than 150 helpers in stores, warehouses, coal and lumber yards. In addition, there were more than 100 real estate and insurance agents, 50 commercial travelers and 50 collectors and creditmen.

"Clerical workers on relief numbered 950, and included 350 clerks, 250 stenographers and typists, 250 bookkeepers and cashiers, and 100 messengers or errand boys and girls.

"Of the 7,300 workers from manufacturing or mechanical industries, metal industries accounted for more than one-third, amounting to 2,800 persons, or 11 per cent of all workers on relief. Nearly 2,000 came from building and construction industries; 500 from textile mills; 350 each from the food and chemical industries; 250 from paper and printing; 200 from lumber and furniture and 100 each from clothing and clay, glass and stone industries.

"Among skilled building craftsmen on the rolls carpenters were most numerous, totaling nearly 500. Painters followed, with 400 on relief. There were 200 masons, 150 plasters, 150 plumbers and steamfitters, 200 stationary engineers and cranemen, 100 electricians and nearly 100 structural iron workers. About 50 builders and building contractors were receiving relief.

"Skilled metal workers included 300 mechanics, 250 machinists and tool makers, 250 molders and casters and 100 blacksmiths. Other specialized workers represented by sizable groups were dressmakers and seamstresses, 150; printing trades workers, more than 50; loom fixers, nearly 50, and factory foremen and overseers, 100. Fifty former manufacturers or factory managers were on the rolls.

"Chauffeurs and truck drivers topped the list of transportation workers, with 650 on relief. There were also about 600 laborers normally engaged in street and railroad construction, nearly 200 locomotive engineers and firemen, 50 brakemen and nearly 50 switchmen and yardmen. The communication industries were represented by 150 telephone and telegraph operators."

Old-Timey

Aged Negro Woman Uses Spinning Wheel To End Depression

Birmingham Post 2-18-35 Birmingham, Ala.

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18.—"Aunt" Molly Williams, 75-year-old Wilcox County Negro woman has her own unique method to beat the depression.

When food got low and her money was gone last year, she dusted off her old spinning wheel—and started making plow lines for neighboring farmers.

The farmers supplied the cotton and she spun the lines, literally hundreds of them. She paid the rent on her farm and ended the year clear of debt.

Manufacture Of Overalls Started By Women In Enterprise Relief Work

Advertiser 5-26-35 Montgomery, Ala.

By NELL FANNIN HUTCHINSON.

ENTERRISE, ALA., May 25.—(Special.)—The relief workroom for women workers located on the second story of the Huey building, continues to be one of the busiest and most interesting places in Enterprise.

Pursuing a policy of nothing wasted, Mrs. Nannie Adams, superintendent, has recently begun the manufacture of overalls from bed ticking left from the mattress project of last Winter.

The sewing machines of the long workroom hum while the women are turning out these sturdy striped garments in all sizes from four years to 40x36. One hundred and twenty-seven pairs have been completed since the project was started seven days ago. These garments will be utilized by those on the relief roll.

Since there are only four sewing machines, an entirely inadequate number for the 28 white and 40 negro women, the remainder are employed around the quilting frames making comforts or piecing remnants together for comfort covers. One hundred and fifty cretonne and print covered comforts were folded and stacked on tables in the room at the time of the reporter's visit, ready to be sent to the storage room in Elba.

The superintendent stated that the complete output since the workroom was opened last Fall has been 1,351 com-

orts, 2,416 towels, both huck and terra cloth, 323 sheets and 1,606 pillow cases.

The making of sheets, pillow cases and towels has been discontinued, being supplanted by the overall project. Most of the sewing on the household linens was done by hand and the greater part of the cotton that was used as comfort filling was hand carded.

Continuing the "nothing wasted" endeavor all the empty spools from the sewing room have been converted into some quaint and very pretty whatnots.

The pride of the women, however, is a patchwork quilt intended for the display room in Montgomery. Fashioned from a fan pattern, the solid circular center bears the name of President Roosevelt. The opened fans spread from this, each representing one of the county workrooms. In the handle is embroidered the name of the superintendent and in the vari-colored splints there are the names of the women workers.

The county superintendent, Mrs. Bob Hutchison, of Elba, expressed the belief that into that quilt there was sewed beside the bits of thread and colored cloth a unity of effort and joy in achievement worth more than the finished product.

The comfort making and other sewing will be continued over an indefinite period. Funds for labor and the materials are provided by the relief administration. The room and equipment was supplied by citizens of the town.

Devotion To Duty Puts Messenger Boy In Bed

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 20.—(Special)—His zealous devotion to his duty has brought serious illness from sun-stroke upon Dennis Snipes, negro Postal Telegraph messenger boy, according to Mrs. I. M. Haynes, manager of the local telegraph office. The young messenger rode about 30 miles in the noonday heat on his bicycle to deliver a death message to a family in the Little Texas community, said Mrs. Haynes. This was about 10 days ago and it caused the illness which has confined him to bed since then.

Dennis, who is about 16, made all haste possible as he pedaled about 15 miles out to Little Texas with the message, a "must" telegram, as are all death messages. He got too hot in the ride out and in riding about 15 miles back to his office, Mrs. Haynes said, making the round trip in an hour and a half. Needless to say, his services were appreciated by the family who received the death message by his heroic ride.

NRA Appeals Board Recommends Exemptions For Southland Plant

It became known here yesterday that the Industrial Appeals Board of the NRA has granted the appeal of the Reliance Manufacturing Company for the Southland Manufacturing Company of this city for exemption from the wage provisions of the cotton garment code. This application had previously been declined by the industrial committee of the cotton garment industry, thereby forcing the plant, located at Mobile and Grady Streets, and employing approximately 300 negro women, to close last August.

Local business men interested in the factory were hopeful that Reliance Manufacturing Company, with headquarters in Chicago, would be able now to reopen the industry. Many of the women thrown out of employment last Summer when the plant was forced to close its doors because of the NRA wage scale had to be added to the Government's relief load, it was claimed.

Although the terms of exemption granted by the appeals board of the NRA were not exactly as requested by the Southland Manufacturing Company, the recommendations of the board provided that 60 per cent of the employes be paid at least $10 a week and the other 40 per cent the code scale.

C. Giesing, plant superintendent, said yesterday he had noticed in a trade journal the ruling of the Industrial Appeals Board, but had not been advised by officials of the Reliance Manufacturing Company to reopen the factory. Mr. Giesing is expecting to receive some sort of report from the company this week. While anxious to resume operations, Mr. Giesing was a little doubtful about the Chicago company's accepting the operating terms laid down by the board.

Board's Holding

The Appeals Board held:

"We recommend that the Southland Manufacturing Company be exempted from the operation of Section A, Article Four, of the code for the cotton garment industry for six months upon the following conditions:

"1. That immediately upon the resumption of operations at least 40 per cent of the employes in the plant be paid the minimum wages provided in the code.

"2. That all other employes be paid at least $10 per week.

"3. (a) That after one month, at least 50 per cent of the employes be paid the minimum wages; (b) that after two months at least 60 per cent be paid the minimum wages; (c) that after three months, at least 70 per cent be paid the minimum wages; (d) that after four months, at least 80 per cent be paid the minimum wages; (e) that after five months, at least 90 per cent be paid the minimum wages."

The ruling requires that the Reliance Manufacturing Company submit to the NRA a monthly statement showing the net operating cost per dozen garments for each of its plants manufacturing work shirts, including the Montgomery plant.

The Reliance Manufacturing Company contended it was unable to pay the minimum wages provided in the code in its Southland plant and that being unable to secure an exemption, was forced to close the local unit on Aug. 21, last. The employes, it was further shown, had no extensive experience in the industry.

Extracts from the decision state:

"At the time the Southland plant closed, the Reliance Manufacturing Company was paying piece work rates there as high as in its other plants. A substantial number of the employes were actually making the minimum wage. The secretary of the Tuskegee Institute who stated that his institution was vitally interested in the case and who, on behalf of Tuskegee Institute shared whole-heartedly in the presentation of this appeal, strongly urged that notice be taken of the lack of opportunity heretofore afforded these workers to become proficient in their trade."

The Question

The Appeals Board boils its efforts down to the following question: "On a showing that a particular group of employes, through no fault of their own have not had as favorable an opportunity for learning their trade as their more fortunately situated co-workers shall we relax the letter of the codes to allow them an extension of the period necessary to master their trade where it does not appear that the plant itself is sub-normal due to antiquated machinery, inefficient management or any other cause?"

At another point, the decision reads: "In our opinion the plant of the appellants is well managed and will make every reasonable effort further to improve the efficiency of its labor. — It happens that the employes in question are relatively inexperienced because the cotton garment industry in the South had never until recently employed colored workers. . . . . When in 1928 the Reliance Manufacturing Company started operations in this factory built by funds supplied by the citizens of the town in the hope that the operation of this factory would afford an opportunity to the colored people to show that they were able to compete successfully in this type of work, the company was obliged to start its operations with completely inexperienced workers. It is fair to say that this company counted on low wages as a means of making the factory a success. Up to the adoption of this code, however, as wages were paid on a purely piece work basis, there was no concentrated effort to train the workers for greater efficiency."

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 29, 1935

LAUNDRY OWNERS RAP WAGE BOOST

Companies Are Now Paying Highest Rate In South, Brower Holds

Members of the Birmingham Laundry Owners Association, through Percy Brower, of the Domestic Laundry, Friday reiterated their stand against increased wages and a closed shop agreement as union members laid their plans for an early meeting to determine the date of an announced walkout.

Against the union's claims that they are asking only for a pay increase approximating 3 per cent, Mr. Brower charged that the average increase, taking all classes of employes into consideration, will approximate 16 2-3 per cent, and is impossible in view of existing conditions.

"The fact is," Mr. Brower said, "that we are paying in Birmingham the highest average wage of any city in the South, which is more than the code wage, and the highest rate of commission to route men of any city in the United States."

In addition to the wage increases, Mr. Brower said, the union contract submitted through John Carlton, attorney, asks for a closed shop agreement and institution of the check-off system, which will not be considered by the laundry owners.

Members of the three union locals voted Wednesday night to strike and said a date for the walkout will be selected later. M. S. Skeen, chairman of the union's contract committee, declared the public will be given ample notice of the strike date and that emergency service will be arranged.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

Alabama

ANOTHER EFFORT TO STIR UP STRIFE AND DIVIDE CLASS AGAINST CLASS

I came across something this week in line with what I have written and preached against for the past two years—a thing that beclouds the true picture of a community wide effort to breath new life into Birmingham. It missed the mark so far by judging the recovery height attained here as compared by cities with a like population by not taking into consideration the depths of the depression from which this city has climbed and the problems peculiar to this section.

Birmingham is an industrial city. It has been called the Magic City. The very soul of Birmingham—the thing that made its magic growth possible was and is its industries. If Birmingham is to hold its place in the sun, it is going to be increasingly necessary for every newspaper, worker, civic organization, to lay aside selfishness, greed and work with the Chamber of Commerce as the industrialists have done to secure the industrial water system.

In this connection I am amazed at an attack made upon the Chamber of Commerce in the Labor News. But we think it proper and fitting that the people of Birmingham get a true picture of the activities of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce's effort to make Birmingham's industrial life more abundant as it relates to the Industrial water project—the only self-liquidating project of far reaching significance that this city will get out of the New Deal.

All of the other money, with maybe one or two exceptions spent by the national government has been spent mostly for such really non-essential things as raking up leaves, picking up brick, rubbing them off and putting them back where they came from and hundreds of other things which are equally as childish, especially when you take into consideration that you and I have to pay the bill and will as long as we live. That our great, great grandchildren will have to pay, and pay, far longer than you and I can contemplate and stay out of the asylum. Not only that but the thousands of people who have lost the desire to work for a living will leave the coming generation with the greatest horde of moochers the world has ever seen, and this horde of get-something-for-nothing crowd will furnish one of the most fertile fields for communists and radicals of the destructive nature in America—right here in Birmingham.

The Labor News carries a big advertisement stating in effect that it is fighting the spread of communism. But we really fail to see how they can do that best while they make the same sort of attack upon the Chamber of Commerce, the industrialists and the majority of newspapers of this district that the communists have made for years. It seems to me the Communists and strike makers under all banners should be very grateful to the Labor News for its attack upon the Chamber of Commerce. The Labor News accuses The Chamber of Commerce of being the auction block used by the industrialists of this district to sell out and stifle the industrial life of Birmingham.

This accusation seemed so unfounded that we were led to get at the bottom of the facts as they relate to the industrialists of Birmingham, the Chamber of Commerce and general employment situation in connection with the Industrial water project that the Labor News says the industrialists have tried to block through the Chamber of Commerce. Here is what our investigation revealed:

Summary of the Facts as They Are

The Industrial water idea for Birmingham was originated by Chamber of Commerce and revived by the Chamber of Commerce despite the fact that Washington had turned it down several times. Industrialists and Chamber of Commerce officials have made dozens of trips to Washington in the interest of the project; the industrialists at their own expense and the Chamber of Commerce officials out of the limited funds of the C. of C.

Twenty-one industrialists of this district signed bonafide contracts to use the water and without these contracts the chance of getting industrial water for the Birmingham district would have been out of question.

While the Chamber of Commerce and industrialists during the past have had the full cooperation of the city, county and state officials.

The other newspapers on every occasion have given the above groups full credit for their fine civic and public spirited efforts, it remains for the Labor News to approach the matter in a deriding way that will stir up strife as sure as day and night.

The man on the street and the industrialists will tell you that the Chamber of Commerce has been the motive power behind the project.

GET A LOAD OF THIS

Every Negro and white worker should keep in mind, day in and day out, that there can be no labor or labor organization where there are no industries and that without the industries of Birmingham there would be a poorer Birmingham than labor or any one else would like to live in.

Here is the reason why it would be impossible for any industrialists or the Chamber of Commerce to be against the industrial water project. Competition, under consumption and our undeveloped home market, make it imperative that everything possible be done by everybody possible to bring new industries into this district, not only to increase employment but to maintain the industries and employment we have. Every new industry that would come to Birmingham would purchase many things from the industries already set up here.

As it stands today, no really big industries can think of coming here especially if it is an industry that needs a great amount of industrial water. The water just isn't here. We have a fine, well managed, domestic water system, but that type of water is too expensive for industrial purposes.

I fail to see how any one could accuse the industrialists through the Chamber of Commerce of stifling the industrial water project when every one of them, with one or two exceptions have signed contracts to pay more for water than they are paying today. Obviously, the one and only reason the industrialists have cooperated by signing contracts to make it project for in the expenditure of millions there will be employself-liquidating is to make it possible for hundreds of other in- ment for upwards of three thousand men.
dustries to come into this city and district, in order that Bir- **Eighty per cent of the Negroes** in Birmingham are laborers mingham may hold what it has, and grow to be a city of five and the only way the labor problems can be solved most benemillions—a city that will consume, in direct and indirect ways ficially for them is through methods that will hold the gains 60 per cent of everything produced in this city and at the made and at the same time bring more labor needing institusame time sell to the world in larger volumes, which will mean tions into the district. They, we are sure, will not be interlower prices, increased employment and a Magic City whose ested in anybody's criticism who has absolutely nothing to light can not be shut out. offer them but replacement for the jobs they are holding by

In this industrial water project effort, which seems to be their eyeteeth.
about successful, it seems to me that industrialists, politicians, **Birmingham needs** more people who will get the facts and civic leaders, newspapers, city, county and state officials have face the facts and give credit to whom it is due. Birmingham worked together more in unison than ever before. It is a needs to be very careful of the people who can always tell Birglorious thing. And it seems to be unimaginable, that the mingham what is wrong with Birmingham and have nothing Labor News could for any reason try to discredit the one to offer but criticism. Birmingham needs to recognize that organization that began and sustained the fight for industrial Communists and radical agitators have chosen Birmingham water—the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, through its as their southern center of operation. Birmingham needs to Industrial Bureau. realize that you don't have to belong to a radical organization or

I am sure that the Negroes are very much interested in the the Communist or Fascists parties to be a Red—any time you

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I fail to see how any one could accuse the industrialists through the Chamber of Commerce of stifling the industrial water project when every one of them, with one or two exceptions have signed contracts to pay more for water than they are paying today. Obviously, the one and only reason the industrialists have cooperated by signing contracts to make it self-liquidating is to make it possible for hundreds of other industries to come into this city and district, in order that Birmingham may hold what it has, and grow to be a city of five millions—a city that will consume, in direct and indirect ways 60 per cent of everything produced in this city and at the same time sell to the world in larger volumes, which will mean lower prices, increased employment and a Magic City whose light can not be shut out.

In this industrial water project effort, which seems to be about successful, it seems to me that industrialists, politicians, civic leaders, newspapers, city, county and state officials have worked together more in unison than ever before. It is a glorious thing. And it seems to be unimaginable, that the Labor News could for any reason try to discredit the one organization that began and sustained the fight for industrial water—the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, through its Industrial Bureau.

I am sure that the Negroes are very much interested in the project for in the expenditure of millions there will be employment for upwards of three thousand men.

Eighty per cent of the Negroes in Birmingham are laborers and the only way the labor problems can be solved most beneficially for them is through methods that will hold the gains made and at the same time bring more labor needing institutions into the district. They, we are sure, will not be interested in anybody's criticism who has absolutely nothing to offer them but replacement for the jobs they are holding by eye teeth.

Birmingham needs more people who will get the facts and face the facts and give credit to whom it is due. Birmingham needs to be very careful of the people who can always tell Birmingham what is wrong with Birmingham and have nothing to offer but criticism. Birmingham needs to recognize that Communists and radical agitators have chosen Birmingham as their southern center of operation. Birmingham needs to realize that you don't have to belong to a radical organization or the Communist or Fascists parties to be a Red—any time you

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

do what they do, as they do it, you are one with them in spirit.

This is no day for crushing anyone or anything—this is a day that all should be for one and one for all and that applies to Birmingham more than any city in the south today.

Run the industrialists out of Birmingham, crush such efforts as made by the Chamber of Commerce in the fight for industrial water, and Birmingham will be one big bone WITHOUT the ham.

P.S. $5,000,000 will influence a lot of 1936 votes for the New Deal leader, and with Alabama people so infatuated with solid democratism and Rooseveltism it seems that if we fail to get a water project for Birmingham it will be because Mr. Ickes no doubt feels that everything is in the bag here and the money could be used elsewhere to a more political advantage.

Labor-1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Alabama

GRAVES ASKS COAL MEN TO ASSIST NRA

Post

Operators Are Requested To Extend Contracts

4-4-35

Birmingham coal operators, who are considering a proposal by NRA to extend the present wage contracts until June 16, today were requested by Gov. Bibb Graves to "go along with the President."

In a telephoned communication to the operators, in session here, Governor Graves said:

"Donald Richberg, representing President Roosevelt, has asked 60 days longer in which to bring about industrial peace. I want you to go along with labor and play the game, seeking no position of advantage at this time, but instead following the request of the President and keep on operating.

"You can settle your differences later without any apprehension that the umpire will not do the fair thing."

COAL MINERS EXTEND WAGE PACT TO JUNE

Post

Workers And Operators Reach Agreement On Eve Of Walkout

4-1-35

NRA BREAKS DEADLOCK

If Compromise Is Reached Before June 16, It Will Be Effective At Once

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—National crisis in the soft coal industry was averted today by agreement of operators and union officials to extend their present wage contracts until the fate of the NRA, due to expire June 16, can be determined.

The agreement came on the final day of existing wage contracts. It will avert a suspension of work Monday in the Appalachian coal field which would have affected approximately 350,000 miners. It had been feared suspension would cause a complete disruption of the coal industry and possibly spread to other basic industrial groups.

Chairman Donald R. Richberg made the announcement following a conference with the joint operators and miners committee. The code extension is subject to action on pending applications and an agreement that might be reached before termination.

30-Hour Week Asked

The joint wage conference will continue in session here in an attempt to compose the differences between the United Mine Workers demands and those of the operators.

The union has asked for a 30-hour week and increase of the $5 basic daily wage to $5.50. Operators have insisted throughout weeks of negotiations that they could not meet the miners' demands and have asked for continuance of existing contracts for one year.

The agreement reached today covers not only the Appalachian field which produces about 70 per cent of soft coal tonnage, but has the acquiesence of other producing areas throughout the country and covers substantially the entire industry.

Seemed Deadlocked

The agreement follows a plan proposed yesterday by NRA officials who intervened in the wage negotiations as they were nearing a crisis. The joint wage committee seemed hopelessly deadlocked and was making no progress toward settlement.

The joint committee's statement said:

"The existing Appalachian agreement and supplementary Appalachian regions district agreements of April 1, 1934, shall continue in full force and effect in all their provisions until June 16, 1935, in compliance with the request of the National Industrial Recovery Board, or until such prior date on which a new wage amendment is negotiated between the parties signatory to the current Appalachian agreement and its supplementary district agreements.

NRA Will Make Study

"The joint conference of representatives of parties to the existing Appalachian agreement and supplementary district agreements shall continue in session. The joint conference shall endeavor to the full limit of its ability to negotiate a wage agreement before June 16, 1935."

Richberg announced also that NRA would make a study of all the problems involved in the soft coal industry situation, particularly the question of Southern wage differentials which has been a stumbling block in wage negotiations not only at present but for several previous years.

The new contract established in the code last April 1 by administrative order removed Southern differentials, but they were restored after bitter protests from Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama operators' groups.

* * *

Alabama Miners Called On To Remain At Work

Threat of a coal mine strike in Alabama was averted today when officials of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators agreed in Washington to extend present wage contracts to June 16 to permit further negotiations for new contracts.

The present contracts would have expired at midnight tomorrow. Announcement of the agreement to extend the contracts, reached at wage conferences in Washington, was received in Birmingham by W. H Raney, international representative of U. M. W. A.

Mr. Raney called upon the state's 21,000 miners to remain on the job, declaring "this means definitely that there will be no strike."

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad, which announced that it would continue operation of its "captive" mines if a strike was called, had sworn in 171 special deputies in anticipation of the walkout, C. E. McCombs, chief deputy sheriff, said today.

TO ENLIST NEGROES

DOTHAN, ALA., July 16.—(Special)—One hundred and seventy-five negroe will be enlisted here Saturday for assignment to a CCC camp near Brundidge Rufus B. Hall, county relief director, said today. Enlistments will cover the counties of Houston, Barbour, Dale, Geneva, Coffee, Covington, Henry, Pike, and Crenshaw.

York, S. C. Enquirer
July 5, 1935

A SCORE OF NEGRO YOUTHS ARE TAKEN TO CCC CAMP AT CLINTON

York county FERA Administrator Clarke W. Adickes took two dozen negro youths to the CCC camp near Clinton, this week, on a requisition for a quota of 20 for the camp.

The excess was because there is nearly always a number of applicants for CCC camps who are rejected after arrival at the camp site, because they fail to pass the physical examination required.

The two dozen taken down this time were 20 principals and four alternates. Of the 24 boys, five came from Rock Hill, and the other 19 came from in and around Yorkville, Clover, McConnellsville and Hickory Grove. The principals who went to the camp were the following:

Robert Anderson, Ernest Byers, Elighe Burris, Perry Carothers, Howard Joiner, T. P. Johnson, Edward King, Joe Love, James Lowry, James Mobley, Jeff D. McClerkin, John D. McCullough, William B. Rainey, Willie Rowell, Thurbert White, Joshua White, Lunus Taylor and Alex Hall.

The alternates who went down in the contingent were Plexico Bryant, Willie Grier, Daniel Haynes and Lytle Watson.

Those who failed to pass the entrance examination by the doctor were Edward King, John D. McCullough and Lumis Taylor, and they came home with the empty cars which carried the squad down to Clinton.

Livingston, Ala., Home
November 13, 1935

Whereas 81 per cent of the negro men above ten years of age in Alabama are gainfully employed, only 76 per cent of the white men in the same group are so occupied, it is shown in a recent statistical study made by C. J. Jordan, working in conjunction with the Department of Vocational Education at the University. Only 16 per cent of the white women work, however, while 40 per cent of the Negro women work for money.

New York World Telegram

JUL 17 1935

Writers' Group to Study Alabama Sedition Cases

Will Ask Governor Talmadge to Use Influence to Have 1861 Law Repealed Under Which Herndon Was Sentenced to 18 to 20 Years on the Chain Gang.

A commission made up of novelists, editors and lawyers will leave for Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., on July 20 to request Governor Eugene T. Talmadge of Georgia to use his influence to bring about the repeal of the 1861 anti-insurrection law on which Angelo Herndon, Negro labor leader, has been sentenced to from eighteen to twenty years on the chain gang and to investigate cases in Alabama in which citizens have been sent to the chain gang for six months and fined $100 for possessing more than one copy of a radical magazine, or leaflet.

Among the members of the commission are Jack Conroy, novelist and editor, of Moberly, Mo., who won a 1935 Guggenheim Fellowship and is the author of "The Disinherited"; Bruce Crawford, of Norton, Va., former publisher of Crawford's Weekly and author of "Challenge to the New Deal"; Nelson Algren, author of "Somebody in Boots," and Alfred H. Hirsch, writer and secretary of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, which is organizing the expedition. Other members are yet to be named.

Operate Under Ordinance.

"We will try to get to the bottom of the way in which a city ordinance in Birmingham is used to make raids on the homes of workers," said Mr. Hirsch. "This ordinance is called the Downs' law and was passed after the textile strike in the summer of 1934. Suppose you have two copies of the New Masses in your home and the police hear about it. All right, they come around and jerk you into a court and send you to the chain gang for six months, or they fine you $100. We believe that a widespread knowledge of the way this law has been used will arouse public opinion against it.

"We are going to investigate many cases. Here is one, for example. Fred Walker, a Negro worker, was arrested in November after a police raid on his home in which he claims evidence was planted and 'found' in his home by police. He was severely beaten by policemen. He served six months on the chain gang and paid a fine of $100 aid was released.

Treated Cruelly.

"Throughout his period on the chain gang he was treated with particular cruelty. He was ill all the time. One morning he was not able to walk to the road where the gang was working. The warden finally called a doctor, and when this doctor heard that Walker was a 'Red' he refused to prescribe for him."

Mr. Hirsch said that his commission has evidence of at least twenty instances where attempts were made to frame workers by such methods as slipping leaflets under the doors of their homes. He said that investigators have come North with evidence that a widely known steel mill detective in Birmingham has imported a quantity of radical literature which he uses in arresting workers who have expressed their doubt that all is not right in Birmingham.

"We wi'l also make a study of an anti-sedition law which has passed both the House and the Senate of the Alabama Legislature," said Mr. Hirsch. "It provides for a year's imprisonment and a $1,000 fine for anyone convicted of sedition, which is widely defined to include speaking, writing or discussing 'overthrow of government by force.' This bill is on Governor Bibb Graves' desk and there is a fifty-fifty chance it will be signed.

Opposition Cited.

"There is great opposition to the bill in Alabama in the local press. Preachers have opposed it. On the day the bill was passed in the House a legislator and a reporter had a row over the bill in a corridor and the former pulled a gun."

The commission will also study extra-legal activity in Alabama. Mr. Hirsch's investigators maintain that a private detective has been subsidized by a coal and iron company. This detective once burned the fingernails of a striker to make him confess, Mr. Birsch said. He said that kidnap cases in and around Birmingham are increasing. Bob Wood, an official of the International Labor Defense, has been kidnaped twice and attacked once.

"We believe a thorough study of these laws and happenings is desperately needed," said Mr. Hirsch. "Strong opposition to such legislation in one State will check its growth in other States."

Negro's Line Lands One Fine Mess Of Alligator

DOTHAN, ALA., July 22—(Special)—Lonie Hillman, negro living near Clayhatchee, set a line in Claybank Creek with the expectation of catching a mess of fish, but came home with a mess of alligator.

The saurian had swallowed one of the hooks and was caught by another in its struggles to shake the first one. The hooks held Mr. 'Gator all to himself—until Hillman borrowed a gun nearby and shot it.

Informed by learned Dothanites that the 'gator was worth between $15 and $20 here, Hillman seriously considered going in for 'gator fishing on a commercial scale.

It hasn't been so long since a party of Coffee County residents landed a 7-foot alligator near Enterprise and reported signs of an even larger one in the same vicinity.

Unemployment Compensation Commission

Issues Circular To Employers And Employees Of Alabama

The State Tax Commission has been designated by an executive order of the governor, as the agency through which the Unemployment Contributions will be collected and the Unemployment Compensation Commission hereby notifies all employers of eight persons or more, except those specifically hereby exempted, that effective on all payrolls accruing on or after January 1st, whether they be weekly, monthly or per diem, that said payrolls are subject to the following contributions:

One per cent to be deducted from each employees wages and one per cent of the entire amount of each employers payroll to match the deductions from the employees wages, to be paid by said employers.

These amounts must be set aside and held in trust by the employers until such time as the State Tax Commission of Alabama can secure from the United States government the necessary forms to be used in the collection of these contributions Immediately upon receipt of these forms same will be available to each employer for said employer to make a report and remittance of the contributions due under the Unemployment Compensation Act.

Persons and employees exempt from this act as follows:

1. Agricultural labor.
2. Domestic service in a private home.
3. Service performed as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel on the navigable waters of the United States.
4. Service performed by an individual in the employ of his son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by a child under the age of twenty-one in the employ of his father or mother.
5. Service performed in the employ of the United States government or of an instrumentality of the United States.
6. Service performed in the employ of a state, or political subdivision thereof, or an instrumentality of one or more states or political subdivisions.
7. Service performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for realigious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Unemployment Compensation Commission

By Jacob L. Kaufman, Chairman

Arkansas.

Labor – 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Federal Grand Jury To Get Maid-Well Case

Cagle

4-6-35

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Witnesses against the Maid-Well Garment company of Forrest City, Ark., will be called to testify before a federal grand jury in April as a preliminary to criminal action against the company for violation of the N.R.A. wage scales, it was announced here this week.

The company was denied its Blue Eagle by the NRA Regional labor board in Dallas after data was submitted by John P. Davis, acting for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This week Federal Judge Martineau denied the company's application for an injunction to restrain the labor board from taking away the Blue Eagle.

A test case, suing for the restoration of back pay due more than 100 colored women workers, was filed here by Attorneys Scipio A. Jones, J. A. Hibbler and John Booker, acting for the N. A. A. C. P.

This action follows urteen months of persistent effort by the Joint Committee on National Recovery of which Mr. Davis is secretary, and the N. A. A. C. P., to secure the full wages for the workers due them under the code.

In New York, the N. A. A. C. P. national office announced that the case would be pushed to the limit, with every possible effort. Nearly $6,000 is due colored and white women workers. The Maid-Well Garment company worked the women for several weeks while the code was in effect and paid them less than code wages. Then it laid them off indefinitely, with thousands of dollars due them. Few were able to get other jobs and all had to go on partial or complete relief. Investigation last fall disclosed some of them with families were receiving as little as $7 a month in relief.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

D.C.

'Thumbs Down' On Study Of Laundry Code

30,000 Colored Women Working 45 Hrs. Weekly For $6.30

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thirty thousand colored women in Southern states, engaged as laundresses, must continue to work 45 hours each week, in order to earn $6.30, because the National Industrial Recovery Board has disapproved the appropriation of $3,500 to make a study of the adequacy of the 14-cent wage rate provided by the laundry code.

The code approved for 90 days only in February of last year, has been successfully extended for 90-day periods since then, despite the fact that President Roosevelt expressly ordered the NRA officials to make a study of the adequacy of the 14-cent hour rate

The sum needed for making this study was decided by Miss Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau, and is considered a modest amount, when it is know that these women are being robbed of $100,000 in wages each week.

John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, composed of more than twenty national colored organizations, is urging these organizations to reach every single possible person with the request that letters of protest be "rained" on Washington within the next three weeks. For larger organizations, he suggests that cards in thousand lots be sent to branches throughout the country, and people be asked to put a penny stamp on them and mail them to the NRA headquarters in protest.

—NEGRO COUNCILMAN—

Edgar Brown Does C.C.C. Publicity

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Edgar G. Brown, former national tennis champion, is doing publicity for the Emergency Conservation Bureau CCC. He transferred from the FERA.

DISPUTE OVER NEGRO CCC UNITS INTENSIFIED

Controversy May Enter Mississippi Gubernatorial Race

CONNER, BILBO IN ROW

Senator Accuses Governor of Being at Odds With Roosevelt Administration — May Leave for Mississippi

From Washington Bureau of The Commercial Appeal

BY HILTON BUTLER

WASHINGTON, July 18. — A rapid exchange of bitterly-worded telegrams between Senator Bilbo and Governor Conner over negro CCC camps in Mississippi threatened tonight to break into the race for governor as an eleventh-hour issue.

Bilbo eagerly seized the controversy as campaign material, both for the Aug. 6 primary, in which he is supporting Hugh L. White for governor and the impending race of Conner against Senator Harrison in 1936.

Used Issue Before

A more sensational seizure of a racial issue—the use of troops to protect a negro prisoner in Jackson—was made by Bilbo in his 1927 race for governor against Dennis Murphree and was recognized in Mississippi political circles as being the controlling factor in Bilbo's eleventh-hour victory. Murphree, then governor, had issued the call.

Apparently ready to make the new controversy a major issue against the Conner faction, Bilbo may leave for Mississippi within the next few days to take the stump in the governor's race.

"Absolutely false," Conner wired Bilbo on the charge that Conner had approved negro CCC camps in Mississippi counties that had protested their location.

"It appears to be a question of veracity," Bilbo wired back today. "As for myself, I prefer to believe Fechner." It was Robert Fechner, CCC director, who wrote Bilbo that no negro camps were placed in any state without prior consultation with the governor over their location.

President's Name Mentioned

Bilbo and Conner, political enemies for 20 years, did not limit their telegraphic duel to the CCC. Before the wires had cooled off for the night, President Roosevelt had been brought into their squabble. Conner, ordinarily ignoring a Bilbo attack, could not take the CCC charge in silence. His hot wire said:

"I have seen your statement in The Commercial Appeal that I approved location of negro CCC camps in Mississippi and that 'Conner is the boy who turned the trick.' That statement is absolutely false. I have never been consulted at any time about location of any CCC camps anywhere, or personnel of any camp, black or white.

"In this, as well as in many other federal activities in this state, the governor of Mississippi has been ignored completely.

"Do not undertake to fix upon me the responsibility for this or any other trick that may be turned from Washington."

At "Cross Purposes"

Bilbo's 1,000 word telegraphic answer accused Conner of "smarting under the stinging probe of guilt" and of pursuing a policy in Mississippi "at cross purposes with the Roosevelt administration from the very start."

"You have been notoriously closely and intimately identified with the pernicious activities of the most insanely rabid and unscrupulous enemies of the president," Bilbo wired.

The charge was added that Conner had "at no time shown even a symptom of willingness to co-operate with the administration at Washington or any of the state's representatives in Congress in helping to solve the problems affecting Mississippi."

"That's why I'm for White," Bilbo said. "He is a man big enough and in every way qualified to place Mississippi in the front rank of the states."

Handing copies of the telegrams to newspaper men today, Bilbo commented with a grin that "Mississippi politics is at last getting hot" so much so, he added, "I can hardly stay away." He probably won't—adjournment or no adjournment of Congress before the Aug. 6 first Mississippi primary.

BILBO BLAMES NEGRO CCC CAMP ON CONNER

Senator Charges Governor Gave His Approval

From Washington Bureau of The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Backing up his charge with a letter from Robert Fechner, director of the CCC, Senator Bilbo today charged Governor Conner of Mississippi was responsible for approving negro CCC camps in counties that had protested they did not want them.

"Conner is the boy who turned the trick," Bilbo wote the supervisers of Humphreys County, who objected to a negro camp near Belzoni.

Other Mississippi counties, including Scott, have entered similar protests, Bilbo said.

"I took the matter up with Fechner, and was advised that no negro companies were being assigned without prior conferences with the governor," Bilbo wrote. "You will have to make your appeal direct to him to stop it."

Fechner told Bilbo that CCC officials "recognized in the early weeks of this work that there might be some difficulty in findig suitable camp locations for negro companies," and that he had instructed all army corps area commanders to have representatives interview governors "before assigning any negro company to any camp location."

He added that he had no reason to doubt that army officials had consulted the governor "before asignig any negro company to a camp in Mississippi."

President Orders Medics, Chaplains in Forest Camps

Also Directs Increase in Educational Directors for CCC Groups.

DR. EMMETT J. SCOTT APPEALED TO F. D.

Present Enrollment of 21,000 May Be Doubled.

WASHINGTON.—By direction of the President, colored doctors and chaplains of the Officers' Reserve Corps will be appointed in the Civilian Conservation Corps, it was learned Monday.

President Roosevelt directed the appointments and an increase in the number of colored educational directors, after Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University, who was a special assistant to the Secretary of War during the World War, had brought to his attention the fact that the administrative officers, doctors and chaplains in CCC camps are all white and only a few educational directors are colored.

Dr. Scott Intercedes

Dr. Scott, at the request of interested persons, first took up the question of the appointment of colored officers on the reserve list of the army with Secretary of War George H. Dern in May. Mr. Dern's attitude was that the appointment of colored officers would intensify opposition to colored CCC camps in communities where they were not wanted.

In a letter dated June 27, Dr. Scott wrote the Secretary of War that "colored groups, under colored supervision, command and leadership, have, in the past, been assembled in rather large numbers without any untoward

indications whatsoever. Numerous examples—whole regiments of colored soldiers largely commanded by colored officers were encamped in many different parts of the country during the World War."

Dr. Scott also stated:

"Colored civilian troops under complete control of colored officers exist now in many communities, North and South, without any record of community conflict. Reference is made particularly to the many fine colored educational institutions that are completely under the control of colored officials.

"The statement that relatively small Civilian Conservation Corps units under the control of colored officers would create community conflict suggests something which, in my opinion, will not be borne out by experience."

Appeals to F D.

When this letter failed to bring about a change in the attitude of the War Department on the proposal to appoint colored officers in CCC camps. Dr. Scott appealed to the President. He was asked to call at the White House and discuss the matter with the President. He did so on Wednesday of last week.

After the conference, President Roosevelt issued instructions to the War Department and Robert Fechner, white, director of the Emergency Conservation Work, directing the appointment of colored doctors and chaplains from the Officers' Reserve Corps and an increase in the number of colored educational directors in CCC camps.

Dr. Fechner, at a conference with Dr. Scott on last Thursday, indicated that he was proceeding with due diligence to carry out the President's instructions.

21,000 Enrolled

At present there are about 21,000 colored men enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, distributed in about eighty-eight colored camps. Under a new enrollment, recently authorized, this number is expected to be doubled.

The CCC was authorized by the Reforestation and Relief Act approved March 31, 1933, which gave the President authority to establish a nation-wide chain of forest camps where unemployed young men could be put to work protecting and improving the nation's forested lands. An amendment sponsored by former Representative Oscar DePriest prohibits discrimination because of race, creed or color.

Get $30 Month

Young men between the ages of 18 and 25 years, who are citizens of the United States, unmarried and unemployed, and willing to allot at least $23 of their monthly cash allowance of $30 to their dependents are eligible.

In addition to his cash allowance, each worker receives food, clothing, shelter, and medical care. Opportunities for education and recreation are also afforded.

TO DOUBLE CCC ENROLMENT AND NEGRO ADVISORS

President's Decision To Increase Camps To Help Race

By EDGAR G. BROWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A substantial increase in the number of Negro educational advisers will result from the decision of President Roosevelt to double the present enrollment of the Civilian Conservation Corps throughout the country.

Instructions were sent out today to the nine CCC educational advisers located at the United States Army Corps Area Headquarters advising them to recommend and forward to Washington the names of colored applicants for positions as educational advisers in the Negro camps. These instructions were sent out by the Office of Education. It is expected that a considerable number of these new appointments will be made during the month of September.

Dr. Thomas G. Bennett, in charge of the educational work in the Third Corps Area, in anticipation of the expanded CCC program, has called a three-week conference at Hampton Institute beginning August 7, of the twenty colored educational advisers who have been recently reappointed for another year.

At present there are some fifty Negro educational advisers assigned to the colored camps in five of the nine corps areas.

In the Second Corps Area of the U. S. Army, including New York, New Jersey and Delaware, headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y., there are seven colored CCC educational advisers, now on active duty; Eugene M. Hopkins, Camp F-5, Charels S. Morris, Tuckahoe Fish and Game Reservation, New Jersey; Arthur W. Reed, Berlin, New Jersey; Earl S. Peterson, Pleasantville, New Jersey; Thomas A. Brown and William Curry Harper, Yaphank, Long Island, New York; Clarence S. Coleman, Chatsworth, New Jersey.

The Third Corps Area including Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, headquarters, Hearst Towers Building, Baltimore, Maryland has eighteen colored educational advisers on active duty: Richard F. Bell, Battery Cove, Alexandria, Virginia; Richard T. Boyd, Snowden, Virginia; Winston M Tyler, Williamsburg, Va.; Fred Minnis, Edinburg, Va.; L. S. Burford, Dillwyn, Va.; J. T. Carter, Fort Story, Va.; W. H. Dabney, Goshen, Va.; Robert L. Duren, Cape Henry, Va.; T. B. Small, Green Bay, Va.; James E. Spaulding, Richmond, Va.; and W. M. Tyler.

The following colored CCC educational advisers are on active duty in Pennsylvania; W. N. Ridley, Renova; M. Franklin Peters, Gettysburg; Theodore Thompson, Kinzua; Charles R. Long; George Washington Williams, Wilcox; James C. Grinnell; Oscar A. Pindle, Camp Vann, Benezett; and R. R. Webb, Medix Run.

The Fourth Corps Area, including North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, headquarters Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, has ten colored CCC educational advisers on active duty: L. P. Byarm, Fort Bragg, N. C.; T. T. Branch, Fort Bragg, N. C.; John E. Bowen, Jr., Holister, N. C.; David W. McKay, Corinth, Miss.; T. T. Thompson, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; P. M. Pendergrass, Sanderson, Fla.; W. G. Bowen, Modoc, S. C.; E. W. Light foote, Clayton, Ala.; George Leon Netterville, Krotz Springs, La.; Clifton Patrick, Morton, Miss.; and John Persy Bond, Fort McClelland, Ala.

The Fifth Corps Area made up of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia, headquarters Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, has nine colored CCC educational advisers on active duty; Robert R. Carroll, Oregonia, Ohio; Edward Dickerson, Ohio; George L. Mann, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky; C. T. Russell, Pedro, Ohio; L. A. Morris, Boomington, Ind.; Henry J. Rowland, Portsmouth, Ohio; James R. Gray, Ohio.

The Seventh Corps Area, including Minnesota, North Dakota, South Daktota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, headquarters, Federal Building, Omaha, Nebraska, has the following named colored CCC educational advisers on active duty; John W. Corneal, Jr., Fort Riley, and Hertbert Smith of Reading, Kansas.

D.C. GIRL MADE ELITE LAUNDRY OFFICE MANAGER

Local Laundry Company Appoints Colored Girl at 9th and U Street

A colored girl, Miss Lois Smith, 1503 Fifth Street, Northwest, has been installed as manager of the Ninth and U Streets, Northwest, branch of the Elite Laundry Company, the Tribune learned early this week.

Miss Smith succeeded Mrs. Mary Nolan white, as branch manager at the store last Saturday. The promotion was the climax of five years of employment with the laundry concern.

Worked Way Up

The girl, interviewed by a Tribune reporter, declared that she began as a part time employee in the office of the general manager, F. P. Wilcox, white. She was employed as a maid.

At the time that all this was going ond, Miss Smith was attending school. Following her graduation from the Dunbar High School in 1933, the girl was given a clerical position in the general office. Her duties in the new position called for the making of price tickets.

Move Hailed as Friendly

Negro residents and merchants of the community saw in the move of the laundry officials a desire to express an appreciation of the immense colored patronage at the Ninth and U Streets branch of the company.

That the Elite company plans to install more girls as store managers was evident when it became known that Mrs. Gladys Matthews, who was employed on Monday, has been placed as Miss Smith's assistant. Mrs. Matthews is receiving training while acting as Miss Smith's relief during the hours of one and four-thirty o'clock.

Exposure Results in 12 Promotions for Negroes

WASHINGTON.—(ANS) — Following an exposure of the discriminatory methods employed by officials of the government printing office in appointing and promoting Negroes, an announcement was made of the promotion of 12 Negro employes and the appointment of two additional employees.

Those promoted were: Lee A. Daugherty, Harvey Peyton, Leonard Blackwell and Max Goldman, Philip A. Parker, Rufus H. Parker, James Sutton, Percy H. Jernagin, Theodore Sherman, Orlando E. Hill, Ernest Waddy, and Henry T. Haynes Jr.

Percy Simms and Charles H Fearing Jr. were appointed as binders in the printing office.

89 CLERKS GET JOBS IN LABOR DEPARTMENT

To Work On Study of U. S. Employment Service Records

WASHINGTON — Appointment of 89 clerks in the Department of Labor this week marked the first mass integration of Negro white-collar workers in that division of the government administration. They will work on a study of U. S. employment service records comprising the reports from Labor Department offices all over the country relative to job seekers.

The appointment was confirmed Tuesday night by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of the division of Negro labor U. S. Department of Labor, who has been working for broader inclusion of the Negro in the Administration relief program.

Forty of these clerks reported for work Monday morning; 40 more on Wednesday, and the remaining nine were to take up their duties Friday of this week.

These clerks were chosen from white collar workers on relief. Most of them are college graduates. They were selected after a special aptitude test was given to a large number in this classification.

According to Lieut. Oxley, these clerks will not work on a segregated project, but will perform similar duties along with a group of whites appointed at the same time.

Lieut. Oxley has been insisting that the Department of Labor integrate colored workers along with whites on all relief projects as they were approved, rather than deny them any work until a special Negro project was started.

In this effort he has had the assistance of George E. Cohron, assistant manager of the District of Columbia U. S. Employment Center. They have been credited in informed circles with having effected the apopintment of these 89 white-collar workers at one time.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

D.C.

Retired Clerk Exposes J.C. Under U.S. Civil Service

How Whites Block Promotion; Only Three Examiners Are Left in Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — "After more than forty-one years of service in Government departments under the civil service, I am in a position to tell something about the way it is administered in the Pension Bureau, where I occupied a clerical position for forty years," said Edward P. Arnold, when interviewed this week.

"Years ago when General Black was commissioner of pensions, and the so-called merit system was in use, two white clerks got into a controversy with the chief of their division, as to which of them was entitled to a promotion on the basis of having the highest rating in the division.

Neither Was Highest

"The chief decided in favor of one of the men, but the other man, not satisfied with the decision, appealed to the commissioner, and during the hearing the chief of the division said this:

"'Mr. Commissioner, as a matter of fact, neither of these men had the highest rating in the division. The man who had the highest rating was a colored man; but of course we are not going to promote him because he is getting $1400 now.'

"The colored man had reached his highest possibilities and the salary dead line, in the chief's opinion. General Black, the commissioner, after rebuking the chief for this statement, ordered him to immediately certify the colored man for the promotion. Thus goes the story of the first colored clerk to reach the $1600 grade.

Promotions of $200

"Promotions in the old days, from one grade to another, carried with them an increase of $200 per year. For instance, a $1200 clerk when promoted, went to $1400. Now, under reclassification, a $1200 clerk when promoted goes to $1260.

"The Clasisfication Act of 1923 was a sore disappointment, especially to our group, because the majority of them were low-salaried clerks earning from $1200 to $1440 at fixed rates, which may be explained as follows:

"Section 6 of the Classification Act reads 'That in determining the compensation to be established for the several employees, the following rules shall govern.' Then follow six rules, of which Rule 4 is to my mind, the joker in this act. Here it is:

Joker in Act

"'If the employee is receiving compensation within the range of salary prescribed for the appropriate grade, but not at one of the rates fixed therein, the compensation shall be increased to the next higher rate.'

"The result of this rule was that clerks receiving from $1200 to $1440, being employed at fixed rates, and not within the salary range, did not receive one penny of increase under reclassification. This $60 which the lower grades were deprived of, enabled those in higher salary brackets to secure increases from $100 to $1500.

Act of 1928 Better

"Under the Welch Act of 1928, the low-salaried clerks fared a great deal better, receiving what Congress actually intended that they should receive, an advance of two steps, an increase of $120 a year. This was largely due to the fact that the administering of this act was taken out of the hands of the personal classification board, and put into the hands of Mr. McCarl, Comptroller of the Treasury.

"He commenced at the bottom and worked up, reversing the old rule of commencing at the top and working down. When they worked down, there was precious little left when they got to the bottom.

Many Rated Under 85

"Sixty-five is the lowest rating an employee can receive and retain his position. Eighty-two and five-tenths is the average. A rating of not less than eighty-five is required in order to be considered for promotion. The majority of colored clerks who are above the general average, hover between eighty-four and eighty-four and nine-tenths, but seldom receive the rating of eighty-five.

"The Classification Act provided no money for promotion, which came by way of re-allocation. Consequently there was a wild scramble among the clerks for re-allocation in higher grades and classes, which would entitle them to higher pay.

All Want a Desk

"The goal toward which every clerk strives is to get into an adjucating division and become an examiner, or as they speak of it, 'to get on a desk.'

"In the past twelve years there has been only one colored man allocated to a desk in the pension office. Today there are only three colored examiners in this office—two of whom belong to the old regime and will soon be retired. Colored examiners dwindled from forty to three during my service there."

Interior Dept. Negro Adviser Has Been Busy

Secretary Ickes Reviews Efforts of Robert Weaver For Race

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The adviser on Negro affairs in the Interior Department has not limited his activities to matters which concern only that department and the Public Works Administration but has offered suggestions to other departments and governmental agencies respecting their relations with colored people, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes states in his annual report made public last week.

Prior to the transfer of the division of subsistence homesteads to the Rural Resettlement Administration, this office concerned itself with the participation of colored people in the plans of that division. Developments were studied and the attention of Mr. Ickes was directed to the inactivity of the subsistence homesteads division as it affected colored people.

Robert C. Weaver, the adviser, states that he called to the attention of Mr. Ickes the discrimination against Negro labor which has occured in the Public Works Administration. Mr. Ickes accepted his plan for the prevention of such discrimination.

Housing Projects

The report sets out that Mr. Weaver consulted constantly with the housing division in the planning of housing projects in colored slum areas and that he also made sume suggestions as to policy as it affected the participation of colored people in the housing program.

Mr. Weaver reports that he and his assistant "have visited proposed sites for housing developments, have negotiated agreements for the employment of Negro workers on the projects, and have nurtured favorable opinion among colored people toward proposed housing developments.

"In order to facilitate the latter, this office not only has explained the program to the local residents, but it also has insisted upon integration of Negroes into the program. This has been accomplished through Negro representation on local sponsoring committees and the employment of colored architects on the projects."

A survey of colored white-collar and skilled workers is receiving favorable consideration by the Works Progress Administration, Mr. Weaver reports.

He has also concerned himself with relations between colored employees and the Interior Department and the Public Works Administration. He says his office has been particularly interested in the classification of colored employees and the promotion of competent colored workers from the status of messengers to clerical positions.

Mr. Weaver states that he has offered suggestions to other administrations concerning their relation with colored people. "Memoranda have been prepared and conferences have been held with the following agencies: (1) The Labor Department in relation to the Security Act; (2) the Rural Resettlement Administration in relation to its general policy and its labor relation; (3) the Youth Administration in relation to its general policy and labor relations.

"As a result of the precedent established by the housing division in the Public Works Administration, we believe that the Rural Resettlement Administration is going to take setps to set up standards which will do much to assure equitable distribution of employment between white and Negro workers."

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Weaver on Negro's Inclusion in Housing Jobs

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Dr. Weaver and his assistants

Labor-1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

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Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

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12-28-35

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This formula was drawn up after the adviser had called the attention of the PWA to discrimination against Negro labor which was occurring on its projects.

Dr. Weaver and his assistants have also written many articles and made many speeches on their work and explanatory of the services and opportunities open to Negroes under New Deal auspices; they advised NRA and FERA; the Rural Resettlement Administration, and the Youth Administration, and have worked to improve relations between workers in the Department of the Interior and its affiliated units.

Dr. Weaver holds the degree of doctor of philosophy in economics from Harvard and was a vigorous official of the Joint Alliance investigatin anti-Negro discrimination under the Blue Eagle, before he was taken over into the New Deal.

Weaver on Negro's Inclusion in Housing Jobs

Washington, Dec. 26 (ANP)—In sisting upon "the integration of Negroes into the housing program, by the inclusion of people of color on local sponsoring commissions and the employment of colored architects is only one of several activities which Robert C. Weaver, the adviser on Negro Affairs of the Department of the Interior, has engaged in during 1934-35, according to his report submitted last week to the President, as part of the larger report of Harold D. Ickes, secretary of the Interior.

Florida

Labor-1935

Occupation. Wages, etc.

Propose 'Slave Law' Against Workers

Commerce 6-8-35

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 6—Should a measure now pending in the Florida legislature become a law, Negroes in this State will have the choice of accepting a wage of four dollars a week or spending their days on the chain gang.

Following the announcement of President Roosevelt's $19-a-month minimum public wage scale, a category into which it is felt that most Negroes will fall, the State legislature began agitation for a new law regarding work relief.

A bill was proposed making "any able-bodied persons refusing to accept any employment at the prevailing relief rate subject to arrest and conviction for vagrancy." With the appropriations for the cross-state canal virtually assured, the proposed bill is seen by many as a means of employing semi-peon labor on the project.

Palatka, Fla. News

July [illegible]

Colored CCC Draft Called

Acceptance Will Remove Large Number From Rolls

Nineteen colored youths of Putnam county were despatched today to Gainesville, where they will be examined prior to admittance of state CCC camps, it was announced today by Mrs. Ruth Sharp, social service director.

Fourteen of the number will be accepted, it was stated. This will remove 118 from the relief rolls, it was stated.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News

September 27, 1935

2 CAMPS FOR JOBLESS WOMEN

Negro Section To Be Stationed Here

Bethune-Cookman college for negroes has been chosen as the site of an educational camp for negro women to be operated in Florida this fall by the educational department of the WPA, Mrs. Helen T. Morse, ERA social service director here, said today. Another camp—for white women without jobs—will be at Avon Park.

Volusia county has been allotted a quota of five unemployed women from 16 to 25 years old for the camp for white women, which will be opened at Byrd Lake lodge, Avon Park, October 2 and remain open eight weeks with a staff of 15 trained instructors to teach social morale, selection of vocations and similar subjects.

The session for negroes will open September 30 and continue six weeks. Volusia county may send two negroes to this school.

Board and room will be furnished those attending the schools.

Labor – 1935

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Conservatives Are Holding NRA Now, Says John Davis

Policies on Homestead, Slum Clearance Muddled, Jobs Are Few.

1-5-35

FERA TEACHERS GET SMALL END OF STICK

Pressure Needed to Wipe Out Dixie Differential.

WASHINGTON—That conservative elements are now in position to exert such influence over the National Recovery Administration as to make possible the perpetuation of various phases of exploitation, was charged in a recent report to the Joint Committee on National Recovery by its executive secretary, John P. Davis.

The fate of North Carolina tobacco workers was cited as an example of situations threatened in the event of further success on the part of the conservatives, which were further charged with attempting to curtail the power of the Joint Committee.

"Policies of the Department of the Interior on subsistence homesteads, low cost housing and slum clearance remain muddled and uncertain," Mr. Davis states in the report, "with many of the objectionable segregation features still apparent.

Job Fairness No Reality

"Unless we are willing to secure widest possible action against these policies, we must expect that they will continue. The employment of colored persons in equitable proportions on public works projects is still a theory and not a fact."

Mr. Davis expresses the belief that the depression has deepened for colored people, both North and South, and calls attention to observations made in twelve communities in North and South Carolina, recently, which revealed irregularity of work, joblessness and intimidation for union activity as the lot of cotton mill workers, while prices on many essential commodities have tripled since the time he made a tour of the same sections a year ago.

FERA Teachers Mistreated

The FERA educational program comes in for its share of criticism in the report, which states that heavier pupil loads for colored teachers exist generally throughout the South; that in secondary schools they receive less pay than whites except in two of the twelve Southern States, and less in elementary schools except in one state.

Average salaries for white and colored teachers, according to Mr. Davis, are $123 as compared to $69 in elementary schools, and $158 and $112 in high schools, with comparative pupil loads of 40 and 56; 32 and 39.

Concerted pressure on the part of organizations from which the Joint Committee is made up, Mr. Davis believes, brought upon the National Industrial Recovery Board and upon members of the incoming national legislature, should effect an end to wage differentials in the South

NEWS

Lynchburg, Va

FEB 4 1935

HE COST OF PENSIONS.

Growing opposition to the old age pension bill proposed by the president and opposed by Senator Byrd in Virginia leads the Bristol Herald-Courier to present figures as to cost that are out of harmony with those of Senator Byrd and Governor Peery. While the latter have made estimates of from ten to twenty million as the probable annual cost to Virginia, The Herald-Courier takes the estimate of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, which is approximately $2,600,000, and concludes:

It would seem that if Virginia declines to participate in the old age pension program it must seek to justify its position on some other ground than the cost. That is dismissing the matter rather cavalierly, even assuming that a matter of $2,600,000 for a state whose general fund annually is not more than fifteen million dollars, is of no importance. The Virginian-Pilot bases its estimate on the estimate of the patron of the bill in the senate. It is a disputed premise from which it argues. There is a better way to arrive at an estimate. There are in Virginia 117,000 persons of 65 years of age and over. Of these some 25,000 are Negroes, virtually all of whom would be eligible for a pension. Assuming that only eighty per cent would apply and qualify—a preposterous assumption—the total Virginia would have to provide for them at fifteen dollars a month each, would be $3,600,000, or a million more than The Bristol Herald-Courier complacently accepts as the total for all, white and Negro.

There are in Virginia more than ninety thousand white persons of 65 years of age or more. How many of these would be eligible for a pension insurance company actuaries place the number much higher is a guess, but assuming half we would have an additional cost of fifteen dollars a month for 45,000 persons, or $8,100,000.

There's a total of $11,700,000 with the estimated number of eligibles placed at a ridiculously low figure.

Tax Commissioner Morrisett estimates that eighty to ninety per cent of the total number 65 years of age and over would receive pensions. That is approximately 94,000 at the lowest and 105,000 at the highest, to take care of which Virginia would be called upon to spend something like eighteen million dollars a year.

Certainly no one can deny that the number of eligibles estimated by The News here is the minimum. How then can it be estimated that the total of more than eleven million dollars is not the rock bottom minimum cost to Virginia not counting Virginia's share of the federal taxes necessary for the federal pension fund?

It can be done only by admitting one of two things—either that only a handful of eligibles will be pensioned or that the pensions paid will be negligible. According to the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, federal officials in the national capital estimate Virginia's share of the cost at $1,260,000 a year. That means fifteen dollars a month for seven thousand persons out of 117,000 in the state 65 years of age and over, or two dollars a month for less than half the total number. In either case the whole pension plan is a fraud; it doesn't mean anything.

To The News, it would seem that if Virginia participates in the old age pension program without first counting the cost it can seek forever to justify its position to the taxpayers of the state and forever fail.

And it can never justify the diversion of money from educational purposes, child welfare purposes, hospitalization and care for the mentally deficient to pensions for all the aged that can get on pension roles created and maintained and directed by bureaucrats at Washington. If Virginia has even $2,600,000 for social purposes, Virginia might look to her schools, to her insane asylums, her homes for the deaf, dumb and blind, her epileptic colonies, her hospitals, her prisons, all of which, as selfish as it may seem, are of more importance to Virginia than aged persons in Oklahoma and Utah and the Dakotas and elsewhere for whose support Virginia would have to pay more in federal taxes than she would receive in return from that source for the support of her own aged.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

To the Editor The News:

Let us keep the insects out of this balm. Does the nation pension its soldiery on this footing, "Those eligible to the pension must have no relatives responsible by law for their support or who are able to support them"?

This is said to be from James A. Simpson's old-age pension bill introduced in the State Senate. The senator seemingly makes haste to mock the aged poor of the white race in Alabama by trying to precipitate such stuff into law. For it, within itself, nullifies itself, or prohibits self-respecting persons from asking its benefits.

For 65-year-old people to "have relatives responsible by law" for their support is but trumpery. Besides that, its interpretation is vested in a sort of political pot whose favor would go as go all such favors. The order of things as they are is reversed in "having relatives responsible by law."

Then comes its caudal appendage: "Or who are able to support them." Had the most deserving person in the state a dozeth cousin worth a thousand dollars, he is herein barred. But few people of 65 have no relative able to that extent. The thing is abortive. It is farcical. It is a shunt.

But the name of the colored eligible is legion. The line of eligibility is that of color. It that its purpose is that of failing the peo their will, in thwarting those who have ported in righteousness the state for half a tury in their call to the state for aid.

Being a good citizen is but one of many qualifications of a lawgiver. Such flops but emphasize the need of a system of referendum for all laws. Some of our legislators would do well by extending the recently given removal power of the governor, and then ducking to the high grass.

W. L. MURRAY.

Rt. 2, Livingston Ala.

NEGRO LABORERS AND PROFESSIONALS URGE CONGRESS TO PASS WORKERS' BILL

WASHINGTON, D.C. - (CNA) Members of the Labor Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives listened last week to Negro laborers and professionals urge the immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827. The Committee was holding hearings on the Workers Bill.

Joseph Howard, Birmingham steel worker and representative of local 23 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A.F. of L.) demanded the passage of the Workers Bill by Congress. He declared that the workers in his union and four other locals endorsed the Workers Bill "because they see the need for an adequate bill".

Other witnesses who favored the enactment of the Bill were N.E. Sallie, Secretary of the McKeesport Central Labor Union, A.F. of L., Dr. Reuben S. Young, spokesman for the Inter-professional Association of the Maternity Provision of the Bill, and Brown Squire of the American Legion of Ex-Servicemen.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE

FEB 6 1935

Negro and Old Age Pension.

To the Editor of The State:

A few days ago in Washington the fear of indolence among the Negro population was given as a reason by some of the Southern members of congress for their opposition of the administration's proposed old age pension bill.

I am of opinion that no rational thinking white family in the South would object to their old ex-servants receiving a small pension every month especially after they have given the greater portion of their lives in service. If you should make an inquiry into the many families in South Carolina about the type of service they have received from their aged Negro servants I believe that 95 per cent would tell you that it was faithful. I am also sure that you would find that the servants of 65 years of age cannot do the type of work they did at 35. So also I believe that one would find 75 per cent. of these families contributing to the support of their ex-help who have become dependent due to time.

Why, then, should they fear indolence among those that have given the greater portion of their lives in obedient and dutiful service?

The proposed bill would relieve our white friends of a burden which they have so cheerfully assumed for many hard years of helping to care for that loyal and more worthy element of our population.

JOHN W. NICHOLAS.
20 Foster Street, Union.

Improve NRA

Employers, workers and the people generally will agree with President Roosevelt's message to Congress insisting that the life of the National Recovery Administration be extended two years.

This typically American experiment in co-operation under a competitive system, as the President said, has helped to re-employ some four million workers, outlawed the worst evils of sweatshop and child labor, raised wages and reduced hours, laid down a rule for collective bargaining, purged trade of many dishonorable practices. Under it "the pattern of a new order of industrial relations is definitely taking shape."

But without adequate social controls NRA can become an instrument of exploitation and tyranny. Its actual operation has revealed many weaknesses and injustices. Unless these are corrected now they may become intrenched in two more years, in which case NRA may cause more harm than good. President Roosevelt has pointed out some of the more glaring weaknesses. He has left it to Congress to frame amendments correcting them.

NRA's chief failures have been in enforcement. The President suggests that violators of codes and regulations should not be put in jail, but punished by "other and more effective means." Presumably this would be through court injunctions. Doubtless he will make this suggestion more explicit.

Needing clarification is Section 7-A, which the President says should be continued. "The rights of the employes freely to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining should be fully protected," he told Congress. Labor's right to organize should be spelled out clearly, either under an amended National Industrial Recovery Act or under the pending Wagner Labor Disputes Bill.

The President also sees dangers from private monopoly and price-fixing. Anti-trust law principles "should more adequately be applied." To stop the ruinous waste of natural resources such industries as coal, oil and gas should be regulated by the Government to prevent price cutting and "inordinate profits." Small business men and consumers should be protected from "incorrigible minorities."

"We must make certain," he said, "that the privilege of co-operating to prevent unfair competition will not be transformed into a license to strangle fair competition under the apparent sanction of law."

President Roosevelt has given Congress a big chore, but one it cannot evade. It must either adapt NRA to the welfare of all the people or abandon it as another noble experiment that went wrong.

As the President says, however, to abandon the underlying principles is "unthinkable."

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
March 2, 1935

$5.60 A Week

IN the NRA Research and Planning Division report are numerous statements, charts and tables tending to prove that hour and wage provisions of NRA codes have especially benefited low-wage workers, particularly women workers and more particularly those in the South.

These conclusions seem strange beside charges of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that 30,000 Negro women workers in southern laundries are "doomed to slave wages of 14 cents an hour, and usually less." The Association wants the NRA to conduct a study of the adequacy of the 14-cent hourly wage in the southern laundry code.

At 14 cents an hour for 40 hours, the weekly wage is $5.60, which cannot be considered adequate in any part of America.

"These underpaid Negro women," the Association says, "are in many instances the sole support of their families."

Wage differentials which impose much lower living standards upon the workers of one sex or of one section of the country are all the more indefensible when they bear down upon one race.

TRAIL BREAKERS

For a Negro worker to have a spokesman to save him from arbitrary treatment by his employer is an entirely new thing in America. Thanks to the Pullman porters' organization, a porter suspended for not having taken up passenger's tickets was able to show that there was a Pullman conductor on board whose duty that was. As a result of this showing, the higher authorities may take the view that the porter should not have been made to lose time and wages and he may be restored to his position.

White labor in the organized crafts has long been free of having to accept the absolute dictation of employers. Many is the strike that has followed what it thought was unjust. It is into this paradise where a man has rights that the Negro worker is breaking his way, thanks to the Pullman porters' sacrificial struggle of the past ten years.

Justice for the weak is far off in the future. A few days ago a Negro worker, who had filled one position nearly a half century, and was still able to do the work, was dropped from the payroll of a big company. The old owners are dead. The years of faithful service this man has done mean nothing to the present management. He is out. No job, no pension, not even sympathy.

The dismissal of this veteran worker may not have been due to race prejudice. But whatever the cause, it would seem that the machines on which he worked should not be more sacred than the man. The one is kept, maintained, pointed to with pride. The other is cast out, though both money and social values were built up by his labor. He is only another proof of how much the porters are breaking trail for their people.

Labor-1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Compromise On Bonus May Pass At This Session

Roosevelt Veto Of Patman Bill To Be Delivered In Person On Wednesday

Relief Wages Set

Monthly Pay Will Range From $19 To $94, With Alabama In Low Group

WASHINGTON, May 20.—(AP)—A high administration leader today signalled to his followers that hope existed for the passage this session of a new bonus bill to supplant the Patman measure, apparently doomed to veto.

Senator Robinson, Democratic leader who has fought to hold in line sufficient votes to uphold President Roosevelt's veto of the inflationary Patman measure, told newspapermen:

"If it were possible I should like to see some further legislation worked out and passed, but I don't know whether it is possible or not."

Mr. Roosevelt, who Wednesday personally will tell a joint session of the House why he is vetoing the Patman measure, heard today with affability—but little else—backers of the bill explain to him why he should enact it into law.

72 May Support New Plan

There was talk on Capitol Hill that as many as 72 votes could be mustered in the Senate for a new bonus bill which might direct the President to pay the bonus but leave to him the decision for the method—by borrowing, by inflation or by dipping into the work relief fund.

The work relief program, tangled for weeks by plans, estimates and arguments, moved forward today with promulgation by President Roosevelt of a monthly wage scale that will range from a low of $19 to a high of $94. At the same time, the presidential order fixed a general work week of 40 hours on an eight-hour basis.

The country was divided into four regions for wage purposes with monthly earnings—which the President said should be "in the nature of a salary"—varying in each according to population density. Labor itself was divided into four types—unskilled, intermediate, skilled and professional and technical work.

Fixing of wages and work hours by the President was regarded as removing a major obstacle blocking first actual expenditures of the $1,091,000,000 in projects already staked on Mr. Roosevelt's desk.

Those On Relief Favored

His executive order said that preference in the employment of workers shall be given persons on relief rolls and stated:

"Except with the specific authorization of the works progress administration at least 90 per cent of all persons working on a work project shall have been taken from the public relief rolls."

It further said no person under 16 years should be employed, nor more than one from a family group unless specially excepted.

The greatest number of states were put in the highest wage group—Region 1. It grouped the New England, middle Atlantic, lake states, mountain and Pacific states and set minimum and maximum monthly salaries at: Unskilled $40 to $55; intermediate $45 to $65; skilled $55 to $85; professional and technical $61 to $94.

The next highest group—Region 2—included Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. The salaries: Unskilled $32 to $45; intermediate $38 to $53; skilled $44 to $72; professional $48 to $79.

Region 3 comprised Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia. The monthly earnings: Unskilled $21 to $35; intermediate $30 to $52; skilled $38 to $68; professional $42 to $75.

Alabama In $19 Group

The lowest salaries were set for Region 4—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. The scale: Unskilled $19 to $39; intermediate $27 to $49; skilled $35 to $68; professional $39 to $75.

Earlier, the declaration of the NRA chief, Donald Richberg, that the death of the recovery agency would mean loss of jobs for two million persons, was followed by tentative approval by House ways and means committee Democrats of a plan to extend the life of the agency for two years. This clashed directly with the Senate bill for a nine and a half month lease on life.

A few hours later, Hugh S. Johnson, who started NRA off along its subsequent stormy path, delivered an address which he described as a plea for its life.

Senate opponents of the agency rose again. Senator Nye (R), North Dakota, demanded an investigation of a meeting called for this week of businessmen backing NRA. Nye said the purpose of the meeting was to "maul the code and NRA bureaucrats."

TVA Attacked

The Tennessee Valley Authority, backbone of the Roosevelt public [illegible] scrutiny at the hands of some members of the House military committee. Arthur E. Morgan, TVA chairman, asserted many of the accusations against the program were based on an unfair audit by Comptroller General McCarl.

When the questioning veered to the authority of TVA to construct the Wheeler and Pickwick Dams on the Tennessee River, Morgan snapped back that the TVA act itself authorized their construction.

Other developments at the Capital today included:

Senator Nye, chairman of the Senate munitions investigating committee, set out to filibuster against the $460,000,000 naval appropriation bill after he had asked that a vote be delayed until his committee could report its findings of an inquiry in shipyard profits. He told the Senate it should be informed of the way "the shipbuilders have been plundering the United States in past years."

A half dozen liberals of the Senate—Republicans and Progressives—strode out of the chamber in protest as Dennis Chavez was sworn in as the Democratic successor to the late Republican supporter of Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, Bronson Cutting. One of them, Norris (R), Nebraska, said that action was a protest against administration efforts "to drive out of office" the man whose reelection Chavez contested.

The Treasury, seeking to help other nations bulwark their monetary bases, issued an order banning the importation of silver coins. Silver price boosts in this country have raised the intrinsic value of some foreign coins above their domestic monetary value.

The Senate confirmed Morris L. Cooke, of Pennsylvania, as administrator of rural electrification. It was the first nomination to be acted upon for the New York relief set-up.

JOHNSON PLEADS FOR SOUNDER NRA

Constitution
5-30-35

Former Administration Says Public Must Flood Congress With Demands.

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, May 20—(AP)—The original champion of NRA, Hugh S. Johnson, tonight took the cause of the demolished recovery agency to the country with a radio speech asserting huge gains had been lost through "one explosive thunder" from the supreme court.

Johnson, who conducted nationwide speaking campaigns in behalf of NRA during the administration's launching of the recovery agency, made his address tonight a few hours after President Roosevelt had declared the reaction of the country to the court decision was paramount to Washington developments.

In his customary free flowing words, Johnson sketched the condition of industry prior to the inception of NRA, an era, he said, of cost cutting, including wages, by which "the ghouls of industry survived."

Chiseler Free Again.

With the institution of NRA, he said, a new method was applied by which the "chiseling fringe" of any industry was prevented from using guerilla methods to promote its business.

With the invalidation of NRA, Johnson continued, price-cutting began at once. He mentioned a reduction in the price of cigarets, effected in New York, which he said meant "the ruin of the small tobacconist."

Johnson appealed to what he termed the millions of "beneficiaries" of NRA to inform their congressmen they desire those benefits continued.

"If they do not act immediately we will see the worst orgy of wage cutting possible," he said.

Edward McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, added in a few minutes remaining of the time scheduled for Johnson's broadcast, that he wanted to "emphasize all the general had said" and to add that wage and price cutting had been reported to his office from 17 states during the day."

"Every listener knows what NRA did and did not do," Johnson told his audience. "If he did not realize it then, he realizes it now."

Sure of Fairness.

Johnson said he did not believe millions of jobs would be lost, that the hours of labor would be lengthened or that the gains made by NRA would be destroyed.

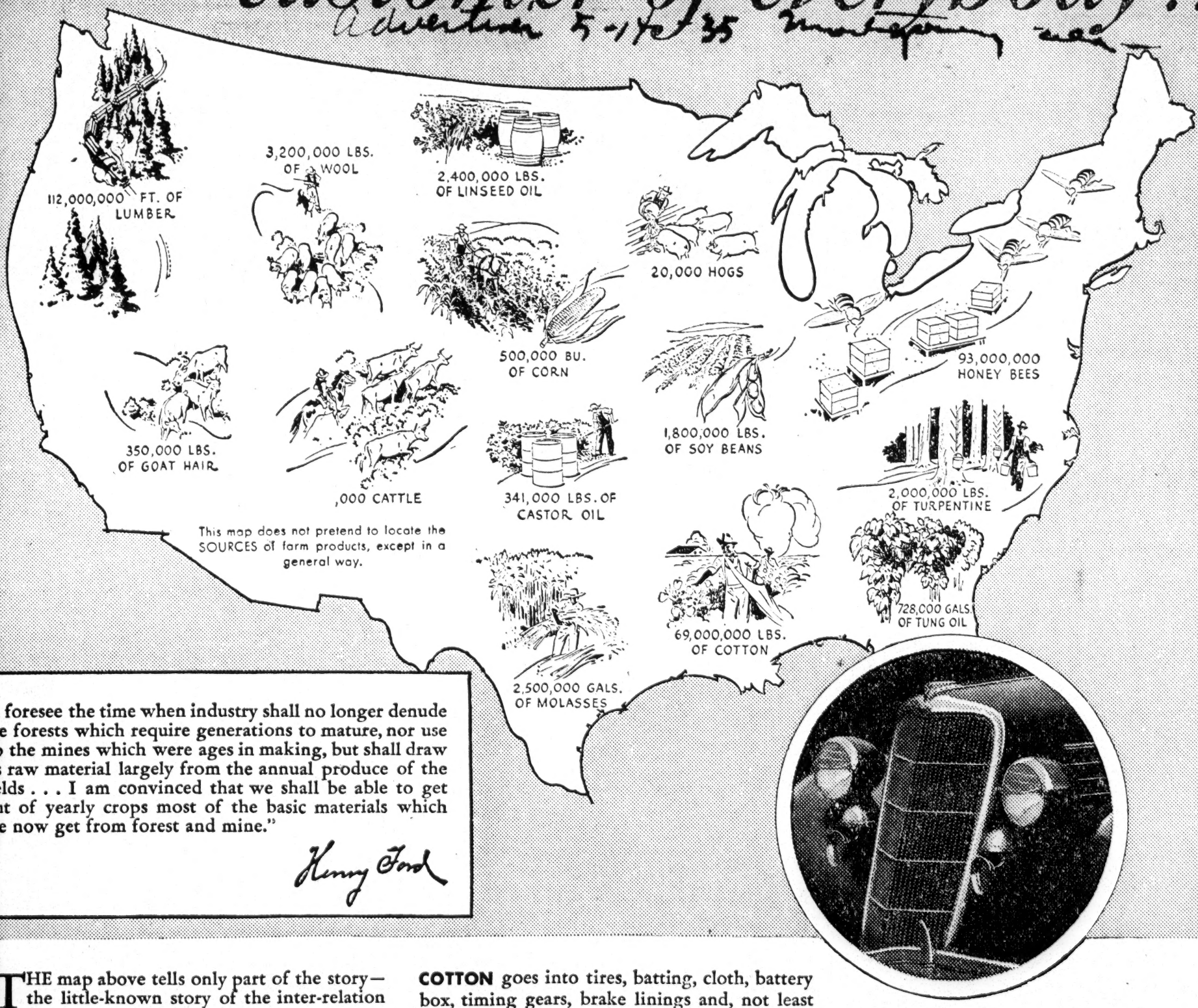
He called such [illegible] unthinkable."

Johnson added that if new legislation could not be worked out, all of the policies of the New Deal would be smashed, but added he believed legislation could be framed which would make NRA stronger and more permanent.

Johnson said he now knew what practices of business were bad and that it would be possible to work out a set of precise definitions of fair practice for congress which might be enacted.

It was unthinkable, Johnson declared, states could not set up regulations which would protect the wages of workers in those states and still keep within the spirit of the supreme court decision.

The motor car *is a good customer of everybody..*



This map does not pretend to locate the SOURCES of farm products, except in a general way.

"I foresee the time when industry shall no longer denude the forests which require generations to mature, nor use up the mines which were ages in making, but shall draw its raw material largely from the annual produce of the fields . . . I am convinced that we shall be able to get out of yearly crops most of the basic materials which we now get from forest and mine."

Henry Ford

THE map above tells only part of the story—the little-known story of the inter-relation of the Ford V-8 car and the farm.

The figures in the map are based on what will be used this year if the Ford Motor Company reaches its intended production of 1,000,000 cars and trucks.

★ ★ ★

WOOL goes into upholstery, floor coverings, lubricants and anti-rust preparations.

LEATHER goes into upholstery—and in addition, glues are made from cow hide, and from cow's *milk* . . . Other parts of cattle, through other processes, yield stearic acid, greases, glycerine (for shock absorbers and body enamel) and soap chips (used in washing machined parts and bodies before painting).

HOGS furnish lard oil, oleic acid and brush bristles.

GOAT'S HAIR (Mohair) goes into upholstery.

BEESWAX goes into electrical imbedding compounds.

COTTON goes into tires, batting, cloth, battery box, timing gears, brake linings and, not least important, into Safety Glass. (Every Ford V-8 car built this year will have Safety Glass in every window, at no extra cost to the car buyer . . . Cotton, in the form of cellulose acetate, is the central part between the two sheets of glass that make up every finished sheet of Safety Glass.)

CORN yields butyl alcohol (for enamel finishes and other purposes) and starch (for stiffening cotton linings).

LINSEED OIL is the basis for paint—is used in foundry cores—and is one of the ingredients of the beautiful, synthetic baked enamel finish on a Ford V-8.

SUGAR CANE yields molasses for solvents, anti-freeze and shock absorber fluids.

CASTOR OIL goes into lacquers and artificial leather suitable for rumble seats, where real leather would be damaged by exposure to the weather.

TUNG OIL is part of the top material used in Ford cars and is also used in brake linings.

TURPENTINE is used in paints, adhesives and solvents.

SOY BEANS are used in making cores for metal castings in our foundry and are also an important part of the baked enamel finish of a Ford V-8 and of the plastic knobs and buttons in the car's interior.

LUMBER is used for packing purposes. It is *not* used for any structural part of the Ford car, which has a welded, all-steel body, *reinforced* with steel, for maximum safety.

ON THE AIR—Ford Symphony Orchestra, Sunday Evenings—Fred Waring, Thursday Evenings—Columbia Network, Saturday Evenings—Fred Waring 9:30 P.M. C.S.T. (Daylight)—WSB

Labor — 1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

The Negroes and the New Deal

The Herald has never indulged in Negro baiting tactics which from the demagogic stock in trade of many politicians especially south of the Mason and Dixon line.

We must, however, face as realists the situation that we have in the United States a population of approximately one hundred and thirty million people and that thirteen million of them are Negroes. This is roughly speaking that of the entire population in the United States about one person out of every ten is a Negro of one of the varying shades or degrees of white intermixture or jet black.

A little more than a half century ago their ancestors were for the most part slaves. This great black nation within our midst have a much lower standard of living, are much less endowed with education and culture and have a vastly different background of tradition and morals.

In the Southland the Negroes are segregated from the whites in residence, transportation, schools and every phase of social activity. In the North there is the same sort of segregation by natural inclination and choice although in less degree.

The Negroes both in the North and South have occupied the position of a distinctly inferior status as a race. They have long accepted and the white people of both the North and South have in different degrees enforced the idea that there should be no social intermingling of the two races.

The intermixture socially of whites and blacks in the South even of the lowest classes would immediately bring the members of both races who attempted this in the most violent contact with governmental and private force to prevent it.

In the North where the Negro population is smaller such an intermixture would immediately bring complete social ostracism upon any white person who indulged in such social intermixture.

Since the days of the Civil war the Republican has been the sponsors of the Negro. They have given him some offices both in the North and the South but they have been careful to select such Negroes as were diplomatic enough to handle the office in such a manner as to arouse the least white antagonism.

The United States is now faced for the first time since the **fanatical and insane Seward, who fostered Negro domination in the South during reconstruction, with a real Negro problem.**

It seems rather clear in this year of 1935 what was dimly suspected before that such men as Tugwell and Hopkins, close advisors to the President are seeking to build up a following among the lowest economic strata of our population.

They have by relief administration gathered all of the "bums" in the United States together. They have by factory rebuilt methods made a lot of good men into bums. They have encouraged and fostered the idea that everybody who has anything is a crook and that what he has saved was somehow stolen from the "Royal Order of Permanent Bums."

They have bended the resources of the treasury of the United States as well. As the subtle and disguised instruments of propoganda to the end of building up revolutionary sentiments among millions of our people.

Revolutions always occur when a sufficient number of people who have nothing and lack the industry to work for something are led to believe that they can take away from those who have the things they want.

The old American idea of creating an opportunity to work, save and accumulate is supplanted with the idea of taking from those who have already accumulated that which they have.

The Roosevelt - Farley political policy is to organize the malcontents, the lazy, the indolent and the dissatisfied ,support them by huge sums extracted by the force of taxation from the thrifty and imbue them with the idea that they are abused and mistreated and everything the "haves" are possessed of belonging to them anyway and the New Dealists will get it for them.

Thirteen million Negroes in the United States were made to order for this sort of destructive program. Most of these thirteen million Negroes have not only looked longingly at the nice homes, automobiles and other things which many of the white folks had but the idea of getting all of these things with the New Dealists promise of "leisure" has a strong appeal to the shade resting Negro blood.

Seward in the days of Reconstruction promised each Negro "forty acres and a mule" but he has waited more than fifty years without delivery while he voted the straight Republican ticket.

Anyway, none but a "tory" Negro from the "horse and buggy" days would want forty acres and a mule. In order for forty acres and mule to do the Negro any good he must work and the New Dealists have out promised that old Republican delusion forty ways for Sunday.

The New Dealists tell the Negro that this is the day when the machine makes so many necessities and luxuries that we pile them and don't know what to do with them. The problem now is to get rid of things not to make or grow them. This is the day of plenty and "leisure."

According to New Dealist propaganda the only thing the Negro needs to do is to help set the New Deal, hiding behind the smoke screen of the Democratic party firmly in the saddle so that it can "liquidate" the bankers, the business men, Wall Street, Main Street, Broad Street, and the "tories" who are mean enough to want to keep what they have saved and he can lay himself down in the shade while the machine makes and delivers to him plenty of watermelons, chickens and "shine."

The white folks, say the New Dealists to the Negro, have been riding on the backs of the Negro and now if he helps the New Deal get "going" and liquidate the substantial white he and his "poor white" friends can ride on the backs of the machine to a glorious New America where there will be plenty of everything and no work.

No fifty year delayed promises of "forty acres and a mule" by the Republican party can compete with these New Deal promises of Jersualem for the Negroes.

Practical Jim Farley is lining up the thirteen million Negroes for the election in 1936.

Jim Farley tried out this New Deal propoganda in the rock ribbed Republican State of Pennsylvania at the last election and it worked like a charm.

He lined up the Negro leader, now made by President Roosevelt Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and one hundred and seventy thousand Negro voters were transferred from the Republican party in that State to the Democratic party. This did the trick. Pennsylvania went Democratic and elected a Democratic Governor, Legislature and Congressmen.

The other day President Roosevelt received the Negro delegation at the White House responsible for this New Deal victory.

Of course, the Negro can not enter the New Black Jersualem, promised by the New Deal until the Supreme Court, the Constitution and a few other "tory" obstacles are swept away when and if the New Dealists win in 1936. The Negroes in Pennsylvania were unwilling to wait so long for all the spoils of the victory.

There would still be one fly in the ointment for the Negro these Black Pennsylvania New Dealists reasoned even though they could lie in the shade under the New Deal's "coming day of leisure" and have their "victuals" brought to them by the machine age" and that "why" was the fact that still they couldn't go where the white folks went and mingle with the white folks.

Pennsylvania's New Deal Democratic Governor Earle with a New Deal Democratic majority in the Legislature passed a law to "fix" that right now.

Under this New Deal Social Equality Law after September 1st, 1935 it will be a crime in the grand old New Deal State of Pennsylvania, punishable with a five hundred dollar fine and sixty days in jail, for a hotel, restaurant, dance hall, beauty parlor, barber shop or any other place to refuse to serve Negroes right along with white people or in any wise discriminate or separate them.

With all of the Republican pandering to the Negroes for more than half a century no Republican legislature dared pass a law to enforce social equality between the white people and the Negroes.

Governor Earle who quickly signed the Bill on its passage has just been selected by President Roosevelt to personally represent the President at the convention of Young Democrats soon to meet.

The Negro Assistant Attorney General of the United States appointed by President Roosevelt drafted this Social Equality Bill and sponsored its passage.

The only Negro in Congress is a New Dealist Democrat lining up the Negro voters of the nation behind the New Deal for 1936 and pointing with pride to this Social Equality

bill in Pennsylvania as the omen of what the New Deal is going to do for the Negroes when it is firmly entrenched in power.

As the New Deal marches forward to 1936 it unfolds itself as a fight against the Supreme Court, the Constitution of the United States, the American system of private property, individual initiative, the direct opposite of the teachings of the Democratic party. In its army are Tammanyized politicians whose eyes never rise above the spoils, the Brainless army of Brain Trusters, the organized professional bums and thirteen million Negroes bent on "leisure," "plenty" and Social Equality enforced upon the white people by prison terms.

It would be a sad reflection upon the intelligence of Southern Democrats if they did not resent with all the vehemence of stalwart manhood the attempt to prostitute their party and make it stand for the destruction of State rights, for the reversal of the doctrines of Jefferson into a monstrous system of governmental control of everything, the destruction of the Supreme Court, the Constitution and the telling of the white people of this nation that they must mingle socially with the Negroes or go to jail.

This New Dealist monster is not Democratic, it is not American, it is not white.

It's economic theories, it's governmental plans and its social equality laws are importations from mongrel Soviet Russia.

The South loves the Democratic party. It has much reason to love the Democratic party. It will not vote for alien ideas of the "Dictatorship of Bums" and "Negro Supremacy" regardless of the attempt to purchase millions of votes with the misuse of government funds nor of the sacred names of Democracy which has been stolen by the New Dealists.

The New Deal is not only Communism but it is Black Communism.

President Roosevelt can not have the votes from the thirteen million Negroes and from the white voting South in 1936. He must choose.

CCC Gets Eleven More Advisers, Six Chaplains

Two Reserve Medical Officers Are Among New Selections.

Afro-American

THIRD CORPS AREA HAS 6,684 ENROLLED

9-28-'35

720 of These Are War Veterans.

Baltimore Md.

By EDGAR G. BROWN

WASHINGTON — The appointment of six additional colored reserve officer chaplains and eleven new educational advisers for assignment to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, has just been announced by Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work.

List of Assignments

The names of the new chaplains and educational advisers, together with their assignments to duty follows:

First Lt. Melville M. Perdue, Louisville called to duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison Indianapolis.

First Lt. Frank R. Arnold of Cincinnati, chaplain of the U.S. Reserve Officers' Corps, called to report at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, for active duty in the CCC.

First Lt. Jerome W. Wilson, of Dayton Ohio, also chaplain of the reserve corps, ordered to report to Fort Hayes.

First Lt. Guy A. Ginn, Wilberforce Ohio, chaplain of the reserve corps, has been assigned to the CCC camps in Ohio.

First Lt. Homer L. Wales, of Indianapolis, Ind., medical officer in the U.S. Reserve Corps, has been called to duty with the CCC camps in the Fifth Corps Area.

First Lt. Horace Scott, of Chicago, medical officer of the U.S. Reserve Corps called to active duty at a CCC camp a Glenview, Ill.

Worked in Washington

James W. Childs, formerly a playground instructor in Washington and a graduate of Frelinghuysen University, has been appointed as educational adviser to a camp in Virginia.

Marion I. Cabaniss and Cecil D. Hall, were appointed as educational advisers for camps in the Fourth Corps Area.

Cecil H. Scott, Paul A. Jones, and Harvey J. Johnson, were appointed as educational advisers to serve new CCC camps in Ohio and Kentucky. Messrs, Scott and Jones are residents of Cincinnati, while Mr. Johnson is a resident of Cleveland.

Five Additional Appointees

Five additional educational advisers were appointed for Illinois and Michigan upon the recommendation of Sanford Sellers, Jr., educational adviser of the Sixth Corps Area. Those appointed were:

Percy J. Langster, of Pittsburgh; Clark M. Valentine, Elbert L. Tatum, Peter T. Wall and Otis O'Neil.

Strength in Areas

The strength of the colored contingent in the various corps areas as shown for juniors and veterans follow:

In the First Corps Area, made up of the New England States, there are 422 juniors and 76 veterans. They are assigned to mixed companies of from one to twenty colored members out of a strength of 200.

In New York New Jersey and Delaware comprising the Second Corps Area, there are 2,689 colored enrollees, and of this number 395 are veterans.

In Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, the Third Corps Area, there are 6,864 colored enrollees. Seven hundred and seventy are war veterans.

In the Fourth Corps Area, including most of the Southern states east of the Mississippi River, there are 8,861 enrollees; of this number 681 are war veterans.

In Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Indiana, which comprise the Fifth Corps Area, there are 4,379 enrollees, 783 of them being war veterans.

In the Sixth Corps Area, including the states of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, there are 2,265 colored enrollees, with 321 war veterans.

In the Seventh Corps Area, including Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, there are 2,187 colored enrollees, 166 being war veterans.

Oklahoma and Texas, in the Eighth Corps Area, have 1,630 enrollees, including 338 war veterans.

California and the Western states in the Ninth Corps Area have 1,040 colored enrollees, 94 are war veterans.

The colored strength of the CCC by Army corps areas was also made public. As of July 1, the enrollment of colored juniors and war veterans in the CCC was in excess of 30,000. There are approximately 26,789 colored young men and 3,627 colored war veterans now enrolled in the CCC.

TEN NEGRO ARMY MEN GET CCC JOBS

Journal & Guide

9-28-'35

Marshall Va.

By EDGAR BROWN

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Announcement was made here recently of the appointment of ten reserve officers of the United States Army as chaplains, and eleven educational advisors to the CCC camps, by Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work.

The reserve officers assigned to duty were: First Lieut. Melville M. Perdue, Louisville, Ky., to the Fifth Corps Area at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.; First Lieut. Frank R. Arnold, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio; First Liuet. Jerome W. Wilson, Dayton, to Fort Hayes; First Lieut. Guy A. Ginn, Wilberforce, Ohio, to Fort Hayes; First Lieut. Homer L. Wales, medical officers, R.O.C. to Fort Benjamin Harrison; and First Lieut. Horace Scott, Chicago, medical officer, R.O.C. and son of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, to the Sixth Corps Area at Glenview, Ill.

Captain Napoleon H. Stanton, Alexandria, Va., to the colored CCC camps, Company 352, stationed at Yorktown, Va.; Captain James F. Howard, Mt. Winans, Md. to the colored CCC camp in Kane, Pa., Company 2314; First Lieut. William B. Marsh, Washington, D. C., to CCC Company 1355, Gettysburg, Pa.; First Lieut. Albert L. Browne, Kansas City, Kan., to the colored CCC camp at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Those appointed as educational advisors were: James W. Childs, graduate of the Frelinghausen University, to the Third Corps Area, Virginia; Marion I. Babaniss, graduate of Morehouse College, to the Fourth Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cecil H. Scott, graduate of Wilberforce University and Paul A. Jones, of Lincoln University, (Pa.) and Harvey J. Johnson of Knoxville College, to the CCC camps of Ohio and Kentucky, and Percy Langster, Duquense Law College, Clark M. Valentine, of Western State Teachers College, Elbert Tatum, of Illinois University, Peter T. Wall, Johnson C. Smith University and Otis O'Neil of Northwestern University to the Sixth Corps Area.

SYRACUSE, N. Y
HERALD

NOV 9 1935

FACTS ABOUT NEGRO WORKERS

The records show that our Negro population was particularly hard hit by the depression. Yet American Negroes are credited with a sizable ratio of workers in industry and agriculture, and even in commercial pursuits. Census figures are quoted, however, to the effect that Negro activities in the matter of occupation are somewhat disproportionate to the distribution of the colored race, especially in the larger cities.

For example, they indicate that New York, the city which has the largest number of Negroes, stood fifth in the number of Negro stores, while Chicago, which is second in Negro population, had the greatest number of such stores—815, but of a total in the country, in 1929, of 25,701, according to recent disclosures, following the rioting in Harlem, Negro business enterprises in the district has been largely absorbed by white persons.

Turning to agriculture, it is learned from census extracts that Negro farm operators constitute 14 per cent of all farm operators in the United States, while the Negro proportion of the total population is considerably less. But the Negroes operate only 3.8 per cent of all lands in farms, the average Negro farm being of 42.6 acres, compared with a 176-acre average for the white operator.

It is needless to add that cotton culture on a small scale is a favorite source of employment to independent Negro workers. In the depression period, no doubt, they stood the ordeal of low prices quite as well, relatively speaking, as the general run of white planters. By the same token, the modest Negro cotton farmers have found welcome relief in the present advanced prices of cotton.

Labor- 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

17,000 NEGROES ARE LISTED IN 472 CCC CAMPS

70,000 Have Enrolled Since Beginning of Movement

3-30-35

By EDGAR G. BROWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of Robert Fechner, director of the Conservation Emergency Work, to President Roosevelt which was made public this week, revealed some very interesting phases of the program as to the numerical strength, distribution and work of the colored boys in the CCC camps.

There are 17,000 Negro CCC enrollees for the fourth six-month period, making a grand total of approximately 70,000, who have benefited from this great national youth movement of the New Deal in which they have voluntarily enlisted for service in the country's far flung park program, the building of special truck trails in the mountains, farm extension, forest fire prevention, and general conservation work.

Colored enrollees are found in 472 CCC camps located in some forty-six states. California leads all others with 95 camps; Wawona, Yucaips, Upper Lake, Camino, and Whitmore one each; Big Bar three; Elsimore, 28; Hollister, 24; King City, 23; Santa Barbara, with two, 23 and 20 in each respectively; and a half dozen or so Negro enrollees in the 80-odd other CCC outfits located along this great stretch of the Pacific Ocean.

Then, comes Texas, the largest state in the Union, with 38 CCC camps and one to 36 Negroes enrolled in each of them. Temple, Texas is first, Troy next with 34; Radcliffe, 30; Fort Worth 22; Bastrop has two camps, one with seven and the other 25; Honey Island, 3; Cleveland and Pilenland, each, with one Negro enrollee. In the remaining Texas camps there is an average of six to sixteen, colored boys in each CCC company of 200.

Massachusetts has 25 CCC camps with one to nine Negro enrollees; Otis, Beckett, Spencer and Pittsfield have one Negro enrollee in each camp, while South Lee, Massachusetts, has nine colored boys in the company. The state of Maine has four Negro enrollees in the CCC camp at Flagstaff; four in the Ellsworth company; three each in Alfred and Rangelay; and one each in Millinocket, South West Harbro, and Greenville. Vermont has 12 CCC camps with from one to 200 Negro enrollees.

Vermont appears to be the only New England State with an entire colored company, located at East Barre, and is composed entirely of Negro veterans; another company at the same place has 50 Negro enrollees. Torrington, Connecticut, also has two companies with 10 colored boys in one and a lone fellow in the other. There are thirteen other CCC camps in Connecticut with from one to 16 Negro enrollees. The state of New Hampshire has nine companies with from one to six colored enrollees.

Washington, Rhode Island, has five Negro enrollees, and Westerly, in the same state has four colored boys in its company. Arizona has 21 CCC camps with one to 15 Negro enrollees in each of them. Oklahoma has 11 companies with from three to 30 colored enrollees in each one. New Mexico has seven, and one to eight Negro boys in each company. Wyoming has three CCC camps, one with 12 colored enrollees and the others with two and three each. The state of Washington has eight companies, the one in Tacoma has 7 Negro boys; Sultan, two; and each of the others has one. Oregon has seven camps, six with one colored enrollee and the other at Sublimity with three. The CCC camp at Hawthorne, Nevada, has two Negro enrollees; Salina, Utah also has two, and the company stationed at Superior, Montana has only one colored boy; Priest River, has three, and Mountain Homes in the same state two Negro enrollees in its company. Wisconsin has 21 CCC camps and each of them has from one to three colored boys. The army post in DesMoines, Iowa has 21 Negro CCC boys.

Minnesota has six companies with from one to 12 colored enrollees. Colorado has seven CCC camps with one or two Negro boys in each one. Columbus, Nebraska has one colored enrollee, and Minatare has two. Kentucky has six CCC camps; five of them with from seven to 30 Negro enrollees the sixth is a company entirely of Negro CCC enrollees garrisoned at Fort Knox. West Virginia has nine camps with from two to 12 colored boys in each one.

The state of Kansas has two full CCC companies with a quota of 200 Negro enrollees at Reading and Fort Riley; 32 colored boys are in the camp at Lebanon, Kansas.

Illinois has six camps compris-ed wholly of colored CCC enrolle-es and 25 companies ranging in number of Negro boys from one at Shawneetown, in the southern part of the state, to 37 at Palos Park, on the outskirts of Chicago.

In Baldwin and Biteley, Michigan, two full Negro CCC companies are stationed, at the 200 strength; 23 other companies in Michigan have from one in Brethren to 25 Negro enrollees in Watersmeet.

Missouri has two full Negro companies of CCC boys located at Liberty and DeSota.

The state af Arkansas has a company of 200 Negro CCC enrollees at Strong.

Indiana has four CCC camps composed of colored enrollees, and four other camps with from 25 to 36 Negro boys. One of these colored camps is located near Bloomington, the home of Indiana State University.

Ohio has nine full Negro CCC companies of 200 enrollees each, and three, 40 colored enrollees in one, and two in each of the others.

Virginia is first in the number of Negro CCC enrollees with a grand total of 3,400 and 17 complete colored companies, as many colored enrollees from the District of Columbia and the Carolinas are quartered in the state.

Pennsylvania is in second place with an enrollment of 2,000 colored boys, composing 10 full companies.

New York, the Empire state, has six colored CCC companies and 1,200 Negro enrollees.

New Jersey is not far from her great neighbor with five Negro companies and an enrollment in the State of 1,000 colored boys.

Georgia has four colored camps two at Fort Oglethrope and two at Fort Benning. There are 800 Negro CCC enrollees.

Alabama has three CCC companies composed entirely of Negro enrollees.

Louisiana, Maryland, Florida, North Carolina, and Mississippi, each have two Negro CCC camps.

South Carolina, and Tennessee and the District of Columbia have one CCC comnay, apiece, composed entirely of colored enrollees.

"The Civilian Conservation Corps was authorized on March 31, 1933 by an Act of Congress," explains Director Fechner, "and was put into operation by the Emergency Conservation Work organization. It was originally composed of 250,000 men 18 to 25 years of age and approximately 28,125 war veterans and 25,000 experienced woodsmen. Later, 50,000 additional enrollees were authorized as a relief drought measure. Then 14,000 Indians were taken in, and 3,000 others added to the number from the territories made up the full strength. These 367,000 or so young men are living in 1,729 camps located in every state in the Union, Alaska, Philippine Islands, and Hawaii.

"The barracks camp are maintained and operated largely by Reserve Officers of the United States Army, while the work carried on in the country's forests and parks by the CCC is supervised by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and in a few instances by the War Department.

"Early in the life of the CCC instructions were forwarded to the commanding generals of the nine Corps Areas, into which the country has been divided by the War Department for Army administrative purposes, directing them to do all they could to encourage men to study educational subjects in which they were interested. As a result, the Corps Areas commanders made a study of the educational situation and took steps to provide such instruction as was practicable to give the men. In many camps an extensive educational program was arranged which gave the enrollees an opportunity to study a wide variety of subjects. Some camps used all their offcers and supervisory personnel as well as qualified enrollees for teaching purposes.

"In some instances as many as twenty or twenty-five courses were in a single camp. A limited number of motion picture machines was introduced into the camps and arrangements made to show the films of educational value. These films were prepared by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the National Park Service of the Interior Department and dealt principally with forestry and out-door subjects.

"After the President had discussed the educational activities of the camps on several occasions with educational authorities and members of the Emergency Conservation Work organization, decision was reached in December, 1933, to provide a more comprehensive and unified educational program for the CCC. A plan produced jointly by the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior and the War Department was approved by the President and put into effect early in 1934.

"These men, together with thousands of other men of the CCC are taking advantage of the educational opportunities now offered the youngsters who enroll for six months of healthful out-door work in the Civilian Conservation Corps," continues Mr. Fechner.

"Reports reaching my office are to the effect that a substantial number of the men who make up the enrolled personnel of the conversation corps devote some part of each week to bettering their education. Elementary and high school courses are the most numerous. Many enrollees are taking business subjects, forestry, agriculture, and college courses.

"The primary aim of each of these men is to fit himself to become a self sustaining member of society when he laeves the forest camps."

Each enrollee receives an allowance of $30 per month and his keep from the government regardless of his race, creed, or color while employed on these socially constructive projects in the CCC program. Approximately $25 of this amount is allotted each month for the upkeep of the enrollee's family as part of the bargain.

Household Servants are Most Numerous on Country s Relief

Nearly Half of Workers on Public Emergency Rolls in Cities and Towns Came From Personal and Domestic Occupations

About 386,000 or 45 per cent of the 856,800 Negro workers on public emergency relief rolls in cities and towns of the United States in May 1934 came to relief from domestic and personal service occupations, it was announced by Corrington Gill, assistant administrator, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Almost half of this group were formerly employed as household servants. They numbered 185,600 and amounted to more than one-fifth of the workers on relief. The other 201,400 workers in the service group were experienced as cooks, waiters, laundry workers, hotel employees, cleaners, janitors, etc.

Most Are Women

Women represented more than four-fifths of these workers from service occupations. Some 313,700 or nearly three-quarters of all women workers on relief came from such occupations, and 181,900, or more than two-fifths, had formerly been servants in homes. About 72,300 men, or one-sixth of the male workers on relief, came from the service occupations.

These figures are based on a survey of the "Occupational Characteristics of Persons Receiving Relief in 79 Cities in May" conducted by the FERA Division of Research Statistics and Finance, under the supervision of Howard B. Myers assistant director of the division. The survey produced the first definite information on the occupational experience of the workers on relief and their capacities for reemployment. It is expected that such information will be useful in determining the types of projects which should be planned under the relief work program.

70,000 Skilled Workers

About 169,400 of the male workers on relief were unskilled laborers, it was found. Another 88,400 were semi-skilled workers. About 40,000 of these were factory workers and 38,000 were truck drivers or chauffeurs before coming on relief. Nearly 70,000 were skilled workers. They were formerly employed as farm managers, mechanics of various kinds, painters carpenters, building workers, plumbers machinists, electricians, etc.

The women workers on relief who did not come from the service occupations were chiefly factory workers by occupation. About 50,000 women factory workers were receiving relief in urban areas in May.

Few White Collar Workers

The projections of "white collar" workers on relief, of both sexes were much smaller than the proportions in the total urban relief population. Only three per cent of the women on relief and four per cent of the men came from "white collar" occupations, while in the total urban relief population 10 per cent of the women and 14 per cent of the men workers on relief were formerly employed at such jobs.

Only about 11,400 men and 5,900 women on relief in May were formerly clerks in offices or stores. Sixteen hundred men on urban relief were formerly farmers and another 1900 were wholesale or retail dealers. Only 4,000 women and 2,700 men on the relief rolls were classed as professional workers.

Compared With Whites

Compared with the whites in the relief population the Negro workers included a greater proportion with previous work experience. Only six per cent of the women and three per cent of the men workers on relief had had no previous work experience. In the white population, 18 per cent of the women workers and five per cent of the men were without such experience. In the case of the workers on relief, those without experience were chiefly young persons unable to find work since reaching employable age.

In the white relief population the men workers were three times as numerous as the women workers. In the relief population the number of workers was the same among the women as among the men about 433,000 in each case.

Plan To Exclude Jap Cloth.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—(AP)—Northern mill centers were advised by members of the New England congressional delegation today to abandon, at least temporarily, their fight against sectional wage differentials in the cotton industry.

Planning a united plea to the president by members of congress from both the north and south to remove the cotton processing tax and provide some check against Japanese imports, New England house members sent word back to their districts to drop the wage equalization fight, lest southern members become aroused.

While the controversy between the cotton manufacturing interests and the AAA continued unabated, the government's market news service in its weekly cotton report, said that forwardings of cotton to domestic mills declined in the past week to 69,000 bales as compared with 94,000 the previous week and 94,000 for the corresponding week a year ago.

"The declining rate of mill activity, accumulated stocks of cotton goods and restricted cloth sales," the report said, tended to depress cotton and cloth prices."

The report said also that mill takings had declined, and that the Cotton Textile Institute estimated the cloth produced in the week ending March 31 at 125,000,000 yards, as compared with 126,800,000 yards in the corresponding week of 1934.

The textile bloc in congress awaited the return of the president to urge that he exercise the authority contained in the George amendment to the work relief bill, passed by both houses yesterday, to remove the processing tax and substitute benefits to the cotton farmers funds from the $4.880,000,000 relief program.

Representative Martin, republican Massachusetts, said "at least 50 and possibly as many as 100" members of both parties, from north and south in the house and senate were ready to go to the White House with an appeal for aid.

"If the president will give us the appointment, we'll be there," he said.

Meanwhile, however, leaders of the textile group considered calling a meeting next week of all interested members of congress to decide definitely on a course of action. It was agreed to shift the attack temporarily from the processing tax to the question of protection against foreign competition, with a number of members favoring a request for imposition of quotas, or even a complete temporary embargo.

Chairman Connery, of the house labor committee, said he was urging the house ways and means committee to give a public hearing on his bill to shut out imports which were landed in the United States at a cost less than the American costs of production for competing products, and asserted that "this bill, if we could get it through, would go far toward solving the entire situation."

The White House said the flood of letters and telegrams pouring in from New England and the south against the processing tax and against the failure of the administration to increase tariff levies on cotton cloth imports, were being turned over to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at present the particular target of the textile industry.

FAVORITISM TO SOUTH IS HARD BLOW TO MILLS

BOSTON, Mass., April 25 — (By ANP)—Unless the wage differential favoring southern textile mills is revised, according to Governor Curley, every one of the 10,000 spindles in New England mills will be forced to stop. Four million are quiet today.

Southern mill owners pay their workers $2.56 less than New England manufacturers.

Governor Curley has asked President Roosevelt for a revision of the code to reduce the differential to one dollar.

"Unless some aid is given from Washington, there is almost a certainty that not one cotton spindle will be turned in New England within six months," stated Governor Curley. "I plan to draft a statement tomorrow and forward it to President Roosevelt and to Secretary Roper, requesting that $1.56 of the $2.56 wage differential now favoring the Southern textile mills be removed."

New England mill owners are also alarmed over Japanese imports. They charge that Japanese merchants, using cheap labor, are dumping cheap and inferior products into the American market and thereby crippling industries that would give jobs to thousands of Americans.

The answer of Washington to this charge is that Japan is America's best customer abroad and that Japanese purchases of American cotton alone last year amounted to more than the total value of all her exports to the United States.

ATTACK ON NRA AND ITS POLICY GAINS SUPPORT

Progressives, Liberals To Join Forces In Seeking Investigation

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Organized labor's attack on NRA received active support today from progressive Republicans and liberal Democrats who joined forces in demanding a Senate investigation. Sen. Gerald P. Nye (R., N. D.) and Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) sought support for their resolution asking a rigorous examination of NRA, which they charged with "injustice, oppression and favoritism."

Support of labor's demands came likewise from Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), who announced he would introduce his bill to make the labor relations board permanent and clarify section 7-A of NIRA, next week.

The bill, Senator Wagner said would make the worker "a free man; give him the right to organize and bargain collectively," and would be "a confirmation of one of the most important policies of the New Deal."

"Employers have been given the right to organize and they have used it," he said. "Now we must give workers that same right."

Joined in the fight for a Senate investigation of the present NRA set-up were William E. Borah (R., Idaho); William H. King (D., Utah), and Senators Nye and McCarran.

The resolution demanding an investigation was temporarily beached when Sen. James Couzens (R., Mich.), sought to refer it to the finance committee, of which Sen Pat Harrison (D., Miss.) is chairman.

NORTH IS ADVISED TO DROP PAY FIGHT

Congressmen Tell Textile Men South May Block

Labor-1935

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negro Railway Workers Cited Key To The Integration Of Negro Workers In Public Works

See Relationship of Negro Railway Workers With Whites As Yardstick For Government Machinery

CHICAGO, Feb.—(By R. L. Mays for ANP)—Experiences of many Negro workers as a result of the initiation of the NRA compel serious thought at this time when Congress has before it for determination the bill granting to the President four and a half billion dollars to be expended in a giant public works program commonly referred to as a "work relief program" designed to relieve unemployment and take men and women off the dole.

Writing for the Associated Negro Press before the NRA set-up became active under General Hugh Johnson, the writer called attention to the fact that Negroes had to be alert, organized and in position to protect their interests thru organized protest supported by facts or the NRA would work undue hardships in many industries and localities.

This was true first, because existing labor unions which do not admit Negroes to membership and therefore keep them from employment would claim 'jurisdiction' of most of the jobs and second, because of the tendency to rate Negro workers down in the wage scales by claiming Negroes lived at a lower level than whites. Those admonishments proved to be accurate.

There were other known hardships placed on Negro workers. Now soon we will have in action the President's huge public works program.

RAILWAY WORKERS A YARD STICK

Since the government has a more complete supervision and control of the railway industry of the country than of any other, and since these peculiar problems are receiving and will receive the close attention of established government agencies, the relationship of Negro railway workers to their white fellow workers furnishes a timely yard-stick by which the new government machinery in charge of the public works tasks may deal with the contending influences sure to develop with the beginning of the various projects.

Negroes must not wait until the lightning has struck them to their disadvantage. The Negro railway workers should use their opportunity to serve not only themselves but their fellow workers in all walks of industry.

URBAN LEAGUE OFFERS A WAY

The Negro Workers Council now being formed thru the agency of the National Urban League of New York City and its forty-four branches in as many cities of the country offer the most workable and practical way for Negro workers to adopt.

This is a program of planning, organizing, educating and then integrating Negro workers of the country into the general work program either of the government or of private enterprise. The program offers no points of any hostile contact between the racial groups. Where Negroes can work with existing labor unions they are being urged to do so. Where Negroes are not permitted to work because of their race or color barring them from union affiliation, the League is urging them to organize by crafts, contact all parties concerned and present the solid facts to support of the Negroes' claim to a just part of the work to be given.

WELFARE DEMANDS EQUALITY

In the same way the President claimed ten percent of the masters of industry could kill the effectiveness of NRA by chiselling and not cooperating, to deny to ten percent of the American workers, the Negro laborers, equal work opportunities under the forthcoming relief program will work to the great disadvantage of the general welfare of the country as well as directly to the disadvantage of the Negro work group.

The first duty devolves upon the Negro workers to organize throughout the Nation. That opportunity the long established and reputable National Urban League is providing them. Such a agency will be in position to render the Negroes and the country a great service. As stated the task rests first with the Negro workers.

17,000 Negro Boys In CCC

They Are Enrolled In 472 Camps

IN FORTY-SIX STATES

California Has Most Camps, Ninety-Five

Washington, D. C., March 11—The report of Robert Fechner, director of the Conservation Emergency Work, to President Roosevelt which was made public this week revealed some very interesting phases of the program as to the numerical strength and distribution as well as the work of the colored boys in the CCC camps.

There are 17,000 Negro CCC enrollees for the fourth six month period making a grand total of approximately 70,00 who have benefited from this great national youth movement of the New Deal, in which they have voluntarily enlisted for service in the country's far flung park program, the building of special truck trails in the mountains, farm extension, forest fire prevention and general conservation work.

Colored enrollees are found in 472 CCC camps located in some 46 states. California leads all others with 95 camps; Wawona, Yucaipa Upper lake Camino and Whitmore, one each; Big Bar, three; Elsinore, 28; Hollister, 24; King City, 23; Santa Barbara, with two, 23 and 20 in each respectively; and a half dozen or so Negro enrollees in the 80 odd other CC outfits located along this great stretch of the Pacific Ocean. Then, comes Texas the largest state in the union, with 38 CCC camps and one to 36 Negroes enrolled in each of them Temple, Texas is first, Troy next with 34; Radcliffe, 30; Fort Worth with 22; Bastrop has two camps one with seven and the other 25; Honey Island, 3; Cleveland and Pineland, each, with one Negro enrollee. In the remaining Texas camps there is an average of six to sixteen colored boys in each CCC company of 200. Massachusetts has 25 CCC camps with one to nine Negro enrollees; Otis, Beckett, Spencer and Pittsfield have one Negro enrollee in each camp, while South Lee, Mass. has nine colored boys in the company. The State of Maine has four Negro enrollees in the CCC camp at Flagstaff, four in the Ellsworth company; three each in Alfred and Rangelay; and one each in Millinocket, South West Harbor, and Greenville. Vermonth as 12 CCC camps with from one to 200 Negro enrollees. Vermont appears to be the only New England State with an entire colored company, located at East Barre, is composed entirely of Negro veterans; another company at the same place has 50 Negro enrollees Torrington, Conn., also has two companies with 10 colored boys in one and a lone fellow in the other. There are thirteen other CCC camps in Connecticut with from one to 16 Negro enrollees. The State of New Hampshire has nine companies with from three to 30 colored enrollees in each one. New Mexico has seven, and one to eight Negro boys in each company. Wyoming has three CCC camps, one with 12 colored enrollees and the others with two and three each. The State of Wisconsin has eight companies the one in Tacoma has 7 Negro boys; Sultan, two and each of the others has one. Oregon has seven camps, six with one colored enrollee and the other at Sublimity with three. The CCC camp at Hawthorne, Nevada, has two Negro enrollees; Salina, Utah, also has two, and the company stationed at Superior, Montana, has only one colored boy; Priest River, has three, and Mountain Homes in the same State two Negro enrollees in its company. Wisconsin has 21 CCC companies and each of them has from one to three colored boys. The army post in Des Moines, Iowa has 21 Negro CCC boys. Minnesota has six companies from one to 12 colored enrollees. Colorado has seven CCC camps with one or two Negro boys in each one. Columbus, Nebraska has one colored enrollee and Minatare has two. Kentucky has six CCC camps; five of them with from seven to 30 Negro enrollees and the sixth is a company composed entirely of Negro CCC enrollees garrisoned at Fort Knox. West Virginia has nine camps with from two to 12 colored boys in each one.

The State of Kansas has two full CCC companies with a quota of 200 Negro enrollees at Reading and Fort Riley; 32 colored boys are in the camp at Lebanon, Kansas.

Illinois has six camps comprised wholly of colored CCC enrollees and 25 companies ranging in number of Negro boys from one at Shawneetown in the southern part of the state to 37 at Palos Park on the outskirts of Chicago.

In Baldwin and Biteley Mich. two full Negro CCC companies are stationed at the 200 strength. 23 other companies in Michigan have fro mone in Brethren to 25 Negro enrollees in Watersmeet.

Missouri has two full Negro companies of CCC boys located at Liberty and DeSoto.

The state of Arkansas has a company of 200 Negro CCC enrollees at Strong.

Indiana has four CCC camps

composed of colored enrollees, and four other camps with from 25 to 35 Negro boys. One of these colored camps is located near Bloomington, the home of Indiana State University.

Ohio has nine full Negro CCC companies of 200 enrollees each; and three, 40 colored enrollees in one, and two in each of the others.

Virginia is first in the number of Negro CCC enrollees with a grand total of 3400 and 17 complete colored companies as many colored enrollees from the District of Columbia and the Carolinas are quartered in the state.

Pennsylvania is in second place with an enrollment of 2000 colored boys, composing 10 full companies.

New York, the empire state, has six colored CCC companies and 1200 Negro enrollees.

New Jersey is not far from her great neighbor with five Negro companies and an enrollment in the state 160 colored boys. Georgia has four colored camps two at Fort Oglethorpe and two at Fort Benning. There are 800 Negro CCC enrollees. Alabama has three CCC companies composed entirely of Negro enrollees. Louisiana, Maryland, Florida, North Carolina and Mississippi, each have two Negro CCC camps.

17,000 Are Enrolled in CCC Camps, Fechner Reports

WASHINGTON. — According to the report of Robert Fechner, white, director of the conservation emergency work to President Roosevelt, 17,000 men and boys have enrolled for the fourth six-month period in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The current enrolment brings to approximately 70,000 the grand total of those whom the Government has employed to date in the building of special truck trails in the mountains, farm extension, forest-fire prevention and general conservation work.

Of the 472 CCC camps not entirely white, California leads with 95. Massachusetts has 25, with from 1 to 9 enrollees each, and Vermont, the only New England State having a company without white members (at East Barre) has 12, with from one to two hundred enrollees.

Connecticut has 15 camps with from one to sixteen enrollees. Two of these are at Torrington, one including ten youths; and the other one, New Hampshire, has 9 companies, with from one to six enrollees each.

In number of enrollees, states rank as follows:

3,400 Enrolled in Va.

Virginia, 3,400, with 17 full companies; Pennsylvania, 2,000 (ten companies); New York, 1200 (6 companies); New Jersey, 1000 (5 companies); Georgia, 800 (4 companies); Alabama, 3 companies; Louisiana, Maryland, Florida, North Carolina, and Mississippi, two camps each, and South Carolina, Tennessee and the District of Columbia, one company each.

Each CCC enrollee is allowed thirty dollars per month, sustenance and quarters. Approximately twenty-five dollars is allotted each month for his family upkeep.

ECONOMICS VERSUS PREJUDICE.

Washington representatives of the Daily News report that the ghost of the old South was raised to "blackjack" the Townsend Bill which promised to restore prosperity to the nation by the payment of $200 a month Government pension to every citizen in the United States over 60, with the agreement that the cash be spent within thirty days. Despite the thousands of letters received by Congressmen from proponents of the measure, there was little chance of such an impractical, unsound, visionary scheme securing Federal sanction. But to quote the Daily News:

It was the old racial prejudice clause—the color line so dear to the heart of the legislators south of the Mason and Dixon line—which was used to batter the brainchild of California's Dr. Townsend. Every Southern Congressman was asked* to consider the economic result of payng $200 a month to every colored person in his district who had passed the age of 60. It was driven into each one that the Townsend Bill, administered by Federal agents, that the State or county authorities will be prohibited from drawing the color line, and that $200 dropped each month into a Mississippi or Georgia cabin will be sufficient to feed a score of mouths —hence raising the wage scare of colored farm and factory help.**

One does not have to be an economist to know that if Negroes of the South were to be benefited by any social security plan, whether the amount be $20 or $200 monthly, the states in which they lived would be correspondingly helped. One of the chief reasons the South is so deep in the economic mire today is because of its traditional policy of retarding the Negro's economic progress, seemingly unmindful of the fact that in so doing the progress of the whites is also being retarded.

Today one of the chief aims of the Roosevelt Administration, Union Labor and other influential forces is to raise wages to increase buying power. How such an ambition can be realized satisfactorily and generally if one section of the country opposes a higher wage scale for some of its citizens, basing the reason for such unfair discrimination and inequalities purely on the grounds of prejudice and intolerance?

The more money the people of the South have to spend the more prosperous will it become.

Southern Manufacturers Seek Drastic NRA Revision, Poll Shows

Only 22.4 Per Cent Answering Questionnaire Approve Present Status—Hit Price-Fixing

The NRA must be drastically modified or abolished altogether, according to the returns from a questionnaire mailed to 6,000 southern manufacturers by the Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville headquarters last announced.

The survey showed that 34.2 per cent of the manufacturers want the act modified; 43.3 per cent want it abolished and 22.4 per cent approve the NRA as is.

More than 20 per cent of those reporting said that "there should be less interference in private business by the federal government and less supervision of industry."

Proposed modifications included: Greater flexibility in maximum hours to allow greater freedom during peak periods of production; greater flexibility in regard to minimum wages; a sub-normal wage for low-class labor; greater voice for the small manufacturer in planning and administration of codes; complexity of codes and code authorities should be reduced to avoid confusion; better administration of the codes; price-fixing provisions should be eliminated.

The council said that every manufacturer reporting was emphatic in his insistence that Section 7-a of the Recovery Act be clarified, although collective bargaining received approval. The southern manufacturer, the statistics show, is not against collective bargaining of his own employes, but insists that those with whom he bargains should be "representatives of his own plant and not an organized labor group or a representative of such a group from some other section of the country."

"The rights of the individual and of industry should be protected, and labor groups should be held responsible for their acts, just as industry is expected to be," the report states.

General

Labor—1935

occupation, Wages, etc.

TOLEDO, O.
NEWS BEE

JUN 18 1935

Letters to the Editor

Drive To Get Jobs for Negroes Urged

To the Editor:

PERMIT me to reply to a recent article in this column over the signature of William T. McKnight which was relative to the economic status of Toledo's colored citizenship.

Mr. McKnight launched into a discourse of racial relationship and scored the Toledo Edison Co. for failure to employ Negro linemen, electricians and stenographic clerks, and expressed little sympathy for the company's side of the recent strike question.

The truth of the matter is that the Toledo Edison Co. does employ Negro help in the capacity of elevator operators and in janitor service. He intimated that another company—a large manufacturing concern—employs absolutely no colored help. I wonder why Mr. McKnight failed to mention the name of this concern? The writer knows about the Auto-Lite failing to employ a single Negro. Why should it be spared the publicity that Mr. McKnight gave the Edison Co.?

The late Booker Washington advocated the industrializing of the Negro group of American citizens as a means of mitigating the mooted race question, but few enough Negroes have been able to appreciate his philosophy. We remain immune to his plea for preparedness to enter a competitive field in many lines of endeavor.

The Electrical Workers' Union is so organized against Negroes that the Edison Co. would experience the greatest difficulty in employing a single Negro in either capacity, yet Mr. McKnight's sympathies are with the groups who make it impossible even for Negro youth to learn the trades. There is little excuse for the Edison Co. not employing Negro office help. However, a business-like request for such recognition should be made by us first before feeling justified in publicly denouncing any place of business for failure to give recognition of any group of consumers or patronizers.

The writer is bitterly opposed to the attitude of the Auto-Lite Co. and many others who fail to give the Negro group the least bit of consideration in the line of employment, despite the fact that many Negroes are motorists and automatically users of their respective products.

I invite Mr. McKnight and a number of other Negro leaders to enter into a campaign to raise the morale of the downtrodden members of our group. I feel confident we will find co-operation from many employers once the situation is carefully called to their attention and constructively handled. On previous occasions I have praised the policy of The News-Bee in permitting for publication both blame and credit where they seem due, and it is my sincere wish that my letter be published verbatim. — **Raymond M. Jackson.**

New York World Telegra

JUN 27 1935

JOHNSON DENIES HE'LL DISTURB WORKS' STAFFS

General Says He Will Only Supervise—Took Job at President's Behest.

ASSAILED BY NEGROES

Record with NRA Said to Prove Him Unfavorable to Colored Labor.

General Hugh S. Johnson, the new $25 a day Federal Works Administrator for New York City, today declared he did not intend to "revolutionize" works relief projects here, and added, "I took the job because the President asked me to."

As he prepared at the St. Regis Hotel to journey to Washington to confer with federal administrators there the General was attacked by T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary of the National Urban League, on the grounds that as NRA chief he had registered "a complete failure to recognize the interests of Negro workers."

The Hill protest was sent in telegrams to Mayor La Guardia and Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. It was further alleged that General Johnson's appointment would hurst "already existing racial tension." The Mayor was asked to inform the general that policies of "racial intolerance, discrimination, indifference and neglect cannot be tolerated in the City of New York."

"I will disturb the existing works relief organization as little as possible," General Johnson said after a conference with Francis Boardman, ERB works director. "Where existing organizations are carrying this work forward satisfactorily, they will continue doing so. The function of the federal government, as I see it, is only to supervise the conduct of relief work."

Just where General Johnson will maintain his local office has not been determined. The Mayor has suggested quarters in the Port of Authority building, but the decision will rest with the general.

Luverne, Ala., Journal
August 14, 1935

Negro Congressman Lauds New Deal As Salvation Of Negro

ATHENS, Ala., Aug. 10—Representative Mitchell, negro, Democrat, of Illinois, today described the New Deal as meaning "simply a square deal for all and special privileges for none," in an address before thousands of negroes celebrating "Negro TVA Appreciation Day" here.

The congressman, who was educated at Tuskegee Institute, took as his subject, "The New Deal—Salvation of the Country and Salvation of Negro," in an appeal for members of his race to support the President and Democratic party. He said, "Under this administration the negroes have had the best opportunity that has come to them during my lifetime."

Athens, Ala., Democrat
August 15, 1935

Congressman Mitchell Speaks For New Deal

The address of Congressman Arthur Mitchell of Chicago, only negro representative in the national congress, at the fairgrounds in this place last Saturday before a large audience of negroes and whites, was a valiant plea for the New Deal and a splendid endorsement of President Roosevelt and the democratic party.

Congressman Mitchell, as is well known, defeated the republican negro Oscar DePriest last year in a spirited race in the colored district of Chicago. Both are natives of Alabama and Mitchell was for some time a secretary to the late Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee.

The speaker told of the benefits derived by the people from the relief measures put into law by President Roosevelt and assured his hearers that, while some Alabama congressmen had deserted the president on the utility bill, he (Mitchell) had stood loyally by him.

Mitchell was very emphatic in his statement that the negroes owed the republican party nothing; that the democratic party had already on many occasions proven itself the friend of the negro. He took pleasure in the fact that there had been no lynchings recently in Alabama.

Mitchell's speech was commended by his white hearers who stated that he made a strong appeal for the party and the president.

Saturday's meeting was held on the first anniversary of the first negro unit's induction into the TVA clearance division and was held in appreciation of TVA. It was called by Prof. G. R. Bridgeforth, who had charge of the details of the successful meeting.

30,416 Negro Youth In CCC Camps

Journal 9-19-35

Four More Chaplains Are Assigned

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18—Robert Fechner, Director of the Emergency Conservation Work announced the appointment of four additional colored United States Army Reserve Officers to serve as chaplains at Negro CCC camps throughout the country.

They are: Captain Napoleon H. Stanton of Alexandria, Virginia, assigned to the CCC camps, Company 584, stationed at Yorktown, Virginia; Captain James F. Howard of Mt. Winans, Maryland, assigned to the CCC camp in Kane, Pennsylvania, Company 2311; First Lieutenant William S. Mason of Washington, D. C. assigned to CCC Company 136, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; First Lieutenant Albert L. Browne of Kansas City, assigned to the CCC camp located on the military reservation at Fort Riley Kansas.

There are approximately 26,789 colored young men and 3,627 colored war veterans now enrolled in the CCC. These colored enrollees receive approximately a million dollars a month in cash allowances in addition to clothing and subsistence. Of this amount the enrollees allot approximately $750,000 to needy family dependants. It is estimated that more than 150,000 colored citizens are thereby benefited directly through the CCC program.

NEEDED, MORE NEGRO MECHANICS

Indianapolis Recorder

There never was a greater demand for vastly more colored mechanics everywhere throughout the country than is the case today. Indianapolis.

Authentic statistics in all sections of the land, including our own Indiana, reveal a comparatively pitiful scarcity of certified Negro skilled workers. Ind

The call now, as never before, is for less of half-starved race lawyers, misfit physicians, incompetent educators and non-producing white collar workers. 9/14/35

Carpenters, brick masons, shoe makers, painters, tailors, plumbers and electricians are among the many trades which there is urgent call everywhere in the land.

We are all mindful of the extent to which the economic salvation of the race depends upon the ability of our people to do things. It is unquestionably true that the group is in dire need of more of business contractors, builders, substantially progressive promoters, constructive thinkers.

We need more of major accomplishments in all lines of endeavor to which the race may point with pride.

We need infinitely less of lip service more of hard workers; less of make-believeisms and a real program that will get the race somewhere.

But to begin with, there must be vastly more Negro tradesmen, mechanics, skilled workers.

Md. Man Among 4 New Chaplains for CCC Camps

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — Robert Fechner, white, director of Emergency Conservation Work, announced Wednesday the appointment of four additional U.S. Army Reserve Officers to serve as chaplains at CCC camps. 9-21-35

Captain Nappleon H. Stanton of Alexandria, Va., was assigned to Company 352, stationed at Yorktown, Va. Captain James F. Howard of Mt. Winans, Md., was assigned to the camp in Kane, Pa., Company 2314. Baltimore, Md.

First Lieutenant William B. Marsh of Washington, D.C., was assigned to CCC Company 1355, Gettysburg, Pa. First Lieutenant Albert L. Browne of Kansas City, Kans., has been assigned to the CCC camp located on the military reservation at Fort Riley, Kansas.

There are approximately 26,789 young men and 3,627 war veterans now enrolled in the CCC. These enrollees receive approximately a million dollars a month in cash allowances in addition to clothing and subsistence.

THE NEGRO IN THE PENSION PILE

Pittsburgh Courier

Thirteen States of the Union will be ineligible to receive Federal aid for old age pensions unless they pass laws co-operating with the Government plan within the next few months. These States are Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

It will be readily seen that only three of these States are outside the Solid South. Why the South seems almost unanimous in its opposition is obvious. There were in 1930 in the United States 242,169 Negroes over 60 years of age. Some of these have doubtless passed on, but even allowing for that, there are probably 200,000 of our elderly people over 65 years of age eligible for pensions. 9-28-35

At least three-quarters of these old colored folk live in the South. If any sort of law at all were passed which would make a State eligible to receive Federal aid, the old colored folk in that State would receive anywhere from $16 to $30 a month. When it is considered that in some, if not most, of these Southern States able-bodied Negro workers often receive no more than $4 a week, and women workers anywhere from $1.50 to $3 a week, it can be understood why there is some hesitancy about giving the elderly colored folk "all that money." Pittsburgh, Pa

Here is just another illustration of the racial astigmatism that afflicts the majority of white folk in the Southern States. In 1930 there were 713,793 white people over 60 years of age in the South. To prevent 200,000 black folk from getting a pension, ten Southern States are willing to penalize well over a half million elderly white people.

Of course this doesn't make sense. Fortunately, there is every indication that those half million elderly whites will force the 10 recalcitrant States to pass the necessary laws immediately. That will prove a boon to our old folks.

IN SPITE OF, AND BECAUSE

Montgomery Advertiser

There is a disposition on the part of many business analysts to maintain that business is improving "in spite of" and not "because of" the New Deal.

One wonders at times if the New Deal isn't a wee bit responsible for the upturns all along the line. It has not yet been proved that the pump-priming activities of the Administration have been wholly unsuccessful. Or failing to acknowledge that the Administration has aided business, would it be out of order to claim that it has not hurt business? 9-28-35

Even a political commentator of the scope of the partisan David Lawrence hesitates to give the New Deal any credit for the revival. After stating that business often starts to improve before jobs are created to take care of all the unfortunates, he says:

"This merely means that, if business had been given an opportunity a year ago to go ahead, there would have been more people employed today."

Mr. Lawrence and others who take this attitude are setting up their own arbitrary economic rules and then turning out dogmatic statements as to the effect of the New Deal. No one can say positively what might have happened had the government adopted a strict laissez faire policy a year or two years ago—not even Mr. Lawrence.

It is possible that without the government's aid, there would be less employment today than at present. The Advertiser for one, believes there would have ben less.

Governor Eugene Talmadge is another example of those who would give no credit whatever to President Roosevelt and his Administration for the manifest revival of business. The Georgian would even take away the credit that practically all others have given Mr. Roosevelt for his handling of the bank crisis beginning on March 4, 1932, the day he went into office.

Governor Talmadge's bizarre notion is that since 98 per cent of the banks that were closed later reopened, that fact is adequate proof that they should not have been closed in the first place and that they were strong enough to weather the storm. That was the charge he made in a recent address in Birmingham.

The point Governor Talmadge misses is that had it not been for President Roosevelt, 20 per cent instead of 2 per cent of our banks might have closed their doors permanently in the days following March 4, 1932.

Has that crisis been so quickly forgotten that a politician can so easily obscure the facts? The truth is that public faith in banks had reached a low ebb at that time and that our financial structure was being strained to the limit. No one can deny that today the banks are in a stronger position than they have been in many years.

Most of us have been too haphazard in forming our opinions of the New Deal. We have seen an individual on relief who had no business there. We have seen a few admitted injustices and abuses that resulted from governmental interference. We have seen instances where red tape has made advancement almost impossible. We have seen hundreds of other actions of the government that we ourselves would have done differently and more efficiently.

What we have failed to do in arriving at a fair estimate of the New Deal is to view it as a whole. We have based our judgments on isolated examples rather than the total. We have forgotten what was taking place in 1932 and 1933 and we have been unable to see what is taking place now. Finally, we have not seriously considered the great IF—what would have happened had there been no New Deal?

Labor-1935

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Perkins Is Hopeful, Green Pessimistic On Future Outlook

Constitution 5-29-35

Atlanta, Ga.

Administration Minds Consider Proposal for Revival of NRA on Voluntary Basis; Roosevelt Will Bide Time.

PRICES COME DOWN THROUGHOUT U. S.

Constitution 5-29-35

Coal Wage Conference's Collapse Presages New Nation-Wide Threat of Strike by Miners.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—Guerrilla price-cutting and a threatened coal strike of nation-wide proportions rode the wreckage of NRA tonight as the New Deal groped in some confusion for a pathway into the future.

President Roosevelt summoned congressional advisors, explored with them the crisis caused by the abrupt sentence of death imposed on the Blue Eagle by the supreme court—and reached no conclusions.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, followed them into the presidential office, frankly discouraged and pessimistic, after an hour spent with his lieutenants measuring "the extent of the blow."

Green was accompanied by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. Secretary Perkins also joined the conference, and left saying the group felt "there is hope." Green and Lewis announced a "waiting" attitude.

NRA Revival Weighed.

In the back of some administration minds there lingered, meanwhile, a proposal to revive NRA on a voluntary basis, with provisions covering hours, wages and child labor, but with all coercive or compulsory clauses eliminated.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, clearly was determined to bide his time before making any statement publicly. Decisions later in the week will be followed by announcements, it was said. Tomorrow morning's press conference was postponed until tomorrow afternoon and that scheduled for Friday afternoon was changed to Friday morning.

From New York and Boston came dispatches telling of price slashes, despite the administration's appeal of last night that industry continue to observe the codes through the period of readjustment.

Negotiations between the United Mine Workers and the bituminous coal operators on a new wage contract collapsed and the union immediately began preparations for a nation-wide strike scheduled to begin on June 17. Tersely, Lewis arranged with operators for a few men to keep the mines free of water while their fellows were out.

On the other side of the picture, the National Association of Manufacturers reported that 200 big firms had posted notices to employes that there would be no change in wages and hours as a result of the collapse of NRA.

Constitution 5-30-35

The association, with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and numerous code authorities, had appealed earlier for maintenance of the status quo. The authorities said sizable percentages of the industries represented had agreed to do so.

Dismayed by the abrupt manner in which the court knifed the New Deal in mid stride, congressional chieftains ordered all major legislation held up pending study in the light of the high tribunal's pronouncements.

Affected, many feared, were the social security bill, the measure for abolishment or regulation of public utility holding companies, the codes of AAA and the Wagner labor disputes bill, which bears partial White House sanction.

Senator Wagner, democrat, New York, silent since the court's decision, asserted the ruling cast no serious doubt on the validity of his measure. The essence of the opinion, he said, was an objection to unwarranted delegation of legislative power.

Hiss bill, he added, delegated no such power but provided for a board strictly analogous to the Federal Trade Commission and defined unlair labor practices "even more precisely than the trade commission act defined unfair trade practices."

Harrison Calls on F. D. R.

President Roosevelt's congressional callers were Chairman Harrison, of the senate finance committee, and Chairman Doughton, of the house ways and means committee, both in charge of NRA legislation. Harrison earlier had conferred with leading administration legal advisors.

When Doughton returned to the capitol, he said.

"We agreed that some legislation is necessary, but until we've had more time to study the supreme court's decision and determine its effects not only upon the NRA but upon other things there will be no final decision on what legislation we will make.

"Personally, I would rather have congress to stay in session and finish the job than recess for a while (he said the president had not expressed his idea on that point).

"If the NRA has done what we think it has, and what our committee was informed it has done, I can't help but believe that both industry and labor will be anxious and willing to co operate to save its essentials."

Gloating Headed Off.

An impending deluge of republican gloating was headed off in the house by a quick adjournment, but the senate remained in session and fought it out toe to toe. Majority Leader Robinson maintained that all regulation of intrastate commerce was now impossible. Black of Alabama contended his 30-hour-week bill was unaffected. His insistence centered more and more attention upon that measure.

A complete revision of pending amendments to the agricultural adjustment administration act was ordered, with a view to bringing the codes of AAA into conformity with the court opinion, and with special study devoted to the licensing provisions.

Subjected to close scrutiny, too, were the administration's social security bill, the measure to abolish or regulate public utility holding companies and the Wagner labor disputes act, already bearing partial White House sanction.

Patience Urged.

The legal rights of FACA, meanwhile, studied the predicament of codes through which the government regulates the liquor industry. Administrator Choate asked all involved to be patient and calmly predicted the situation would be "straightened out" shortly.

The big chiefs of the administration's legal staff—Richberg, Attorney-General Cummings, Solicitor-General Reed, Assistant Solicitor-General MacLean and Hermann Oliphant, treasury counsel—gathered in Cummings' office. They were joined by Chairman Harrison, of the senate finance committee, in charge of NRA legislation.

On leaving, Harrison said the conference was devoted to a discussion of the court's opinion and that plans for the future were still far short of the stage at which they could be put on paper and expressed in language customary to congressional enactment.

Plan Considered.

Later the senator let it be known the possibilities of a voluntary plan were under consideration—among several other ideas. It was assumed the pressure of public opinion would be counted upon to bring recalcitrant firms into line, under such a system.

The plan, it was explained, involved no attempt to define unfair trade practices in codes, a practice which the court condemned, but that, as in the past, the Federal Trade Commission could issue "cease and desist" orders in case of infringements.

Harrison frankly conceded the court's flat assertion that the constitution mean interstate commerce when it says interstate commerce, sharply limited the scope of any compulsory system evolved to industries directly affecting interstate commerce.

Business and labor, he said, are overwhelmingly in favor of some continued regulation of hours and wages. He hinted that "something of that kind" could be put through congress.

Must Salvage Plan.

"I don't think the great majority want to go back to the old system," he said, "this structure that business says is good and that labor wants, should be retained. We have got to salvage the thing from the wreckage."

The senate debate found Borah, Idaho independent republican, challenging the contention of Hastings, Delaware republican, that it would be "discriminatory" for congress to impose codes on interstate commerce and leave intra-state commerce untouched.

"I do not think that is sound," the Idahoan said, "I believe congress can impose codes on business in interstate commerce and leave intra-state commerce without them. It would be absurd to say that congress was discriminating for not doing what the constitution said it could not do."

Senator Robinson, the majority leader, concurred with the added assertion that the courts had consistently maintained and that the high court yesterday held that congress can reach into intra-state commerce when its activities become a threat to free commerce between the states.

No New Principles.

Senator George, democrat, Georgia, said the court had laid down no new principles, adding the "difficulty was we have tried to circumvent in many instances many well-decided constitutional principles," he continued:

"This is not an hour of great excitement. Striking down NRA in its entirety will not affect the republic. I am not sure but that business will breathe easier. I do not condemn NRA in its purpose. It has accomplished some good. But, in my judgment the act has spent itself and any effort to renew it, except within clear constitutional limitations, will be a mistake."

The appeal to industry by the National Association of Manufacturers spoke of a period of "inevitable readjustment," and urged that "every trade and industrial association take immediate steps within its sphere to stabilize wages, hours and working conditions and competitive practices on a voluntary basis."

Opportunity Offered.

Pointing out that the association is committed to the maintenance of fair wage scales, hours and working conditions, the organization said the present situation "offers an opportunity and indicates a duty to reiterate that position," it added:

"Let us demonstrate our sincerity and our capacity for rational self government in industry. There must be no abuse of the freedom of conduct flowing from the supreme court's decision."

The appeal of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was voiced in New York by its president, Harper Sibley.

"I call upon all employers of labor who are members of the chamber and its constitutent organizations to make no immediate changes in hour and wage schedules," he said. "I am confident that this will be the policy of American business.

"This is a moment of great opportunity but also of great responsibility for the American businessman. This is his moment to prove his good faith."

The National Retail Dry Goods Association called on its 5,600 department, dry goods and specialty store members to adhere to the provisions of the retail code, "particularly during this period of transition."

The industry and business committee for NRA extension, which put on a taxicab parade in Washington last week, declared in a resolution that it was "absolutely necessary to enact new legislation, in accordance with the constitution, which will preserve as many of the benefits as possible" of the NIRA.

Tossing his Blue Eagle aside, a Decatur, Ill., automobile dealer told a prospective customer that he would allow $525 instead of $475 on a trade-in.

The president of the American Petroleum Institute, Axtell J. Byles, expressed a belief that abandonment of the petroleum code would have little effect in the industry.

George A. Sloan, chairman of the consumers goods industries committee and former head of the Cotton Textile Institute, paid tribute to the NIRA and said sober reflection on its achievements "will dictate that there can be no turning back at this time."

Employes of the General Motors Corporation were heartened by the statement of Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, that no change in wage levels was contemplated. Similar assurance, for the time being at least, was held out to workers of the Aluminum Company of America and the H. J. Heinz Company, of Pittsburgh.

In the south, John E. Edgerton,

president of the Southern States Industrial Council, addressed a "most fervent appeal" to industry to "go forward and not backward."

Asserting it was the unscrupulous few who "invited the incursions of government into the domain of private initiative," he said:

"Those employers who are now throwing up their hats in hilarious celebration of what appears to be an opportunity to go back to the unjustifiable practices of exploitation or chiseling or other unethical habits which they were compelled by law to abandon will become traitors to their country and human society when they yield to such unworthy impulses."

Adherence to NRA principles was decided on by the five large department stores of Memphis, Tenn., which employ 5,000 persons, and by cotton mills in Augusta, Ga., and the Horse Creek valley section of near-by South Carolina, also employing about 5,000.

Other organizations that assured their employes that they need have no concern about the immediate future included the General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis; the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, of Binghamton, N. Y., and the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.

From Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers Holiday Association, came a statement "it is necessary in order to bring justice and prosperity to our people to violate the constitution, as the NRA evidently did.

News Behind the News

By Paul Mallon

LAST SWAT WASHINGTON, May 28.—A full explanation of how the NRA got into the shape it is now in may be found in an unobserved order issued by it about two weeks ago.

This one of its last official acts was very imposing. The heading showed that. It was enough to frighten the wits of an average reader. If you have heart trouble perhaps you had better not read it, but, right up at the top, the paper was decorated with the following official symbols:

"Registry No. 1122/22: Approved Code No. 84-A1; Notice of Opportunity to Be Heard; Administrative Order No. 84/A1-5." Anyone could see from that that the NRA in this case meant business.

And the business it meant was disclosed in the first paragraph of the order, which said:

"The fly swatter manufacturing industry, through the basic code authority, has submitted an application for amendment to the appendix for said fly swatter manufacturing industry by deleting from said appendix Section 3 thereof, as set forth in schedule 'A,' attached hereto, and hereby made a part hereof."

EPITAPH The order contained 500 words just as imposing as those here cited. They simply meant that the price-fixing and some other feature of the fly-swatting code were going to be amended. A hearing was going to be held about it June 5 in the office of Deputy Administrator H. Ferris White, and woe be unto any fly swatters who failed to agree.

A lot of NRA officials, including Mr. White, probably worked long and hard on the problems of this praiseworthy industry. The preparation of the order must have occupied a lawyer for three days. You may suspect their work was all in vain because of the supreme court decision, but it may not turn out that way.

Some NRA critics are unofficially moving to take up a collection to chisel the fly-swatting order in stone as an epitaph for the Blue Eagle. One sentence will be added at the bottom:

"Here lies the NRA. It wore itself out swatting flies."

IF'S The best New Dealers are now saying off-the-record that if they had codified the 10 or 12 major industries of the country, and let the rest go, the NRA would not only have been constitutional but would have become popular and successful.

Looking back, they are willing to concede privately that the point where they made their first mistake was in the blanket application of the Blue Eagle. All expansions undertaken since then only amplified the original error.

This is not entirely second-guessing. The issue was hotly debated on the inside at the time. The dominating NRA group took the position that it had to codify everybody if it was going to codify anybody.

Right at that point is where the NRA movement got out of the realm of interstate commerce and into the grave where the supreme court now has buried its good features as well as the bad.

SURPRISE What floored the New Dealers about the court decision was the unanimity of it. They knew it was going to be bad, but they did not know it would be that bad. They had no advance warning of its sweeping character. You could tell from the looks on their faces when they heard about it.

A good example is what happened in a hearing being conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. Chairman Biddle was presiding when the decision was brought in. He interrupted the witness on the stand and announced:

"Well, gentlemen, there seems to be no reason for going on any further with this."

The attorney for a union asked that the witness be permitted to conclude his testimony for the record, and this was permitted.

EXCITEMENT The New Deal crowd was more anxious to learn what the supreme court would say about the NRA than they were about the gold decision. Labor Department Solicitor Wyzanski arranged a special secret cable code so his office could flash him the news while he attended the labor meeting at the League of Nations headquarters in Geneva.

Different states of the Union were selected to designate various rulings. Thus, Arizona would mean the court had ruled NRA out; New York would mean the intrastate phases were adjudged illegal.

What they should have cabled him was the name of the one state he forgot to mention: "Little America."

WOMEN'S NOTE The inside crowd says the best prospective candidate for chairmanship of the new Social Security Board is Josephine Roche, now assistant treasury secretary. She ran a coal mine successfully in Colorado. Another probable appointee to the board is Edwin E. Witte, of Wisconsin, who helped draft the legislation.

A spirited inner contest is on among some other applicants for positions on the board, most of whom will be disappointed.

REWARD One day recently the nomination of William J. Gerig, of Arkansas, to be a member of the Mississippi river commission was suddenly withdrawn by the president and replaced by that of Harry N. Phar, also an Arkansan, for the same job. Behind this event lies a little story of politics with a moral.

It began when War Secretary Dern met Senate Democratic Leader Robinson (of Arkansas) at a social gathering. Mr. Dern greeted the senator warmly and then startled him by saying he had just named an Arkansan for the river commission.

This was the first Robinson had heard of it. He began making inquiries around as to why Arkansans were being given jobs over his head. Friends pointed to his invaluable services to the administration this session. Finally this talk reached the right democratic authorities.

The justice of Robinson's contention was so evident that the president went to the unusual extent of withdrawing a nomination already sent to the senate. The job went to a Robinson man with 30 years' experience as an engineer in flood control work.

(Copyright, 1935, by Paul Mallon.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVENING APPEAL
Commercial
FEB 8 1935

Nomads In America

A census taken of the homeless transients in 13 cities last fall showed that 87 per cent of them were native-born whites, eight per cent negroes, and five per cent foreign-born whites. That ratio exceeds that of the native-born white in the general population by between two and three times, according to the estimate of the New York Times, and there is, presumably, nothing we ought to be surprised about in the fact.

From the original settlements in this country for a good many decades a typical American was one who had his eyes on some more or less distant horizon. If times were bad where he was, he prescribed a change of scenery for himself and administered a greater or less dose of his own medicine. Daniel Boone and his like first trickled and then poured through the gaps of the mountains from Virginia and North Carolina into Kentucky and Tennessee within a comparatively few years after the Revolution. A more spectacular migration came when the covered wagons took the forty-niners across plain and mountain to Oregon and the great Northwest. Following the Civil War, especially, men and women of the South went out into Texas and the Southwest, as well as to many sections of the Far West. There was a rush to Indian Territory with the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and the foregoing are really only a few of the movements of population inspired by natural restlessness and love of adventure or a belief that it would be better farther on economically.

With the Frontier actually gone, as it had been for a good many years, the depression of 1929 apparently exerted the traditional influence of other such periods of economic stress and strain in spite of the fact that there was really nowhere to go. At all events, a considerable part of the native-born whites felt as much at home in one place as another and just picked up and went to look for opportunity or whatever they might find. Two-thirds of those questioned last fall said they were looking for work and 10 per cent claimed they were in search of health. The availability of $5 and $10 cars speeded, as one might say, the process. We have always had our nomads in America really, but the difference now is that they are going back and forth instead of maintaining a fairly steady westward trend in their trekking.

Labor – 1935

General

occupation + WAGES

We See Gov. Talmadge

By SHIRLEY HOPKINS

When our delegation arrived at the Georgia State Capitol the Governor's reception room was already crowded. Certain gentlemen (whom we had been warned by newspapermen to expect) had hastened there before us and were waiting. These men, we knew, were the "opposition"; they represented that body of reactionary opinion in Georgia that had railroaded Angelo Herndon (whose pardon we were seeking) to the chain gang. Soon all the chairs were occupied. As more men kept pouring in, they stood massed by the door, staring at us silently. We chatted unconcernedly among ourselves. Presently the Governor entered.

Eugene Talmadge is a man of average height; his hair was a little tousled as though he had the habit of running his fingers through it; there was nothing striking about his keen, unusually brilliant eyes. We shook hands cordially. He asked if we had any objection to having "others present" at the interview. We assured him that, on the contrary, we would welcome the opportunity of hearing what they had to say.

Angelo Herndon, arrested under an 1861 insurrection law.

The Interview

As it turned out, they had plenty to say; in fact, they did most of the talking. The Governor was very polite, very attentive, but non-committal. He "would be very glad to hear from us"; he "never did know what the charge against Herndon was."

Alfred Hirsch, spokesman for our delegation, and secretary of the National Committee for the Defense of Poliiical Prisoners which sponsored the group, explained that Angelo Herndon had been arrested while calling for mail at the post office shortly after helping to organize and lead a **peaceful** relief demonstration; his rooms were searched; "seditious literature" was found. "We feel," concluded Mr. Hirsch, "that the law which led to Herndon's conviction is unconstitutional. It is an antiquated insurrection law passed in 1861 against the slaves. Moreover, even if the law were constitutional, we do not believe that it applies in the Herndon case. We feel that a pardon by you would be the easiest and simplest way of freeing him."

The Governor nodded thoughtfully. He suggested (very courteously) that we get him up "a record of the evidence and a copy of the indictment." This we assured him we would do.

Wants to Keep Herndon in Jail

So far, the "others present" had not interrupted; but now a certain A. L. Henson took the floor. He introduced himself and those behind him as representing the Fulton County Americanism Commission which had been organized during the last two months "to keep such niggers as Herndon in jail." To further this glorious, patriotic cause, all fascist organizations in the County had combined. The membership included veteran organizations, various masonic lodges, Men of Justice, D. A. R., Daughters of the Confederacy, Junior Chamber of Commerce and the entire solicitor-general's office (by special invitation).

Said Mr. Henson; "These Northerners have a total misconception of the issues. They say Herndon was indicted for begging bread. Anybody in Georgia would subscribe to his right to do this. We say he was advocating forcible seizure of territory. What he did was to try to persuade niggers to carve out of several southern states a territory in which they will set up an independent republic. There's a map, and I've got it, of this nigger Soviet republic."

"Free speech ends where treason begins!" Shouted a legionnaire, waving his arms.

Legionnaire Hurls Racketeer Charge

Mr. Kenneth Murrell, head of the Atlanta Post of the American Legion, sprang to his feet: "We have run the Communists out of Fulton County and we intend to keep them out." He pounded his left palm with his right fist and thundered: "You fellows come here representing one of the most gigantic rackets in the United States. You are going all over this glorious country saying things which are not true to pay your salaries and get members for the Communist Party."

Alfred Hirsch promptly demanded proof that we were "representing a racket."

We were assured that proofs would be produced if we would come to Mr. Henson's office. (Henson is State Veterans Service Director, with offices in the State Capitol.)

As we ended our interview with the Governor, Bruce Crawford asked him how his snake bite (much advertised in the local press) was getting along. "Some say it killed the snake," said the Governor.

No "Proofs" Forthcoming

We repaired to Henson's office but no "proofs" were forthcoming. Instead, Mr. Henson put us off with such gratuitous nonsense as this: "You in the North get the idea that there is an unusual number of lynchings of niggers in Georgia. This is not true. No chap was ever lynched here because he was a nigger."

Alfred Hirsch: "We want the specific information proving we are racketeers that you said was in your files."

A. L. Henson: "What do you do besides writing?'

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TEN GET JOBS AS U. S. CCC SUPERVISORS

Pick Advisors From Six Different States

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1—Director Robert Fechner of Emergency Conservation Work, October 18th announced the appointment of ten additional Race educational advisers for Civilian Conservation Corps camps throughout the country. There are now more than a hundred CCC companies to which Race educational advisers have been assigned by the War Department. All of these men are college graduates, according to Howard W. Oxley, director of CCC camp education.

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In the Eighth Corps Area, which includes the states of Texas and Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming, Richard E. Linton, a graduate of Wilberforce university, Ohio, and Robert M. Catchings, a graduate of Prairie View college, Texas, have been appointed educational advisers to serve Race Civilian Conservation Corps companies in that section.

John E. Morris, a graduate of Fisk university, Nashville, has been added to the staff of Colored educational advisers serving in the Seventh Corps area, which includes the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Robert E. Black, a graduate of Akron university, Ohio; Jesse L. Babb, a graduate of Indiana university, and Theodore E. Baker, a graduate of West Virginia State college and Ohio State university, were the new Colored CCC educational advisers

Jesse L. Babb will also be assigned to a CCC camp in Indiana. First Lieut. Guy A. Ginn has just completed one month's service at Fort Benning, Ga., and assigned to a high school in Baton Rouge, La., cational adviser in the Fifth Corps area, which has been appointed on the recommendation of Dr. Henry R. Lieutenant Ginn, a medical officer in the Fifth Corps area.

Labor – 1935

occupation + WAGES

General

We See Gov. Talmadge

By SHIRLEY HOPKINS

When our delegation arrived at the Georgia State Capitol the Governor's reception room was already crowded. Certain gentlemen (whom we had been warned by newspapermen to expect) had hastened there before us and were waiting. These men, we knew, were the "opposition"; they represented that body of reactionary opinion in Georgia that had railroaded Angelo Herndon (whose pardon we were seeking) to the chain gang. Soon all the chairs were occupied. As more men kept pouring in, they stood massed by the door, staring at us silently. We chatted unconcernedly among ourselves. Presently the Governor entered.

Eugene Talmadge is a man of average height; his hair was a little tousled as though he had the habit of running his fingers through it; there was nothing striking about his keen, unusually brilliant eyes. We shook hands cordially. He asked if we had any objection to having "others present" at the interview. We assured him that, on the contrary, we would welcome the opportunity of hearing what they had to say.

Angelo Herndon, arrested under an 1861 insurrection law.

The Interview

As it turned out, they had plenty to say; in fact, they did most of the talking. The Governor was very polite, very attentive, but non-committal. He "would be very glad to hear from us"; he "never did know what the charge against Herndon was."

Alfred Hirsch, spokesman for our delegation, and secretary of the National Committee for the Defense of Poliiical Prisoners which sponsored the group, explained that Angelo Herndon had been arrested while calling for mail at the post office shortly after helping to organize and lead a **peaceful** relief demonstration; his rooms were searched; "seditious literature" was found. "We feel," concluded Mr. Hirsch, "that the law which led to Herndon's conviction is unconstitutional. It is an antiquated insurrection law passed in 1861 against the slaves. Moreover, even if the law **were** constitutional, we do not believe that it applies in the Herndon case. We feel that a pardon by you would be the easiest and simplest way of freeing him."

The Governor nodded thoughtfully. He suggested (very courteously) that we get him up "a record of the evidence and a copy of the indictment." This we assured him we would do.

Wants to Keep Herndon in Jail

So far, the "others present" had not interrupted; but now a certain A. L. Henson took the floor. He introduced himself and those behind him as representing the Fulton County Americanism Commission which had been organized during the last two months "to keep such niggers as Herndon in jail." To further this glorious, patriotic cause, all fascist organizations in the County had combined. The membership included veteran organizations, various masonic lodges, Men of Justice, D. A. R., Daughters of the Confederacy, Junior Chamber of Commerce and the entire solicitor-general's office (by special invitation).

Said Mr. Henson; "These Northerners have a total misconception of the issues. They say Herndon was indicted for begging bread. Anybody in Georgia would subscribe to his right to do this. We say he was advocating forcible seizure of territory. What he did was to try to persuade niggers to carve out of several southern states a territory in which they will set up an independent republic. There's a map, and I've got it, of this nigger Soviet republic."

"Free speech ends where treason begins!" Shouted a legionnaire, waving his arms.

Legionnaire Hurls Racketeer Charge

Mr. Kenneth Murrell, head of the Atlanta Post of the American Legion, sprang to his feet: "We have run the Communists out of Fulton County and we intend to keep them out." He pounded his left palm with his right fist and thundered: "You fellows come here representing one of the most gigantic rackets in the United States. You are going all over this glorious country saying things which are not true to pay your salaries and get members for the Communist Party."

Alfred Hirsch promptly demanded proof that we were "representing a racket."

We were assured that proofs would be produced if we would come to Mr. Henson's office. (Henson is State Veterans Service Director, with offices in the State Capitol.)

As we ended our interview with the Governor, Bruce Crawford asked him how his snake bite (much advertised in the local press) was getting along. "Some say it killed the snake," said the Governor.

No "Proofs" Forthcoming

We repaired to Henson's office but no "proofs" were forthcoming. Instead, Mr. Henson put us off with such gratuitous nonsense as this: "You in the North get the idea that there is an unusual number of lynchings of niggers in Georgia. This is not true. No chap was ever lynched here because he was a nigger."

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John E. Morris, a graduate of Fisk university, Nashville, has been added to the staff of Colored educational advisers serving in the Seventh Corps area, which includes the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Robert E. Black, a graduate of Akron university, Ohio; Jesse L. Babb, a graduate of Indiana university, the CCC camp located near Portsmouth, Ohio, in the Fifth Corps area. Lieutenant Ginn, a medical officer of West Virginia State college and Ohio State university, were the new of the U. S. Reserves.

Colored CCC educational advisers Alfred Jackson, a graduate of the high school in Baton Rouge, La., signed to a CCC camp in Indiana cational university, Washington, has been appointed on the recommendation of Dr. Henry R. Fourth Corps area edu- adviser, with headquarters Ga., and assigned to a in the Southern area

49,000 Negro Enrollees In CCC

One Tenth Of Total Number In Large Peace Time Army

Every State Except Utah Has Representatives In Camps Which Have Ten Negro Educational Advisers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert Fechner, director of the Emergency Conservation Work, announced Monday that on August 31 there were approximately 506,000 young men and war veterans enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Of this number 49,000 were colored enrollees. The Negro group was divided into 43,400 juniors and 5,600 war veterans. This is about one-tenth of the total enrollment of the Civilian Conservation Corps' peacetime army.

Thirteen southern states sent approximately 28,000 colored enrollees to the CCC camps. Thirty-four northern and western states, including the District of Columbia which has 1,100 colored enrollees, have sent a total of 20,000 more colored men to CCC camps throughout the country.

Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida and Ohio lead among the states with the largest number of colored CCC enrollees. Texas is first with 3,678 colored enrollees. Pennsylvania is second with 3,251 Negro enrollees. Florida is third with 3,185 colored enrollees; Ohio fourth with 3,061; North Carolina fifth with 2,960; Virginia 2,792; Alabama 2,351; Georgia 2,286; New York 2,058; Illinois 2,146; Indiana, Tennessee, California, Mississippi, Michigan and Louisiana each have over a thousand Negroes enrolled in CCC camps.

Utah Without Representation

Kentucky has 969 colored CCC enrollees; Missouri 816; Kansas 697, and West Virginia 469 Negro members of the CCC. Utah stands alone among the forty-eight states without a single Negro representative in the Civilian Conservation Corps who claims that state as his home.

New Hampshire on the Atlantic coast line reports three Negro CCC enrollees. Montana and North Dakota have one each and Maine has four colored CCC enrollees.

Pennsylvania, second to Texas in number of Negro enrollees, leads with two ranking colored chaplains of the U. S. Reserve Officers Corps. Captain James F. Howard has been assigned to active duty with CCC Company 2314 at Kane, Pennsylvania, and First Lieutenant William B. Marsh, another colored chaplain of the Reserves, has been stationed at CCC Company 1355, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Educational Advisers

There are, also, ten colored educational advisers assigned to the CCC camps of Pennsylvania. They are: Walter N. Ridley, Company 1330, Renova; Charles Clarke, Company 2336, Austin; M. Franklin Peters, Camps out from Gettysburg; Theodore H. Thompson, Company 321, Kinzua; Rushton C. Long, Company 336, Kane; George W. Williams, Company 316, Wilcox; Clarence J. Grinnell, Company 361, Milroy; Rueben R. Webb, Company 15, Medix; (recently dedicated Camp Young in honor of the late Colonel Charles Young); Charles E. Borwn, Company 314, Mount Union; and Oscar Pindle, Company 303, Benezett. This CCC camps was recently named Camp Vann, in honor of Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. This is the only colored CCC camp named after any living colored man in the United States.

$7,000000 SENT TO FAMILIES BY COLORED CCC YOUNG MEN

The War Department today, advised Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, that approximately 50,000 young colored men and war veterans of the CCC camps have sent home to dependents more than $7,000,000 out of their earnings since April 1, 1935. The Department stated that most of this amount was allotted to dependents by enrollees when they entered the CCC camps and forwarded direct to the families of the forest workers by disbursing officers of the Office of the Chief of Finane of the U S. Army.

The basic cash allowance paid enrolled CCC men is $30 a month. All CCC enrollees with the exception of a few war veterans and a small number of locally enrolled men allot approximately $25 out of their $30 a month cash allowances to dependants immediately upon being enrolled. At the end of each month, the War Department deducts the amount of each enrollee's allotment from his cash allowance and mails this money direct to the designated dependents. Thus out of $30 paid each CCC youth, normally $25 is mailed direct to the young man's family and the balance of $5 is paid in cash to the enrollee. In addition, each enrollee receives his board and lodging and all necessary summer and winter clothing.

During the first ten days of December, the Office of the Chief of Finance, through disbursing officers in all sections of the country, mailed out about 460000 checks to the families of enrollees. Although final figures have not reached Washington, the War Department estimated the aggregate value of the checks at $11,250000. More than $1,000,000 of this amount went into the homes of colored enrollees. This sum, representing the amount allocated to dependents by enrollees out of their November earnings is the largest amount sent to the families of CCC men in any month since the corps was founded.

"The millions of dollars that have been sent home by CCC enrollees represent approximately five-sixths of the money which the young men and war veterans have earned through their work in forests, parks and eroded fields," Director Fechner said today. "Since the CCC was formed, it has afforded approximately 1,500,000 men an opportunity to contribute substantially to the support of their families. The largest number of enrolled men, including Indians and men engaged in CCC type work in Hawaii, Alaska, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, that have been in the conservation camps at any one time is 519,861. War Department records indicate that the average enrollee spends 8 months in the CCC."

Labor-Ind.

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

SOUTH'S WAGE SCALE CAUSE OF TREMENDOUS LOSS IN $400,000,000 FEDERAL WORK RELIEF PROJECT

STARVATION STIPEND, HANDED BLACK WORKER, USED AS STANDARD IN FEDERAL SETUP

Dixie Statesmen Are Last To Awake

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 13.—(ANP)—For a long time it has been old "old Southern custom" for the laboring hands to receive starvation wages so that made everything just all right. No one ever thought that there could be anything wrong with getting your work done as cheaply as possible, besides who could do anything about it? Didn't it effect chiefly the Negro? So the industrial South was built upon low wages and not only did they admit it, but they advertised that fact and used it as an inducement to lure manufacturers to the South.

Now she finds herself rated as the cheapest section in the entire United States. She finds herself rated according to her own scale and it is proving a hard nut to crack.

All over this highly flaunted Dixie the newspapers are regarding with much apprehension the President's rating of this territory as Region No. 4 in his newly prepared wage scale for the $4,000,000,000 work relief program.

In a lengthy editorial The Knoxville Journal subjects the May 20 proclamation to a comprehensive diagnosis. The writer for the white daily vividly points out the whys and wherefores of this ploclamation which sets the minimum wage at $19 a month. He begins with hard, uncompromising tones, "Nineteen dollars a month for the unskilled labor in the lower South brings about a status for which these states themselves have been bidding in this century." He defended the President's action by saying, "Any Southerner can feel with those who offer their protests, and is not without sympathy for the critics of the arbitrary fixing of such a low wage scale. Yet, common honesty impels the question, whose fault is it? We have been bidding for just that sort of thing."

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

JUN 14 1935

Over the South

LABOR AND THE WAGE LEVEL

(Charleston News and Courier)

Were any employer, public or private to come into South Carolina and offer a large number of laborers double or treble the present wage scale it would undoubtedly cause great inconvenience to many other employers. It would upset things.

Some employers would be ruined by it. But were the wage scale raised to the level of the East and Midwest people from these regions would flock into South Carolina.

If the South Carolinian wage earners, white and black, could not or would not do as good a day's work for the same money as the newcomers, they would be "out of luck."

In the South the Negroes have never really had to compete with white labor. All the competition has been the other way—the whites have had to compete with Negro labor.

Were the wage level raised in the South to the level of the North the Negroes would have to work with equal efficiency with the whites or they would be crowded out. Whether they could or would meet white labor on equal terms we are not now discussing. The fact is that Negro labor has had a great chance in the South since 1865, especially the last thirty-five years—a better chance than white labor has had despite the lessening of its handicap by giving it complete possession of the textile industry.

Ninety per cent that is written about the economic hardships of the Negroes in the South is drool. The protective tariff is the main hardship that has been inflicted upon them—and that was inflicted by their traditional and loving "friends."

IOLA, KANS.
REGISTER

JUN 1 1935

SMALL CASES—GREAT PRINCIPLES

The late decision of the Supreme Court holding the National Recovery Act to be unconstitutional, with an accompanying opinion that virtually wrecks the whole New Deal program, doubtless will take its place in our history as one of three most notable and important decisions of this great court, the other two being the case of Marbury vs. Madison and the Dred Scott case. And the interesting thing about all these cases is that the law suits out of which the decisions arose were in themselves about the most trivial matters, or concerned the most obscure persons.

The case of Marbury vs. Madison arose out of an action in mandamus to compel the secretary of state to deliver his commission to a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia! But when it was finished the principle had been established that a law not in harmony with the Constitution is void.

The Dred Scott decision grew out of the suit of a Negro slave, Dred Scott by name, whose master had taken him from Missouri where he lived into Illinois and Minnesota free territory where he kept him for years, afterwards moving back to Missouri, a slave state. Scott brought suit for his freedom, his plea being that having been taken into free territory he became ipso facto a free man, pleading also an act of Congress which forbade a citizen to take a slave into free territory. The Supreme Court held that he was a chattel "without rights or privileges except such as those who held the power and the government might choose to grant him," and declared the law to be unconstitutional through which congress had endeavored to bar slavery from the free states. Primarily nothing was involved in the case except the freedom of one man who had never been free; but when the case was finished slavery had been nationalized and the sentiment for abolition tremendously stimulated and aroused.

The case out of which grew the NRA decision originated in an action against a New York poultry dealer by the name of Schechter charging that he sold an unfit chicken to a butcher! Also he was accused of permitting a customer to take his choice among chickens in a certain coop instead of compelling him to "take the run of the coop.' And so out of the sale of a few chickens in New York City grew a case which put the New Deal out of business!

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

GENTLEMEN, THE CONSTITUTION

The Supreme Court of the nation has at last passed upon the constitutionality of the NRA, the decision of the court vindicating the wisdom of the founders of the Republic. For two years the various industries have been traveling in the desert across the sands of confusion.

Those industries which wanted to act, saw only the oasis beyond the immediate horizon of muddled differentiates which no one could understand or properly explain. Happily there is a Supreme Court to which the nation can turn for guidance and counsel.

The NRA, a gigantic house of sand, would not stand; the foundation was built upon theories of government which had no part in the framework of our national Constitution. The whole scheme represented the ultimate cordiality of campus opinions by men and women whose ideas of economic and social security found life and stimulus in a dissembling mirage of old-world viewpoints.

The nation is fortunate that these could find no safe harbor in the opinions of the highest court; had this decision been otherwise, the whole order of the established system of our American life would have been changed. Not only changed, but placed in hands whose only conception of democracy was predicated upon the illusions and delusions that they were the State.

This opinion of the Supreme Court again reminds the nation that our form of government is based upon legislative, executive and judicial systems, no one of these having the right to assume the function of the other. In fact, the Court again says to the country:

"Gentlemen, the Constitution."

24 Educational Advisors Added

WASHINGTON—In a sweeping order almost doubling the present number, twenty-four educational advisors were appointed, last week, by the U.S. Office of Education for service in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

This brings the total number of educational advisors assigned to the CCC, headed by Robert Fechner, to fifty-four. The selections were made by Dr. Thomas G Bennett, educational director of the third corps area, upon recommendation of Dr. C. S. Marsh, educational director of the CCC.

Roster of appointees:

Three of the new advisors have their master's degrees—Fred Minnis, formerly assistant research librarian of the FERA; M. F. Peters who has had eleven years of professional employment; and Lorenzo S. Burford, fifteen years. Winston Tyler, W. H. Dabney, G. H. Martin, R. L. Durden, R. T. Boyd, and J. K. Carter have had from one to three years of teaching experience.

The fourth corps area, which comprises the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida, has added ten advisors, two with the M.A. degree—John Percy Bond, who has taught one year, and T. T. Branch, with ten years of teaching experience.

B. S. Baskerville, N. P. Pendergrass and T. T. Thompson, with twenty-one years in the schoolroom, are the others appointed.

James Robert Gray, Lecil Morris, and P. C. Smith were appointed in the fifth corps area, comprising West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

UTICA, N. Y.
PRESS

JUN 4 1935

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION

Decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating the NRA has been compared in its importance to the Dred Scott decision by the same court in 1857, a decision that was intended to remove the question of slavery from politics, but which was a factor in the precipitation of the Civil War.

Historians and lawyers are doubtless familiar with the Dred Scott decision, and its implications, but the average man, or woman, has in all probability only a vague perception of its character and the circumstances which brought it about. Therefore, a word of explanation may not be untimely, since it is held that there is a parallel between that decision and the NRA decree.

Dred Scott was a negro slave living in Missouri, a slave state. He was taken by his master to Illinois, a free state, and then to Minnesota, also a free area. Then he was returned to Missouri and later taken to New York. Dred Scott brought an action, in which he contended that his residence in free territory had made him a free man. The action went through the lower courts, his contention being upheld in some of them and denied in others. Finally it reached the United States Supreme Court, which decided against him. It is possible that the decision would not have provoked the agitation that followed but for the fact that the chief justice in his opinion declared the Missouri compromise unconstitutional and that the territories of the United States were open to slavery.

The decision was hailed with satisfaction in the South, but it aroused the North to a fever pitch on the question of slavery. The two sections were furthered estranged and the drama that culminated in the Civil War was given a new impetus. Instead of lowering the curtain upon the slavery issue, it revived the play and led to the sad and tragic denouement of war. Abraham Lincoln, in his debates with Douglas, inveighed against the decision, creating an issue upon which he became president of the country and its foremost statesman.

It is difficult to believe that the NRA decision carries the implications and the importance of the Dred Scott decision, but since comparison has been made between them, it is well that the facts relating to both should be known.

24 More Men Named

As Educational Advisors In The CONSERVATION CORPS

Giving Total of 54 Educators In This Work

In a sweeping order almost doubling the present number, twenty-four colored educational advisors were appointed this week by the United States office of Education for service in the Civilian Conservation Corps. This brings the total number of Negro Educational advisors now assigned to CCC camps in the Emergency conservation Work organization headed by Robt. Fechner to 54.

Earl Smith Peteron and Arthur W. Reed, both college graduates, with some years of teaching experience have been appointed in the Second Corps Area which comprises New York state and New Jersey.

Dr. Thomas G. Bennett, Educational Director of the Third Corps Area, and though a native of the Old line state who did his graduate work in the President's home city at Columbia University and formerly served on the staff of General John J. Pershing in the Phillippines, must be given credit for the recommendation and approval by Dr. C. S. Marsh, Educational director the CCC of nine additional Negro Educational Advisors, in the district over which he has complete supervision. This brings Dr. Bennett up to his full strength of 20 colored assistants in the CCC camps located in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; Lorenzo S. Burford, M. F. Peters, and Fred Minnis, formerly assistant research liberian of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Mr. Peters has had 14 years professional employment and Mr. Burford 15 years. Winston Tyler, W. H. Dabney, G. H. Martin, W. L. Durden, R. T. Boyd and J. K. Carter, the other new appointees, have all had from one to three years teaching experience.

The Fourth Corps Area, which comprises the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida have added 10 Negro CCC Educational Advisors in keeping with the president's general expansion of the Emergency Conservation work. These men include two with a masters degree John Percy Bond, who had taught one year, and the other T. T. Branch had ten years teaching experience. B. S. Baskerville, N. P. Pendergrass, and T. T. Thompson who had 21 years in the school room.

James Robert Gray, Cecil Morris, and P. C. Smith were appointed in the Fifth Corps Area, comprising West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana.

FORD MAKES PARTS IN 'RURAL' PLANTS

Fourteen Small Factories Now Established in His Program of Decentralization.

LINK INDUSTRY TO FARM

Workers All Have Gardens in Trend the Auto Maker Says Is Vital to Nation.

By RUSSELL BARNES.

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DETROIT, Sept. 7.—If America decentralizes, becomes a land with homes, farms and factories spread more or less evenly over the countryside, as many economic students believe it should, future historians may credit Henry Ford with having pioneered the movement. He has been moving important units of his automobile production into the country.

All Ford starters, generators, lamps, gauges, drills and certain other parts are now produced in fourteen small plants within fifty miles of Detroit, scattered along the Rouge and Huron Valleys.

Last year these small plants produced $8,000,000 worth of parts and tools, employed 2,500 persons and disbursed $1,500,000 in wages to farmers and small-town workers. This year the totals will be larger, Mr. Ford says, because the plants have been busier and wages have been increased 20 per cent.

For beauty, working conditions and convenience, the Ford country plants could hold their own against any ever built. Nestling beneath green trees beside blue water, set in beautiful lawns among flowers and shrubbery, gay awnings spread against the sun, the little factories look more like modern sanitariums than efficient automobile plants.

Seeking New Locations.

The carrying of manufacturing back into the countryside—breaking down the barrier between factory and farm which has featured the last century of Western civilization—has become Mr. Ford's most serious interest outside of keeping his automobile enterprise prospering. He built his first little plant in 1919 at Northville. Then he added thirteen others. More are to be built, he says, as fast as suitable locations for efficient production can be found.

Mr. Ford is also interested in developing processes for the production of industrial materials from farm products. He recently opened at Tecumseh, on the site of a century-old mill, a new little plant to convert soy beans into automobile materials.

"The farm and the factory are natural allies," he said. "One is incomplete without the other. They never should be separated, for each has the power to heal the other of any economic ills that may befall."

The small plants along the Rouge mark a return to origins. Mr. Ford, as a boy, built a crude waterwheel along the river. At that time, grist mills dotted its length. Mr. Ford is now restoring to the region its old industrial balance and prosperity.

An "Old American" Unit.

At Nankin Mills the visitor finds the most "old American" of Mr. Ford's country units. The shell of an old, clap-boarded, white grist mill, framed in massive hand-hewn beams, houses a battery of semi-automatic screw and rivet machines. They are driven by electricity developed by a generator set in a glass-enclosed power house attached to the front of the mill.

At Ypsilanti, on the Huron, is a generator and starter factory that employs 1,031 men and women and occupies a rural setting on the rim of an artificial lake four miles long. Further down the Huron, at Flat Rock, is a lamp plant similarly located on the edge of its own lake. It employs 776 men.

Superintendents in all the plants declare that the men work better in the country than in the city. Virtually all are farmers and small town men who live near by. If they don't have their own farms or garden plots Mr. Ford furnishes ground, charging only for the plowing. When the plants are not in operation, the men work their ground.

Mr. Ford believes that decentralization is coming in American industry.

Weaver Notes Jobs Granted by New Deal

ATLANTA, Ga.—An encouraging picture of precedents set by the New Deal in employing skilled workers on low-cost housing projects constructed by private firms was given to the National Occupational Conference, which met here recently by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser in the U.S. Department of Interior.

Few persons of the colored group held any responsible positions of an administrative or technical nature before the advent of the New Deal, he said, when the Interior, Commerce and Labor departments, the FERA, the Farm Credit Administration, the Resettlement Administration, and recently the NYA, have called them to such positions.

In addition to persons filling these administrative positions, and directing small staffs of assistants and clerks, the adviser stated that technicians have been given consideration by the housing division of the PWA and the RRA, the latter agency having three on active duty and two on leave of absence.

The PWA, among other technicians, has two colored architects under contracts, it was stated.

Denote Federal Notice

"These jobs are not important numerically," Dr. Weaver asserted, "but they are significant because they, when combined with a colored assistant solicitor in the Department of the Interior and a lawyer in the PWA, point to federal recognition of trained colored persons."

Because of such provisions, he stated, colored unskilled workers on the Techwood project in Atlanta receive $11,911.40, or 29.4 per cent of the total payroll, and those on the Atlanta University project, $60,983.80, or 29.96 per cent of the total.

Labor—1935 General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Keeping The Man in The Ditch

Black Dispatch

Two news items this week appearing in this issue confirm the doctrine of Booker T. Washington, who said, "No man can keep another man down in a ditch without getting down in there with him." We refer to the clamor of southern congressmen for Federal aid, and the realization that Dixie suffers from its old southern custom of paying the Negro starvation wages. In the distribution of President Roosevelt's four billion dollar work relief fund, the South is to face a terrible differential in wage scale which will literally deny the southern workers of millions of dollars which otherwise would be theirs. 6-13-35

Long age, in order to keep the black man in virtual peonage, the South fixed its wage scale on an inhuman level. It looked fine then. Regimentation as a level for federal grants was then an unthought of thing, so the South laughed and chortled as millions of blacks lived and died under the lash of poverty. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Today Southern statesmen are crying out against a federal edict that only $19 per month be paid in Dixie for unskilled labor. Thousands of poor whites, on the verge of starvation must bow to this outrageous differential, while their white brethren in the North enjoy a higher standard of living carved out by white men for white men. The shoe pinches, but the shoe belongs to the South and the South must wear it.

The other story is more amusing and less serious. Down in North Carolina the same hill-billies who will be hit by the South's wage scale are angrywith their senator because he inadvertently killed the Farm Tenants Home Amendment, which would have placed many millions of federal funds into the hands of white sharecroppers.

Senator Josiah Bailey, the object of the sharecroppers' wrath, did not intentionally kill the bill. In fact, he was for it. Senator Bailey, however, was opposed to the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill, recently before Congress, and in his endeavor to deny Negroes physical protection in America, Senator Bailey disrupted legislative proceedure so as to sweep not only the Anti-Lynch Bill from the calendar, but also the Farm Tenants Home Amendment.

New York Evening Post

JUN 1 1935

In the Nick of Time

The famous Roosevelt luck still holds good. Just in the nick of time, Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia announces a complete break with the President and seizes the Democratic National Committeeship of the State in preparation for a fight with Roosevelt on the national scene.

Talmadge is the man who introduced the concentration camp to America during last summer's textile strike. He is the executive who clapped hundreds of workers behind wire barricades and kept them imprisoned without charge or shadow of legal cause until the strike was over.

While it might be mildly annoying to the President to have Talmadge for his enemy, think of the painful embarrassment of having him for a friend when the exploited workers of the South are asked to vote the Democratic ticket next year. Talmadge has practically saved the Roosevelt Administration in the South by leaving it.

Now, if the President will also get rid of the influence of the Southern industrialists who (a) killed CWA because it paid the Negroes "too much"; and (b) argued for the $19-a-month relief scale and put it over, he'll be all set for a great campaign.

Race Not Binding Where Purse Is Involved -- Lemus

Afro-American 6-15-35 Baltimore, Md.

R.R. Heads Drop White Stewards for Economy on New Cafe Cars.

OFAYS NOW ON KNEES FOR IN-CHARGE JOBS

Jobs Endangered by Protests to Tip-Pooling.

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

NEW YORK

That race has no binding obligation when the pocketbook becomes involved—whether reasonably or selfishly—at least in the big towns, is being shown in a most practical way.

It's happening on some of the railroads, whose managers have gone in for adjustments to the new era in passenger transportation by finding recourse to the cafe car, in lieu of the fast receding big diner.

Diner Requires Big Crew

A diner requires normally a crew of eleven persons— steward (white), four cooks and six, often seven waiters. Until the depression got going good—even though passenger business had been going down steadily in the face of private autos and buses since 1921—about the middle of 1930 it was not unusual for a diner to serve from one hundred persons up, per meal.

It is at best an expensive integer of passenger service, and so long as generally deterioting dining car department heads had plenty of business to cover their shortcomings, the diner was okeyed as a "necessary evil" by the general managers.

When, however, the depression got a diner down to often serving, at full meal, fewer passengers than the total crew complement, it was another story. Hence, the cafe car.

Cafe Cars Economical

The cafe car furnishes adequate meal service where the diner is burdensome. Never requiring more than three waiters, two cooks and no steward, it is as economical as it is serviceable.

Cafe cars thus increase apace. And "there's the rub"—for "the race."

In lieu of a steward, one of the waiters is waiter-in-charge. He commands en route, performs relatively the same duties as the steward on a dining car, while also serving a station as waiter.

His pay ranges from $100 to $125 per 240-hour month on one of the big railroads, while on another it goes from $90 to $110, increases being progressive over a five-year spread in both instances.

In the former case, waiters-in-charge always serve meals, while in the other, they alternate in charge of just lounge cars.

Tips Part of Compensation

Waiters get the same rate on cafe cars as on diners—generally around $60 per 240-hour-month. Their rate is a nominal wage, and so is that of the waiter-in-charge. Both are waiters, and part of their compensation comes in tips.

Cafe crews have discovered by experience that best results can be obtained from the viewpoint of compensation by permitting the waiter-in-charge to usually perform in-charge duties during meal services—at least so many seem to contend.

Tip-Pooling Develpoes

This arrangement facilitates handling of patrons, and the more handled satisfactorily, the more tips for all; so they arrange to pool tips, which are divided pro rata among waiter-in-charge and waiters after the meal, or at end of trip.

Many waiters now, however, are squawking. They claim the company should pay the waiter-in-charge and there would be no excuse for including him in the pool. Their contention and argument seem sound and logical, until the race element enters into the thing.

Whites Wouldn't Fit

And this is it: waiters-in-charge are colored men—waiters promoted for wholly economic reasons, since they are experienced waiters, and could better do the incharging than white men, who would have to be brought out of the street and taught how by the waiters; and for the excellent contributory reason that white stewards disdained to don a white coat and serve the public as waiters.

Generally, dining car department heads are themselves former and promoted stewards and it was like cutting eye-teeth for them to make waiters-in-charge out of waiters.

Wanted to Make Good

The cafe car was the creature of the expense-cutting general managers, and their decree was like duty, inexorable, which left dining car heads no choice but obedience.

To make good, therefore, and justify the faith of general managers, was the slogan of the men on cafe cars, who know they must be supervised by dining car heads.

White Now on Knees

Now, the situation is completely reversed. Not only would the white men being displaced as stewards by recession of the diner be willing to run waiters-in-charge; they are over anxious for the places.

Their representatives have offered to take over cafe cars—to do everything a waiter-in-charge is required to—at the flat rate of $125 a month, in a formal presentation to the general management of a big carrier, which was then rejected—and they would be willing to pool tips.

These stewards are renewing their efforts to get the waiters-in-charge jobs under guise of the not anomalous designation of junior stewards.

Protests Cost Runs

But it is in such a crisis of our men in dining car service that individuals who are men, though colored, demand ending of the pooling practice, now.

Already, a half-dozen waiters have been removed from steady employment on cafe cars, to running-wild elsewhere on one of the big lines, because of their alleged protest against pooling.

INDICTING THE MOUTHY.

Senator Long, of Louisiana, Father Coughlin, of Detroit, and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, formerly of the NRA, are characterized by the Methodist Federation for Social Service at its New York meeting as fascists, seeking not only to re-establish capitalism but to give it the sharpest cutting edge in its history.

Especially does the federation pay its disrespects to Father Coughlin, whom it charges with being an open enemy of union labor and the very sort of collective bargaining which is recognized by section 7-a of the recovery act.

The Detroit priest, says the federation, not only worked his office employes for less than a living wage, but he built his church buildings with non-union labor and employs scab printers to attend to his work of publication. Also he refused to see a committee of the American Federation of Labor which desired to wait upon him.

It does not appear that Methodists of the United States as a whole or split into groups are in the best position for raising a point of social or other irregularity. Certainly in telling Coughlin where to head in the very same folks are straining at a gnat who had no difficulty for years in swallowing a Cannon. Not that this newspaper would undertake to defend Coughlin or either of the other mouthy ones from the charges as laid, however. Far from it.

Appoint 14 Additional Negro Educational Advisers In CCC Camps: Total Now 70

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Fourteen new Negro educational advisers for CCC camps were appointed last week according to announcement of John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, released here Monday. This brings the total number of Negro advisers in the Civilian Conservation Corps up to seventy.

Four of the men were appointed in the Fifth Corps Area which embraces the states of Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. Three of the men, Willis M. Menard, Herman Harrison and William G. Brown hold master's degrees. The fourth Daniel C. Morris, holds degrees from Wilberforce and Ohio State Universities.

In the Fourth Corps Area, comprising southeastern states, three of the men were appointed. They were Philip L. Brickler, holder of B. S. and master's degrees from the University of Chicago; Bright Keith jr., graduate of Benedict College and Briton C. Baskerville, Howard University graduate.

Charles H. Clarke and Harvey V. Fleshmon, both graduates of Hampton Institute, were appointed in the Third Corps Area to camps in Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively.

In the Second Corps Area those appointed were: Thomas L. Hickman graduate of Colgate and the Divinity School of Rochester, N. Y.; Florenz H. Hough, graduate of Ohio State University and Clark University, Worchester, Mass.; and Alonzo Robinson who was the first man, two years ago, to volunteer his services to the CCC camps at Yorktown, Va., when there were no Negroes working in that capacity.

R. T. Catlin, Chicago Law School graduate, and T. M. Dent, Howard University graduate, were appointed in the Sixth Corps Area.

14 Million More To Make Jobs

Alabama Will Get Heavy Chunk Of New Money For White Collar Group

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—(AP)—Release of $14,112,442 by Comptroller General J. R. McCarl for 13 "bell-ringing" projects designed to provide jobs for white-collar workers was announced today by the relief administration.

One of the largest projects will be an effort to determine which types of relief —the dole, work relief, transient aid, etc. —has done the most good. The other 12 are:

Study of farm labor conditions in two States, $5,726, to be spent in New Jersey, and $5,324 in North Carolina.

Real property inventory of Washington, D. C., $17,439.

Compilation of detailed statistics of imports for 1935 and previous years, to be carried out at Richmond, Va., $104,535.

Census of building permits in 883 cities between 1929 and 1935, tabulation to be done at Indianapolis, Boston, Trenton, N. J., Nashville, Tenn., and Salt Lake City.

A survey of vocational training of negro workers in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

Study of crime and punishment in the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Study of what low-income families have to eat at Baltimore at a cost of $12,430.

Study of consumption of goods and services by urban families, similar to one already made by the Bureau of Home Economics.

A similar study, to be coordinated with a previous survey of the Bureau of Labor statistics, with tabulation centers in Columbus, Ohio, Omaha, Neb., Baltimore Birmingham, Ala., and Seattle.

A study of "changes in the distribution and activity of deposits in both active and closed banks for the years 1928-1931," tabulating centers in New York City.

Study of farm mortgages, land values and transfers, and farm taxes, to be tabulated in Detroit from data collected in 1,000 counties.

Census of American-listed corporations compiled from files of the securities commission, $72,139 to be spent in New York City, and $4,680 in Baltimore.

Allotments by States for the various projects included:

Building permit project, Alabama, $3,332; Arkansas, $1,968; Louisiana, $2,717; Mississippi, $1,278; Tennessee, $5,343.

Negro workers' training study, Tennessee, $16,280; Alabama, $14,010; Mississippi, $2,770; Arkansas, $2,624; Louisiana, $13,556.

Crime survey, Alabama, $20,449; Arkansas, $15,626; Louisiana, $26,790; Mississippi, $24,275; Tennessee, $28,441.

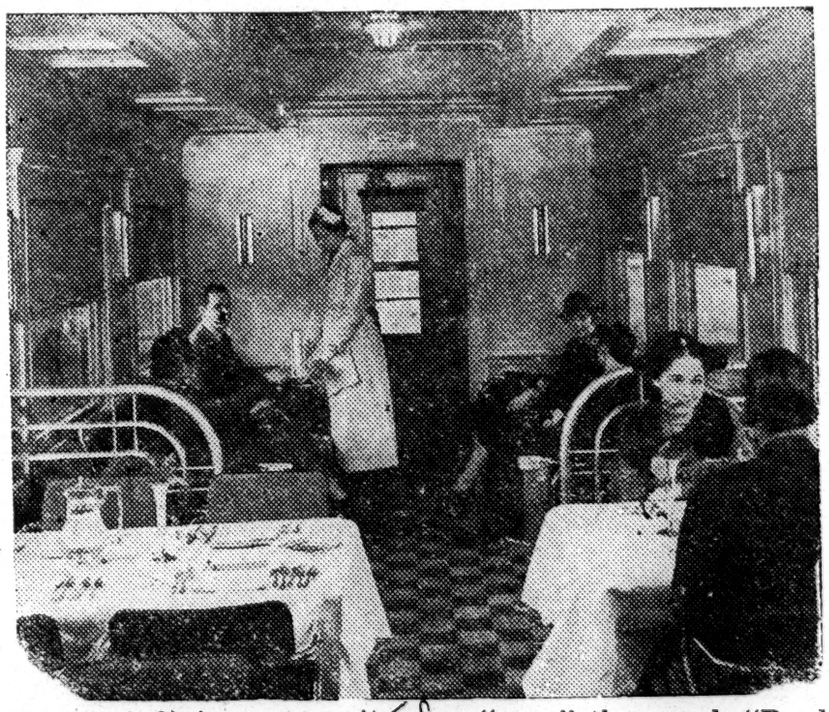
Study of goods consumption by urban families, Alabama, $37,412; Mississippi, $2,025.

Study, similar to above, involving both rural and town families, Alabama, $784; Arkansas, $400; Louisiana, $832; Tennessee, $1,960.

Study of farm mortgages, etc., Tennessee, $48,946; Alabama, $34,670; Mississippi, $40,688; Arkansas, $38,749; Louisiana, $32,630.

Study of beneficial effects of relief types, Alabama, $40,500; Arkansas, $22,500; Louisiana, $31,500; Mississippi, $27,000; Tennessee, $18,000.

Girls Succeed As Railroad Waitresses



Colored dining car waitresses "man" the crack "Banker's Express" of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., operating between Springfield, Mass. and New York City. These efficient young women operate one of the latest type cafe lounge cars and do it so expertly that they have attracted the attention of the railroad world. (ANP)

General

Labor - 1935

occupation and wages

Interracial Policy

Southern Leader Asserts Negroes Must Acquire Finer Technique to Induce Whites to Share Jobs They Want and Need if Race Wishes to Advance

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

AT A BREAKFAST table a few days ago, in a small West Virginia town, near the coal mining district, a rather interesting conversation was inspired by the presence of Negroes in the United States. The conversation was among white people, of course. Some of them had had unpleasant and unsatisfactory experiences with Negroes; others had a traditional anti-social attitude toward them. The question as to what to do with, or what should be done with, the Negro finally became the crux of the conversation. At this point one of the conversationalists suggested that it would be a great relief if all Negroes were put on a ship and sent to Africa. To this statement another member of the group inquired, "Whom would we get to do our work if there were no Negroes in the United States?" To this the deportation advocate replied, "Oh, we would keep enough to do our work."

A few months ago, on Auburn avenue in Atlanta, a white man erected what is called an "ice cream house," where three dips of ice cream are sold for a nickel. The cream dispenser was a Negro, and the business, being located in a Negro community, at least 99 9/10 per cent of the patrons were Negroes. After this business had become well established and a thriving industry, the white man discharged the Negro employee and employed a young white man.

When the proprietor was asked why the Negro was discharged and the white man employed, his reply was, "the white man needed a job." He admitted that the Negro was competent, and, as a matter of fact, he had given the Negro a very fine recommendation. Fortunately, this business was located in a section of the city and on a street in the midst of the type of Negroes (I should say the only type) that isn't afraid to enforce consumer's pressure. They demanded that this Negro should be returned, and in less than three hours he was re-employed and the white man released.

The thing that is significant about this situation is the statement the employer made as to the reason for turning off the Negro: "the white man needed a job."

* * *

THESE TWO incidents tell a story of historical significance and give a graphic description of the economic policy encountered by the Negroes in this country since the founding of the government. There are notable exceptions here and there, but the general rule has held.

The jobs and other considerations of economic importance given Negroes have been given after the white people have been supplied, or because they were jobs or considerations which white people didn't want.

During slavery, because he represented an investment, the Negro was given the most productive job in order to yield a dividend on the investment. On that account he was the preferred wage earner when it came to the question of the allocation of jobs. After emancipation he went through a rapid transition from a preferred laborer to a deferred workman. He is still not accepted and regarded as an ordinary, normal, average employee.

As a free man he is given the job that either white people do not want, or jobs considered too difficult for white people to perform, or those too hazardous for white people to be assigned to. In addition to the above, there are certain jobs in which the character determines the wages paid. Because the jobs fix the status of the employee and regulate automatically their income, these jobs are given to Negroes.

According to the prediction of persons who claim to know something about the labor market, perhaps the time will never be again in America when there will be a sufficient number of jobs for all the people who may seek employment. This scarcity of employment has caused a radical change in the culture of white people. This is evidenced in particular by the attitude of those who live in the South towards jobs on the lower income level catalogued as unskilled for the most part.

Twenty-five years ago a young white woman of social standing could not afford to pilot an elevator or serve as a waitress in a tearoom, and a white man of college rank could not afford to become a bundle boy in a department store or a doorman at a hotel or theatre. Today, however, white women who may pilot elevators all day long in an office building in a downtown section may have their names listed among those who spend their evenings "at bridge" in some exclusive subdivision in a Southern metropolis. The white doorman at the hotel or theatre may have the same Christian name as the coach of the football team of the leading university in the state, or the executive officer of one of the large insurance companies.

I was talking a few days ago with a woman, the wife of a leading physician of a certain city in Florida. She told me that within six months the personnel of the garbage removal squad, from the driver down to those who load the garbage truck, had changed from Negroes to whites. She said this caused a mild shock to the Negro community, and before they could get adjusted to this, however, the same thing happened to the scavenger crew.

* * *

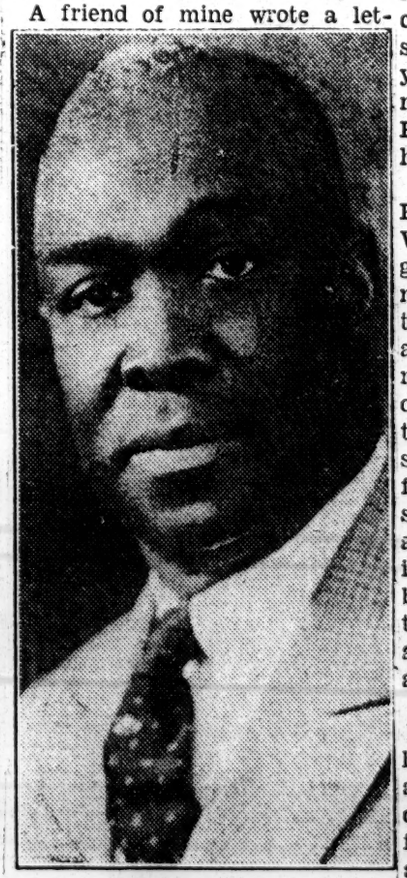
THE JOBS or positions available to Negroes under the different recovery measures almost parallel those in private industry in relationship to his absorption. In spite of the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of white people employed in administrative, sub-executive, clerical and functional positions in connection with the different relief setups, there are still a considerable number of white people unemployed. As long as this condition obtains, unless there is a change in policy, we cannot hope that any appreciable number of Negroes will be employed, even by organizations or agencies that operate under federal subsidy.

A friend of mine wrote a letter to Mr. T. Arnold Hill, a few days ago, describing the experience that the Negroes have had in the city where he lives in the State of Florida. He gave a rather accurate description of what Negroes throughout the South and many parts of the North and West have encountered. His letter is so representative that I feel justified in quoting him at some length in order to prove the point at issue.

"I am writing this to express my gratitude to you for your courage which has been necessary for writing the letters that you have to the various state administrators, Mr. Hopkins, Miss Perkins, and to the President himself.

"I have explained to Mr. E. Kinckle Jones and others in Washington that our efforts to get qualified Negroes on the administrative staff have been a thing of impossiblity. The state administrator, if he suspects a request of that kind from a local delegation, is always out of the city and leaves it for some subordinate to handle, and conferences with subordinates result in a condition where they admit that they have no authority, and that such request should be made known to an administrator who is never available for a Negro delegation to make such a request."

"Even in cases where we have letters written where we have had conferences with regional administrators, invariably it is a question of having no instructions from Washington to make such appointments, and if they did, no salaries for payment of such service had been approved in Washington. I wrote Jones yesterday



Jesse O. Thomas

Our Contributor

JESSE O. THOMAS, former field secretary of Tuskegee Institute, was for three years principal of Voorhees Institute, Denmark, S. C. He served two years as supervisor of Negro economics for the State of New York, and was examiner in charge of United States Employment Service, New York City. For fifteen years he has held the position of Southern field director of the National Urban League, with headquarters in Atlanta.

He is the organizer of the Atlanta School of Social Work, the Pioneer Savings Association, and the Twenty-seven Club of Atlanta. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and is grand marshal for the twenty-third annual conclave, which meets in Atlanta December 27-30, 1935.

He is a constant contributor to the Associated Negro Press, the Pittsburgh Courier, and a number of other magazines and periodicals.

saying that if any real service comes to the Negro it must be done on special instructions and special arrangements in Washington. The best that we can get from local administrators is that they are without authority to do such a thing. In the meantime, they will emphasize that no discrimination is to be made because of race, color or creed, an absolutely meaningless phrase so far as local administrators are concerned."

This letter could just as well be written from any other state in the Union.

* * *

AS I MOVE about, I have discovered that, while some sections and communities get much larger consideration for Negroes, in none of them is the Negro treated on a complete parity with other groups. The disparity is much greater in the Southern area. It is not an overstatement to say that the Negro in many communities is in the worst economic plight he has been in since he was emancipated.

We are called upon to somehow get the white South to completely change its interracial policy in economic relationships. Instead of giving the Negro what is left or what isn't wanted, we must somehow develop the strategy, the engineering ability, to influence, persuade the white South to divide with the Negro that which it wants and even needs itself. This is not going to be an easy task.

Because economically, in many respects, the Negro is more insecure today than he has been since he was emancipated, we are going to need a type of interracial statesman that has not yet appeared.

* * *

THIS NEW statesman about which we have made reference shall be charged with the responsibility of building a new mental attitude in the mass culture of the white world, as well as creating new policies in the labor market.

The distance from giving the Negro what is left and not wanted, to dividing with the Negro or sharing with him a part of what the members of controlling elements might want and even need before all of their members are supplied, is "a long way to Tipperary." However, if we are to survive this competitive civilization of which we are a part, we must develop new skill and technique through which these very difficult objectives may be approximated.

The basic approach to this change of economic policy must come through organized effort or collective bargaining, and must also evolve out of a changed attitude of white laborers toward Negro wage earners.

The experiment now going on among the sharecroppers of Arkansas gives a ray of hope on this very dark subject. As soon as the white wage earner of the South, as well as other parts of the nation, can be made to recognize and realize that his interest is identical with the Negro's to the point that he will welcome the Negro into his labor organizations, new opportunities will automatically open up for Negroes in the employment field. Jobs which he has never held and which are denied him on the ground that the white workmen object to his being given employment in a given industry in certain types of work will come to him.

Once this initial barrier is broken down, a new day will dawn for "Black America." Until this barrier is removed, the Negro's economic situation in the United States will become progressively worse. Therefore, the future interracial statesman must be able to deal with these economic relationships rather than with abstract theories and the setting up of "kid glove and silk stocking survey committees" and "interracial institutes."

A Million Black and White Are Saying 'No!'

By IRENE PAULL and JOSEPH THOMPSON

[This play on Angelo Herndon is suitable for all street meetings and indoor affairs. The play is released through the New Theatre League, 114 West 14th Street, New York City. Additional copies can be procured at this address at 5 cents each.]

Characters:

Two Negro prisoners, BUD and JOE.

Two White prisoners, JIM and BILL.

White BOSS.

Scene:

Four prisoners, in chain gang clothes, chains on their ankles, two Negroes, two whites, slowly lifting their hammers and bringing them down on rock.

JOE: Hey, Bill, have you heard about Angelo Herndon?

BILL: That young black boy with all the guts?

BUD: The kid who lead a gang a' workers black and white—right to the courthouse in Atlanta and make 'em give our starvin' folks relief?

JIM: I hear they're gonna send him to the chain gang, Joe:

JOE: Not here with us?

BILL: Yeah, breakin' these stones in the hot sun till they've got him sweatin' blood——

BUD: Chokin' to death in the sweat box——

JIM: Stretched on the rack like he was made a' rubber jelly 'stead a' flesh an' bones——

JOE: Beat 'till the whips come down with strips a' skin——

TOGETHER: (ominously): For twenty years——

BUD: Gawd, they can't send that brave kid here.

JIM: They will, because he got our starvin' folks relief——

(All stop swinging hammers, lean on them.)

JOE: Because he stood up to the Georgia bosses an' he said:

'You got that money in your treasury

You got that sweat money that you wrung from us

That money that we picked for ya with the cotton——

That money that we drilled for ya with the oil

An' spun for ya with the thread

An' dug for ya with the coal

Out a' the deep, hot South,

WE got the sun and sweat, the flux an' scurvy

Our folks are starvin'—do you hear that?

GIVE us some!"

BILL: They picked me off the road for vagrancy and sent me here.

JOE: I ran away from being a slave to a big white farmer——

JIM: I stole a loaf a' bread to feed my kids——

BUD: But they ain't gonna send that black boy here.

BILL: That brave black boy with all the guts——

JOE: THAT Angela Herndon who got our starvin' folks relief in Georgia.

JIM: Why not? The white boss said so.

TOGETHER: Yes.

BILL: But working men—a million, black an' white, are saying "NO."

(Chain gang boss comes in, strikes them with whip, they back away, grip hammers, eyeing him threateningly.)

BOSS: Get back to work, you dog! You Niggers and poor white trash! Do you know where you are? You're on the chain gang! Do you know where you are?

(Raising whip)

TOGETHER: We're on the chain gang.

(He lowers whip on their backs, they squirm with pain)

BOSS: We'll learn you dogs your place

We'll learn you not to get so uppity
Even gettin' the nerve to get up
Askin' the government to come across——
Like that Angelo Herndon, that no good Nigger
We're sending to the chain gang.

(They swing hammer to rhythm of "No.")

TOGETHER: No!

BOSS: Yeah, to the chain gang.

TOGETHER: No!

BOSS:

We're gonna bleed him on the chain gang.
We're gonna sweat him on the chain gang.
We're gonna kill him on the chain gang.

TOGETHER: No!

(They stand up gripping their hammers and walk towards boss defiantly.)

BOSS: (Frightened): The judge said so——

TOGETHER: A million workers black and white, are saying "NO!"

(Boss eyes them with fear as they hemmed him in.)

BILL (To audience): Let 'em hear it, workers!

AUDIENCE: NO!

BUD: Let 'em hear it from the North.

AUDIENCE: NO!

JIM: Let 'em hear it from the South.

AUDIENCE: NO!

JIM: Let 'em hear it from the mills——

BUD: From the coal beds——

BILL: From the iron pits——

JOE: Let 'em hear it from the big ships——

AUDIENCE: NO!

AUDIENCE and PRISONERS TOGETHER, slowly, with power: Working men, a million black and white, are saying: "NO!"

U.S. Announces 1000 More CCC Camp Openings

WASHINGTON — The Public Assistance Division will begin selecting more than 1,000 young men for CCC camps on October 1, as a part of a nation-wide drive to expand the enrollment throughout the country to 600,000 men, it was announced this week.

In addition to the regular enrollees to be provided by the District of Columbia, war veterans and transients here will also be encouraged to enroll in the CCC camps.

Where to Enroll

War veterans will be selected at the headquarters of the Veterans' Administration, Vermont Avenue and H Street, Northwest. Regular enrollees and transients will be selected at the Public Assistance Division office at Indiana Avenue and Third Street, Northwest.

Regular enrollees must be single men between the ages of 17 and 28 who are members of families on relief.

The men may remain in camp for as long as eighteen months. They will be paid $30 a month, plus food, clothing and shelter, transportation, medical and educational service, and will have a chance at promotion to jobs paying $36 and $45 a month.

3,000 D.C. Men Enrolled

The number of men from the District already in CCC camps is more than 3,000. Their dependents are receiving out of their wages an estimated total of $77,000 a month.

Educational work will be an important part of the CCC program, with special attention to vocational subjects. The educational advisers will also assist the men in finding jobs in private industry.

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DEMOCRATS CATERING TO SOLID SOUTH

Discrimination Continues Under Roosevelt Banner; Negro Worse Off Now

Negro leaders in the United States are divided today on the question whether the New Deal has improved the conditions prevalent among their race in the country, and are inclined to be highly critical of the Roosevelt administration for playing politics at their expense in the solid South, according to the New York Herald Tribune.

Discrimination against the Negro in its administration, and similar discrimination in the now defunct NRA codes and the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority is tending to crystalize by government edit the inequalities under which Negroes have labored as compared to whites.

Of seven Negro leaders questioned for the New York Herald Tribune, the majority paid tribute to the Roosevelt administration for making an effort to help the Negro and two eulogized Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and Secretary of Commerce Harold L. Ickes for their "awareness" of Negro's problems. One, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the attitude of the Roosevelt administration toward the Negro was far in advance of the attitude of the Hoover regime.

Cite Failure to Break New Ground

But all, including Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee institute; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta university; Judge Charles E. Toney, of the municipal court of New York city, and others pointed to the anti-Negro discriminations prevalent in American life that had been continued, and criticized the New Deal for failing to break new ground in advancing the welfare of the colored population.

"Too much attention is being paid by the Roosevelt administration," Mr. White said, "to men like Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgie and "Cotton Ed" Smith (Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina), who represent the most reactionary anti-Negro feeling in the South; the worst elements of their constituencies." He accused Attorney General Homer D. Cummings of failure to take proper advantage of the Lindbergh anti-kidnaping law to stop lynchings in the South, citing particularly the failure to act against the lynchers of Claude Neal, a Negro, multilated and hanged at Marianna, Fla., October 26, 1934, in the presence of thousands who had been invited to attend.

Segregation in housing by the Tennessee Valley Authority, discrimination in wages paid Negroes and whites under the TVA segregation in the CCC camps, failure to hire white-collar Negro workers for white-collar jobs, were all cited by Mr. White as part of the New Deal's discrimination against the Negro.

"The Federal government," said Dr. DuBois, "after some initial hesitation, made a sincere effort to include the Negro in economic rebuilding and relief. Some 20 colored advisers and experts were appointed, but they had little power beyond that of advice. Roughly speaking, the Negro received considerable help in housing, relief and education. Since the codes did not cover house service and farm labor, where 3,000,000 Negroes are employed, the Negro received real help only here and there. The movement to replace Negro labor in the better paid industries of the South and force him down to the position of the common labor reservoir was not in the main checked. The New Deal left the position of the Negro farmer and farm laborer worse off than before its inception."

Relief Inequities Cited

Illustrating alleged inequities in the distribution of relief in the South, Dr. DuBois said: "In Jacksonville, Fla., in 1933, 5,000 white families and 15,000 Negro families were on relief, yet the white families got 55 per cent of the dole. A good deal was done for Negro education, but there again local officials gave most of the money to the whites. For instance, in Georgia, where the Negro forms 40 per cent of the population, he received only 12.7 per cent of the Federal appropriation.

"On the farms the Negro fared badly. Crop limitation benefits go almost exclusively to land owners and not the tenants and sharecroppers. The result was that large numbers of farm laborers went on relief."

Francis E. Rivers, of 75 St. Nicholas place, Harlem Republican lawyer, who formerly represented his district in the State assembly, said: "The New Deal in its treatment of the Negro has accelerated the treatment accorded the Negro by American society, to shove him out of gainful occupation by putting the force of government behind the segregation movement. The main effect of government in business, and the government regulation of business as regards the Negro has been to make him an unemployable.

"Examples of this were seen in the codes, where wage differentials made the earnings of Negroes in certain regions so insufficient as to force them to quit their jobs and go on relief to avert starvation; or in the operations of the AAA, where the crop reduction program throws Negro farmers off the farms on relief rolls; or in the manner in which many Negro business men have failed and been forced on relief.

"The crushing competition of government-fostered monopolies, the government-fostered increase in the cost of commodities, and the inability of Negro businesses to qualify for RFC aid, all combined to bankrupt many Negro enterprises. Concomitant with this, and largely caused by it, there has been a gradual decrease in the Negro professional and white-collar class, and an increase in the numbers of them on the relief set-up.

Sees Negro Worse Off Now

"In view of the fact that as relief is being discontinued, the Negro is being little absorbed by private industry, it would certainly seem that the entire effect of the New Deal would be to leave the Negro in much worse situation than he suffered before the New Deal."

Judge Toney, the first Negro jurist in New York city, differed from the viewpoint that the Negro is worse off under the New Deal and said he believed he probably is better off. "I do not think it can be denied," he qualified, "that if we regard the New Deal as something that was supposed to break new ground, and open up new paths for those farthest down, the Negro has by no means secured the benefit to which his underprivileged position entitled him."

He, too, cited the inequities of the NRA codes and said the wage differentials by geopgraphical location were in reality racial. "Thus," he said, "we had a minimum wage of 27 cents for steel workers in Birmingham as against 40 cents for steel workers in Pittsburgh. In the very first code adopted by the NRA for the cotton textile industry, several categories of employes, made up almost entirely of Negro workers, were specifically exempted from the minimum wage and maximum hour of provisions.

"In the CWA there never was a very diligent effort to give Negro skilled and white-collar workers much employment.

"The most outstanding example of discrimination in the PWA is found at Boulder Dam, which at some times has had as many as 5,000 workers on the pay rolls with less than 10 Negroes."

Judge Toney said he believes that "many of the higher officials of the Administration have good intentions, so far as the Negro is concerned, but the administrative machinery has been obstructed by the traditional attitudes toward Negro people in various sections. The Administration could not have wiped out all these prejudices, but it is the general feeing among the Negro people that it could have done much more than it has done.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

"Any plans for improving the economic position of the Negro must recognize his right to employment at the tasks he is fitted to do at the same rate of pay as other persons, and because of the vast number of Negroes engaged in agriculture, any economic improvement for the race as a whole will have to deal adequately with the problems of the Negro farmer, tenant and sharecropper."

It was the problem of the tenant farmer and the sharecropper to which C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company and of the Mechanics and Farmers bank of Durham, N. C., pointed in his comment on the New Deal. "Farm owners of both races seem more encouraged now," he said, than at any time in the last five years.

"This does not apply to tenant farmers. They are in a very distressed condition. One great drawback is that Negroes receive very little contact with sources of information."

Crystalizing Low Status

It was the belief of the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of the St. James Presbyterian church, 141st street and St. Nicholas avenue, that "in spite of an undeniable good which the Roosevelt administration is doing to all the American people by way of direct relief, and work relief, the Negro is rapidly having his status as an underprivileged and last-to-be-thought of man absolutely crystallized in Federal practice."

Dr. Moton of Tuskegee said he believes the Negro does not get a square deal under the New Deal in any states south of Washington "except perhaps Alabama and Virginia."

"The New Deal administration means to be fair," he said. "But the Negro unfortunately has always been out of the line of thought of the average governing officials. He has suffered and continues to suffer because he is not included particularly by govern mental agencies."

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Negroes Most Seriously Affected In President's Relief Scale

Roosevelt Plan Places Country's Colored Belt in Lowest Paying Group; Some Families Expected to Live on $19 Per Month

The schedule of monthly wages by regions and types of work specified in the executive order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Monday, places those belts most densely populated by Negroes in the lowest paying group.

Charts used for the purpose of giving the complete information at a glance show in those regions where Negroes will be affected most, the wage scale ranges from $19 per month for a low in the unskilled laborer class to $75 per month as the high in the professional and technical class.

Affects Negro Belt

The presidential plan has the country divided into four zones. It is the fourth of these, that has the lowest wage scale. This region includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

The President's formal order on wages divides the four zones into five parts, according to density of population. Workers are classified as unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, and professional.

Out of the 80 classifications thus created, eight provide for payments of less than $30 a month. Unskilled workers are to receive $19 in southern towns under 5,000 population.

One Job to Family

Whole families must be supported on this figure, as only one member of a family will be employed on work relief.

Deductions from wages will be made for illness, voluntary absence, or completion or postponement of a project.

Further exceptions make it possible, in some cases, for local authorities to fix even lower wages.

The sections and wage scales for the Government's work relief program:

Section 1—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Section 2—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia.

Section 3—Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia.

Workers Blame Race's Plight on Oppression at Economic Conference

Investigators Hear Tales of Persecution, Robbery and Threats

LOCAL LAUNDRY WORKER HOLDS SPOTLIGHT

John P. Davis Leads Discussion of Negro's Status at Howard U.

The testimony of a Negro laundry worker developed as the climax of a conference studying the position of the colored race in the national economic crisis at Howard University Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

Her statement "We work long hours and get little pay, and that's all there is to say, except that we are driven like slaves," practically summarized the grievances expressed in the Saturday night symposium, in which could be found, 'along with the laundry worker, a needle trade worker from Arkansas, a tobacco worker from Durham, N.C., a domestic worker from New York, a steel worker from Pitsburgh, Pa.; a sharecropper from Alabama, a farmer from Mississippi, and an unemployed worker from Baltimore.

Describe Depressions

Summoned to Washington for the express purpose of bringing investigators into direct contact with their subjects, these workers, three of whom were women, gave such testimony as would picture a throw back to peonage and pre-Emancipation days.

They told of stolen rent checks, cotton checks, and eviction from their homes for protest to this robbery; of being beaten, whipped, and having their homes fired on by pistols. They testified to death threats if they dared to organize. Nevertheless, it was shown, some of the white and Negro workers are organizing at the risk of their lives.

Three Phases Studied

The conference concerned itself mainly with three topics: (1) The Negro worker: (2) The Relation of the Negro to the New Deal, and (3) Social Planning for the Negro. Representatives from the National Recovery Administration, the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, The Tennessee Valley Authority, the Labor Department, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the workers themselves, took part in the sessions.

John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee, made the initial address, with a survey of the Negro problems under the New Deal, pointing out the low cred standard of living of Negro workers, rank discrimination in the administration of relief, and the N.R.A.'s admitted exploitation of the Negro in the South.

Wage Rates No Answer

Dr. A. Howard Meyers, white executive director of the Labor Advisory Board of the N.R.A., speaking on the "Negro worker under the N.R.A.," stated that "writing wage rates on paper does not constitute economic security." Dr. Meyers added that he was "in sympathy with the criticism of the N.R.A. by such groups as this."

The plight of the Negro industrial worker and the Trade Union Movement was discussed by T. Arnold Hill, of the National Urban League, and a paper by A. Philip Randolph, which was read by Mr. McLaren, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

No New Problem

Ira De A. Reid, in discussing these papers, said the depression had introduced no new problem as far as the Negro is concerned, and "when a minority group has to find a way out, it finds a way out." He added that the only way to stop exploitation was to outsmart the exploiters. Both men touched on the exploitation of Negro labor by the Negro intellectual.

Miss Olive Stone, white, of the University of North Carolina, gave as some of the factors responsible for the present economic position of the Negro farmer: history, geography, occupation, race, class and mechanization. She said that 80 per cent of all the Negroes in the United States live in the South, and 97 per cent of those in the South live on farms. Ninety per cent of these are sharecroppers and workers. Nearly all of these farms are heavily mortgaged, and the mortgages in the hands of banks and other agencies.

Lose Lands

"On a single day in February," said Miss Stone, "40,000 farms were sold for delinquent taxes, and Senator Harrison, speaking in Congress, said 'what happened in Mississippi on a single day is taking place on a more gradual scale all over the South.'"

J. Campoell, white, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, said the government was trying to alleviate the situation through the Rural Rehabilitation Division by the establishment of work centers and community programs.

Gardner Jackson, white, formerly of the A.A.A., who claimed that he was thrown out of that department during the "purging" process, said that only about three of every thousand sharecroppers and tenant farmers ever see their rent and parity check, which sometimes have as high as eleven signatures on them.

Accuses Uncle Sam

Mr. James Allen, white, Communist, in discussing these papers, accused the Federal Government of becoming the chief and only holder of farm mortgages in the country, and suggested as a solution to the problem, the destruction of the plantation and the share cropping systems, and the unionization of the workers.

The Policies of the Subsistence Homestead Division on the Negro was read by Robert Strauss, white, director of the division. He admitted that in the present economic crisis, it was "a race between evolution and revolution," and that "we are learning all the time."

Industry to Change South Says Writer

Much Agriculture Will Die In Transition, He Says

BY KENNETH CLARK

WASHINGTON, March 9.—(US)—A revolution, comparable to the economic and social changes that marked "the winning of the west," is occurring before our eyes, without attracting more than passing notice.

You will be astounded when, 20 years from now, you read about it in the history brooks.

It is the transformation of the south from an agricultural to an industrial community. At the present rate of progress the south in 15 to 20 years may become the industrial center of the nation.

Agriculture in the south, especially the southeast, is a failing agriculture. The cotton center is shifting to the southwest. Farmers in the South Atlantic section can barely eke out an existence.

This area is rich in industrial possibilities. First, the weather is favorable. It isn't necessary to fight nature as in the cold regions of the north.

There is a large, flexible labor supply. Wages are low.

Most important of all, power will be cheap and abundant. The Tennessee Valley development assures that. This will bring a multitude of industries.

Aside from textiles and tobacco, timber product industries will flourish. Wood pulp interests already are buying vast tracts of timber lands. Each big industry that moves south will attract innumerable smaller business enterprises.

Resources of raw materials are untouched. As they are tapped, steel, iron and other heavy industries will concentrate in the southeast.

Wealth

Fortunes will be made out of this industrialization. Cities will boom, property values skyrocket. Life will be gay and boisterous.

Atlanta will be the great center financing this development, according to the belief of expert economists. Mobile, Ala., is seen as the major commercial and shipping community.

The political views of the south will change apace. It will be a bulwark of tariff protectionism. There will be strong radical sentiments among industrial workers. Here, too, it is predicted, capital and labor will clash in many bloody battles.

What all this means to the industry of the north is not hard to imagine. Sectional antagonisms will be sharp and fierce.

Funster

The most sought after speaker in Washington is Josh Lee, pasty-faced freshman congressman from Oklahoma. He talks and acts like Will Rogers. Some argue he is better than Will.

One of Lee's favorite stories:

"Some of the fellows from the forestry department came to see me the other day, you know, these shelter belt boys.

"I'm a fundamentalist but this sort of thing almost makes me believe in evolution.

"Hoover made monkeys of us and now Roosevelt wants to plant trees for us to climb up."

The presidential bee is coming out of hiding. The woods may soon be full.

A HALT WELL CALLED

Senator Walter F. George is correct in his statement to the senate that there is no cause for alarm in the ending of the NRA.

The United States is built on a very sinful foundation if the loss of the NRA, or any one of the other government activities, should prove disastrous.

Many features of the NRA should be abandoned, and many should be preserved.

A reasonable adjustment will be effected in due course.

There can be no doubt, as stated by Senator George, that "we have tried to circumvent in too many instances the very clear application of well-decided constitutional principles."

This is true not only of the NRA, but of some of the other governmental activities which have thrown the country very largely at the mercy of a lot of bureaucratic theoretical tyros who, fresh from college courses, are seeking to tell businessmen of tried ability and long experience what they shall, or shall not do, and to upset business practices and principles as old as the country itself.

Congress has been entirely too pliant in dancing to the whip of these experimental theorists.

Senator George sounds a correct keynote in his warning that we cannot abandon well-decided constitutional principles, and it is to be hoped that other congressional leaders will be equally outspoken.

Reforms have undoubtedly been demanded by conditions of the past few years but this does not justify the extremes to which congress has, in many instances, gone.

It was time that a halt be called, and the whole country should be under an everlasting obligation to the supreme court for its firmly outspoken declaration in behalf of the preservation of the constitution.

MILL MEN AGREE TO OBSERVE CODE

Largest Steel Companies Also Plan To Maintain Wage, Hour Standards.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—(AP)—Prominent cotton manufacturers who two years ago led the procession of industries into the Blue Eagle's fold, today gave the president their pledge that every effort would be made to maintain the wages and hours established under the late NRA.

After an all-day session, the cotton textile industry committee and the executive committee of the Cotton Textile Institute sent a resolution to the president urging all coton mills to preserve the status quo, and asking him to request other industries to take similar action.

The resolution eased a tense situation. The United Textile Workers who last fall conducted an industry-wide strike, had issued blunt warnings that strikes would be inevitable if any attempt were made to revert to the pre-code conditions and instructed all locals to walk out at once whenever hours were lengthened or wage scales dropped.

Text of Resolution.

The text of today's resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the cotton textile industry committee, the executive committee of the Cotton Textile Institute and the representatives of affiliated branches of the cotton industry recommend that the cotton textile industry make no changes in the conduct of its business during the interim caused by the supreme court decision and urge the industry to accept this as its general policy.

"Resolved, further, That we respectfully recommend that President Roosevelt exercise the prestige of his great office in a direct appeal to all industries to pursue a like policy."

The mill men went into the conference bewildered and not a little disturbed. They emerged from the final session much cheered by the unanimous agreement of all present that the industry should carry on as though the code still were in effect.

Robert Amory, of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, who earlier had predicted that not more than 12 1-2 per cent of the industry would "stay off the reservation," said after the session that he was convinced his estimate was far too high.

"I have talked to everyone here," he said, "and to every mill man I have been able to reach elsewhere, and I have yet to find anyone who does not agree that wages and hours should remain unchanged."

Statutory Code Urged.

Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said a "desperate effort" would be made to continue existing conditions.

Amory expressed belief a national labor law, fixing a reasonable minimum wage and maximum work week for all industries might be feasible. Others suggested a national textile law, similar to the national railroad act.

George A. Sloan, who recently retired as head of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, recommended creation of strong state committees in the industry to stimulate and preserve cooperation of all manufacturers in maintaining the code conditions.

The confusion resulting from the supreme court decision caused the mill men to put aside, temporarily at least, their worries over the cotton processing tax and imports of low cost Japanese products.

The cotton textile delegation left the capital tonight, with other conferences in prospect as developments warrant.

BIG STEEL COMPANIES TO MAINTAIN HOURS, PAY

(Copyright, 1935, by the United Press.)

NEW YORK, May 29.—(UP)—Leaders of the nation's $5,000,000,000 steel industry tonight unanimously upheld the wage and hour principles of NRA and promised to adhere to them and to the fair trade practices set up under the codes, now defunct by supreme court decree.

Their adherence to NRA rules reflected the general tendency among the nation's largest industries. Reports coming to the United Press from all sections of the country indicated deviations from code practices in few instances and most of these in the so-called consumer industries.

Manufacturers to Meet.

The National Association of Manufacturers will hold a board meeting Tuesday when some definite policy on the future procedure of its members will be worked out.

Steel heads planning retention of present wage and hour schedules includes William A. Irvin, president of United States Steel Corporation; Tom M. Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel Corporation; Charles R. Hook, president American Rolling Mill Company, and Harry E. Sheldon, president of Allegheny Steel Company.

Girdler said he was speaking for his company only, "but it is my hope and my belief that the steel industry, as a whole, will stand solidly together for a continuance of the wage standards and the methods of fair competition developed under the steel code."

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, largest automobile company in the United States, said: "The highest wage scale is the best wage scale, providing it is not out of balance with other factors in the national economy."

In a statement issued tonight, Sloan hailed the supreme court decision as the most important contribution toward eliminating some of the obstructions to recovery. He was convinced there would be no material readjustments downward in the automobile industry. "Certainly, General Motors is not contemplating any such thing," he said.

S. Bayard Colgate, president of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, said in Jersey City, his employes would not suffer loss through the supreme court's decision. Present hour and wage schedules would be maintained, he said, and no one under 16 years of age would be employed.

Utilities Silent.

Harvey D. Gibson, president of Manufacturers' Trust Company, announced no changes were contemplated in salaries or working hours for the bank's staff of more than 2,600 persons.

No comment was forthcoming from the giant utility industry, but it was believed it would not make any change at this time. Many of its leaders favor retention of present wage and hour schedules. A wholly erroneous report circulated last night that Wichita Gas Company had ordered an increase in working hours was traced today to a practical joker. The company has made no change and does not contemplate any, its officials said.

In the case of the automobile industry, it was believed that Sloan spoke for a majority of the leaders. The Automobile Code Authority has been silent although it is learned it favors retention of the principles of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

INDIANA BAKERS AGREE TO ABIDE BY CODE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29.—(AP)—A pledge to conduct their business "as nearly as possible in conformity" with the invalidated NRA code was made here today in a resolution adopted by the bakers of Louisville and of New Albany and Jeffersonville, two Indiana towns just across the Ohio river.

The bakers formed their own regional bakers' council to take over the work hitherto done by the Regional Code Authority for the baking industry and elected the same personnel that had served them on the NRA regional body.

MIAMI REPRESENTATIVES AGREE TO CONTINUE NRA.

MIAMI, Fla., May 29.—(AP)—Representative contractors and craftsmen tonight agreed to continue NRA provisions regulating wages, hours and fair practices in Dade county.

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Negro's Living Standard Lowered By NRA, Says Davis

Concerted Action Of Negroes Is Needed Throughout The Country To Prevent Even Greater Misery

By JOHN P. DAVIS
Executive Secretary, Joint Committee on National Recovery

It is highly important for the Negro citizen of America to take inventory of the gains and losses which have come to him under the "New Deal." The Roosevelt Administration has now had two years in which to unfold itself. Its portents are reasonably clear to anyone who seriously studies the varied activities of its recovery program. We can now state with reasonable certainty what the "New Deal" means for the Negro.

At once the most striking and irrefutable indication of the effect of the "New Deal" on the Negro can be gleaned from relief figures furnished by the government itself. In October, 1933, six months after the present administration took office, 2,117,000 Negroes were in families receiving relief in the United States. These represented 17.8 per cent of the total Negro population as of the 1930 census. In January, 1935, after nearly two years of recovery measures, 3,500,000 Negroes were in families receiving relief, or 29 per cent of our 1930 population.

Certainly only a slight portion of the large increase in the number of impoverished Negro families can be explained away by the charitable, on the grounds that relief administration has become more humane. As a matter of fact federal relief officials, themselves, admit that grave abuses exist in the administration of rural relief to Negroes. And this is reliably borne out by the disproportionate increase in the number of urban Negro families on relief to the number of rural Negro families on relief. Thus the increase in the number of Negroes in relief families is an accurate indication of the deepening of the economic crisis for black America.

NRA Lowers Negro Standard of Living

The promise of NRA to bring higher wages and increased employment to industrial workers has glimmered away. In the code-making process occupational and geograph ideal differentials at first were used as devices to exclude from the operation of minimum wages and minimum hours the bulk of the Negro workers. Later, clauses basing code wage rates on the previously existing wage differential between Negro and white workers tended to continue the inferior status of the Negro. For the particular firms for whom none of these devices served as an effective means of keeping down Negro wages, there is an easy way out through the securing of an exemption specifically relating to the Negro worker in the plant. Such exemptions are becoming more numerous as time goes on. Thus from the beginning relatively few Negro workers were even theoretically covered by NRA labor provisions.

But employers did not have to rely on the code-making process. The Negro worker not already discriminated against through code provisions had many other gauntlets to run. The question of importance to him as to all workers was "As a result of al lof NRA's manuevers will I be able to buy more?" The naswer has been "No." A worker cannot eat a wage rate. To determine what this wage rate means to him we must determine a number of other factors. Thus rates for longshoremen seem relatively high. But when we realize that the average amount of work a longshoreman receives during the year is from ten to fifteen weeks the wage rate loses much of its significance. When we add to that fact the increase in the cost of living—as high as 40 per cent in many cases—the wage rate becomes even more chimerical.

For other groups of industria workers, increases in cost of living coupled with the part time and irregular nature of the work, make the results of NRA negligible. In highly mechanized industries speed-up and stretch-out nullify the promised result of NRA to bring increased employment through shorter hours. For the workers are now producing more in their shorter work periods than in the longer periods before NRA. There is less employment. The first sufferer from fewer jobs is the Negro worker. Finally the complete breakdown of compliance machinery in the South has cancelled the last minute advantage to Negro workers which NRA's enthusiasts may have claimed.

Farmers Exploited Under AAA

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has used cruder methods in enforcing poverty on the Negro farm population. It has made violations of the rights of tenants under crop reduction contracts easy; it has rendered the enforcement of these rights impossible. The reduction of the acreage under cultivation through the government rental agreement made unnecessary large numbers of tenant and farm laborers. Although the contract with the government provided that the landowner should not reduce the number of his tenants he did so. The federal courts have now refused to allow tenants to enjoin such evictions. Faced with this Dred Scott decision against farm tenants, the AAA remained discretely silent. Farm laborers are now jobless by the hundreds of thousands, the conservative government estimate of the decline in agricultural employment for the year 1934 alone being a quarter of a million. The larger portion of these are unskilled Negro agricultura workers—now without income and unable to secure work or relief.

But the unemployment and tenant evictions occasioned by the crop reduction policies of the AAA is not all. For the tenants and sharecroppers who were retained on the plantations, the government's agricultural program meant reduced income. Wholesale fraud on tenants in the payment of parity checks occurred. Tenants complaining to the Department of Agriculture have their letters referred back to the locality in which they live and trouble of serious nature often results. Even when this does not happen, the tenant fails to get his check. The remainder of the land he tills on shares with his landlord brings him only the most meagre necessities during the crop season varying from three to five months. The rest of the period for him and his family is one of "root hog or die."

The past year has seen an extension of poverty even to the small percentage (a little more than 20 per cent) of Negro farmers who own their own land. For them compulsory reduction of acreage for cotton and tobacco crops, with the quantum of such reductions controlled and regulated by local boards on which they have no representation, has meant drastic reduction of their already low income. Wholesale confiscation of the income of the Negro cotton and tobacco farmer is being made by prejudiced local boards in the South under the very nose of the federal government. In the wake of such confiscation has come a tremendous increase in land tenantry as a result of foreclosures on Negro-owned properties.

PWA Seeped Through With Prejudice

Nor has the vast public works program, designed to give increased employment to workers in the construction trades, been free from prejudice. State officials in the South are in many cases in open rebellion against the ruling of PWA that the same wage scales must be paid to Negro and white labor. Compliance with this paper ruling is enforced in only rare cases. The majority of the instances of violation of this rule are unremedied. Only unskilled work is given Negroes on public works projects in most instances. And even here discrimination in employment is notorious. Such is bound to be the case when we realize that there are only a handful of investigators available to seek enforcement.

Recently a move has been made by Negro officials in the administration to effect larger employment of the Negro skilled and unskilled workers on public works projects by spscifying that failure of a contractor to pay a certain percentage of his payroll to Negro artisans will be evidence of racial discrimination. Without doubting the good intentions of the sponsors of this ingenious scheme, it must nevertheless be pointed out that it fails to meet the problem in a number of vital particulars. It has yet to face a test in the courts, even if one is willing to suppose that high officials of PWA will bring it to a test. Percentages thus far experimented with are far too low and the number of such experiments far too few to make an eeffctive dent in the unemployment conditions of Negro construction industry workers. Moreover the scheme gives aid and comfort to employer-advocates of strike-breaking and the open shop; and, while offering, perhaps, some temporary relief to a few hundred workers, it establishes a dangerous precedent which throws back the labor movement and the organization of Negro workers to a considerable degree. The scheme, whatever its Negro sponsors may hope to the contrary, becomes therefore only another excuse for their white superiors maintaining a 'do-nothing" policy with regard to discrimination against Negroes in the Public Works Administration.

Condemn Negroes To Ghettoes

The Negro has no pleasanter outlook in the long term social plan-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

ning ventures of the new administration. Planning for subsistence homesteads for industrially stranded workers has been muddled enough even without consideration of the problems of integrating Negroes into such plans. Subsistence homesteads projects are overburdened with the profiteering prices for the homesteads and foredoomed to failure by the lack of planning for adequate and permanent incomes and prospective homesteaders.

In callous disregard of the interdiction in the Constitution of the United States against the use of federal funds for projects which discriminate against applicants solely on the ground of color, subsistence homesteads have been planned on a strictly "lily-white" basis. The more than 200 applicants for the first project at Arthurdale, West Virginia were not even considered, Mr. Bushrod Grimes (then in charge of the project) announcing that the project was to be open only to "native white stock." As far North as Dayton, Ohio, where state laws prohibit any type of segregation against Negroes, the federal government has extended its "lily-white" policy. Recently it has established two Jim-Crow projects for Negroes. Thus the new administration seeks in its program of social planning to perpetuate ghettoes of Negroes for fifty years to come.

An even more blatant example of this policy of "lily-white reconstruction is apparent in the planning of the model town of Norris, Tennessee by the Tennessee Valley Authority. This town of 450 model homes is intended for the permanent workers on Norris Dam. The homes are rented by the federal government, which at all times maintains title to the land, and dwellings and has complete control of the town management. Yet officials at TVA openly admit that no Negroes are allowed at Norris.

TVA has other objectionable features. While Negro employment now approaches an equitable proportion of total employment; the payroll of Negro workers remains disproportionately lower than that of whites. While the government has maintained a trade school to train workers on the project, no Negro trainees have been admitted. Nor have any meaningful plans matured for the future of the several thousand Negro workers who in another year or so will be left without employment, following completion of work on the dams being built by TVA.

No one at TVA headquarters at Knoxville seems to have the remotest idea of how Negroes in the Tennessee Valley will be able to buy the cheap electricity which TVA is designed to produce. The officials frankly admit that standards of living of the Negro population are low, that the introduction of industry into the Valley is at present only a nebulous dream that even if this eventuates there is no assurance that Negro employment will result. The fairest summary that can be made of TVA is that for a year or so it has furnished bread for a few thousand Negro workers. Beyond that everything is conjecture: conjecture which is most unpleasant because of the utter planlessness of those in charge of the project.

Recovery legislation of the present session of Congress reveals the same fatal flaws which have been noted in the operation of previous recovery ventures. Thus, for example, instead of genuine unemployment insurance we have an administration plan proposing to exclude from any insurance domestic and agricultural workers, in which classes are to be found 15 out of every 23 Negro workers. On every hand the administration has used "New Deal" slogans for the same raw deal.

Negro Masses Reacting

The sharpening of the crisis for Negroes has not found them unresponsive. Two years of increasing hardship has seen strange movements among the masses. In Chicago, New York Washington and Baltimore the struggle for jobs has given rise to action on the part of a number of groups seeking to boycott white employers who refuse to employ Negroes. "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work!" campaigns are springing up everywhere. The crisis has furnished renewed vigor to the Garvey movement. And proposals for a 49th state are being seriously considered by various groups.

In sharp contrast with these strictly racial approaches to the problem have been a number of interracial approaches. Increasing numbers of unemployed groups have been organized under radical leadership and have picketed relief stations for bread. Sharecroppers Unions, under Communist leadership in Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina and under Socialist leadership in Arkansas, have shaken America into a consciousness of the growing resentment of Southern farm tenants and the joint determination of the Negro and white tenants to do something about their intolerable condition.

In every major strike in this country Negro union members have fought with their white fellow workers in a struggle for economic survival. The bodies of ten Negro strikers killed in such strike struggles offer mute testimony to this fact. Even the vicious policies of the leaders of the A. F. of L. in discrimination against Negro workers is breaking down under the pressure for solidarity from the ranks of the whites.

This heightening of spirit among all elements of black America and the seriousness of the crisis for them make doubly necessary the consideration of the social and economic condition of the Negro at this time. It was a realization of these conditions which gave rise to the proposal to hold a national conference on the economic status of Negroes under the New Deal at Howard University May 18, 19 and 20. At this conference, sponsored by the Social Science Division of Howard University and the Joint Committee on National Recovery a candid and intelligent survey of the social and economic position of the Negro will be made.

Unlike most conferences, it will not be a talk-fest. For months nationally known economists and other technicians have been working on papers to be presented. Unlike other conferences it will not be a one-sided affair. Ample opportunity will be afforded for high government officials to present their views of the "New Deal." Out of such conference can and will come a clear cut analysis of the problems faced by the Negro and the nation.

But a word of caution ought to be expressed with regard to this significant conference. In the final analysis it cannot and does not claim to be representative of the mass opinion of Negro citizens of America. All it can claim for itself is that it will bring together on a non-representative basis well informed Negro and white technicians to discuss the momentous problem it has chosen as its topic. It can furnish a base for action for any organization which chooses to avail itself of the information developed by it. It cannot act itself.

National Negro Congress

Thus looking beyond such a conference one cannot fail to hope that it will furnish impetus to a national expression of black America demanding a tolerable solution to the economic evils which it suffers. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that public opinion may be moulded by this conference to such an extent that already existing church, civic, fraternal, professional and trade union organizations will see the necessity for concerted effort in forging a mighty arm of protest against injustice suffered by the Negro. It is not necessary that such organizations agree on every issue. On the problem of relief of the Negro in America from intolerable poverty there is little room for disagreement. The important thing is that throughout America as never before Negroes awake to the need for unity of action on vital economic problems which perplex us.

Such a hope is not lacking in foundation upon solid ground. Such an instance as the All-India Congress" of British India furnishes an example (for there are many) of what repressed groups can do to better their social and economic status. Perhaps, a "National Negro Congress" of delegates from thousands of Negro organizations (and white organizations willing to recognize their unity of interests) will furnish a vehicle for channeling public opinion of black America. One thing is certain: the Negro may stand still but the depression will not. And unless there is concerted action of Negroes throughout the nation, the next two years will bring even greater misery to the millions of underprivileged.

Negro, White Unite on May 1 In Washington

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—About two hundred and fifty Negro and white workers and professionals celebrated May Day here yesterday afternoon in Franklin Square Park under the auspices of the United May Day Committee.

Speakers outlined the history of May Day and stressed the fight being made for unemployment insurance, especially the campaign for enactment of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. One of the speakers, a member of the Socialist Party, Washington Local deplored the failure of his officers to join the United May Day Committee activities.

Socialist Speaks

"The Socialist Party officials didn't endorse this meeting," he said, "because they might contaminate themselves by joining workers. They're having a tea party tonight. . . . I'm proud to speak here before the banner of the Communist Party." Failure to co-operrate on May Day, he pointed out, helps Hearst's anti-labor activities.

Harold Brown and Roy Landis represented the United May Day Committee, Gertrude Thorpe the Unemployment Councils, Jack Harris, Negro worker, the International Labor Defense, and Florence Playton the Young Communist League.

Against War

The May Day slogans included: Free Thaelmann, Defend the Soviet Union, Against Hearst's anti-labor press, Read the Daily Worker, For Rank and File Controlled Unions, For Genuine Unemployment Insurance, For H. R. 2827, for the 30-hour week without reduction in pay; Fascism Means Smashing of Trade Unions and Civil Liberties, Fight Against War and Fascism, Join the Communist Party.

Workers reported that 1,000 special May Day shop papers were distributed at the Navy Yard, 5,000 leaflets on what May Day means to government employes, 3,000 Scottsboro May Day leaflets and 6,000 general May Day leaflets to the general public in the capital.

The usual red squad was supplemented by at least a dozen plain clothes operatives and several uniformed park police.

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General.

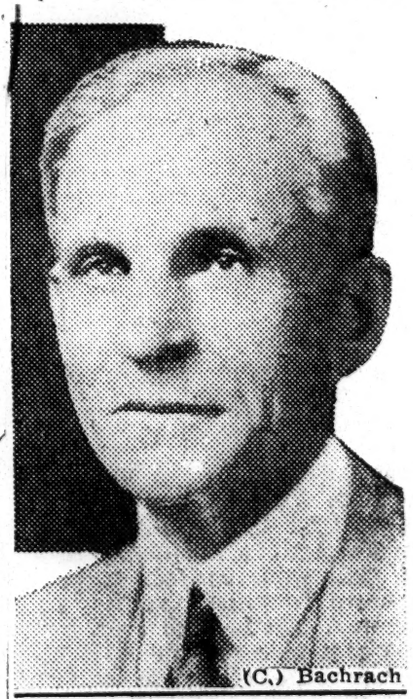
HENRY FORD IS OUR BEST FRIEND, SAYS KELLY MILLER

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—(ANP)—In the January Opportunity Kelly Miller again puts forth the idea that the farm constitutes the Negro's best chance for survival in America, and avers that of all the industrialists of the present day Henry Ford is the Negro's best friend.

The venerable ex-Dean of Howard University makes a bitter attack upon those Negroes who have urged industrial employment as the ultimate solution of the race problem, and goes to great length to point out the failure of the Negro to achieve security in industry. He says:

"There is another significant thought in this direction. The Negro is permitted to use simple machinery which does not require large aggregations either of capital or labor. T here is no restriction to his opportunity so long as the tools and implements can be individually manipulated, but where aggregations of capital and organization of labor are required he is excluded by the inexorable demand of race prejudice. He may be a chauffeur and operate a single machine with inimitable skill in a crowded street or on the open road where there are no fixed grooves to buide his path, but not allowed to manipulate a street car or a steam engine along fixed and immovable grooves. The millionaire who permits his Negro barber to play about his throat with a sharpened razor would not think of permitting him to handle delicate machinery in his factory."

These distinctions do not hold, however, in the case of Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Motor company, Mr. Miller says.



(C.) Bachrach

HENRY FORD

LABOR AND THE WAGE LEVEL

(Charleston News and Courier)

Were any employer, public or private, to come into South Carolina and offer a large number of laborers double or treble the present wage scale it would undobtedly cause great inconvenience to many other employers. It would upset things.

Some employers would be ruined by it. But were the wage scale raised to the level of the East and Midwest people from these regions would flock into South Carolina.

If the South Carolina wage earners, white and black, could not or would not do as good a day's work for the same money as the newcomers, they would be "out of luck."

In the South the Negroes have never really had to compete with white labor. All the competition has been the other way—the whites have had to compete with Negro labor.

Were the wage level raised in the South to the level of the North the Negroes would have to work with equal efficiency with the whites or they would be crowded out. Whether they could or would meet white labor on equal terms we are not now discussing. The fact is that Negro labor has had a great chance in the South since 1865, especially the last thirty-five years —a better chance than white labor has had despite the lessening of its handicap by giving it complete possession of the textile industry.

Ninety per cent that is written about the economic hardships of the Negroes in the South is drool. The protective tariff is the main hardship that has been inflicted upon them—and that was inflicted by their traditional and loving "friends."

AN EDITORIAL

The NRA AND THE President

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a recent decision, declared that the NRA is unconstitutional.

Without waiting to find out why the NRA was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the critics of the President began to shout from the housetops that the decision of the Supreme Court meant the death of the New Deal.

These are the same people who did not know the purposes of the NRA when it was enacted into law, and these are the very same people who began to criticize the NRA and call it a failure long before the first code was established. In short, these are the chronic critics of the President, who can see no good in anything proposed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Just what did the Supreme Court decide? Negroes especially ought to know what was decided by the Supreme Court in order that they may have a clearer conception of what may happen to them now that the NRA has been declared unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court decided that the chickens which were being sold in the trading area of New York City did not constitute interstate commerce because they had reached their destination and had become a part of the local trade. The Supreme Court declared that the provisions of the poultry code, in attempting to fix the hours and wages of employes in intra-state business, was not a valid exercise of Federal power.

Less than three weeks have passed since the decision of the Supreme Court and the people of the country are now beginning to find out what the NRA actually meant to them. They are finding out that the NRA had something to do with sweat shops, child labor, low wages and long hours. The people of the country are finding out that as many employers and business houses as can possibly get away with it are already reducing wages and extending working hours, one of the things they could not do while the NRA was in force. The first man to receive lower wages and longer hours is the unskilled laborer, and the largest percentage of Negro workers is represented in the unskilled labor bracket. It is very evident then that the Negro is going to be the first man to have his wages reduced and his hours extended since the Supreme Court has declared the NRA unconstitutional.

But there is something greater yet to be considered. The people of this country do not want sweat shops nor child labor. The people of this country do want collective bargaining. The people of this country who work want the privilege of representation, and just when the NRA was beginning to show its real benefits, it was cut short of its career by the decision of the Supreme Court. So far as the Negro is concerned, the intelligent ones know that the NRA had not been in operation long enough to determine definitely just what were the benefits to the Negro as a class. They also know that the NRA was being enforced by human beings and that no law in the world can legislate meanness out of people any more than it can legislate virtues into people.

But what is the situation today? The President finds himself squarely on the side of the people. He is now hearing petitions from all corners of the Union, asking that something be done to put into effect the virtues of the NRA. He is being told to amend the Constitution: to introduce a new Bill; in short, he is being petitioned on all sides to do something which will give the people the benefits of the NRA and yet conform to constitutional requirements.

Among the men who draft legislation and study constitutional questions, it is doubtful that a Bill can be drawn which will do everything the President desires to do for the American people, which will, at the same time, conform to every constitutional requirement. The problem, then, is to draft a law or laws which will conform to constitutional requirements and, at the same time, restore the benefits of the NRA.

It may be that the Constitution will have to be amended. If so, the President need only to tell the people that their Constitution as it now is prevents them from the protection intended by the NRA and the people will amend the Constitution. After all, this country belongs to the people and they do not want a Constitution which prevents them from deriving the greatest benefit from the country they call their own.

The few critics of the President are now awakening to find that the defeat of the NRA has made the President stronger than he ever was with the people. The critics who spread propaganda against the NRA are now clearly on the spot. They have said all along that the NRA retarded recovery. There is no NRA today. The President should stand aside for sixty days and let these critics who have been yelping against the NRA have a sixty-day trial, free-hand and foot-loose, to bring back recovery. At the end of sixty days, the President and the people of the country will find that these same critics have gone back to the sins of olden days: sins of long hours, poor wages, child labor, sweat shops and cut-throat practices in business. Then the President can say to the people, "Give me an amendment to the Constitution," and the people of this country will run over the critics getting to the polls to amend our Constitution.

The President should go fishing for two months and when he returns to the White House, the people will be ready to amend the Constitution because the critics are going to make them ready. The NRA will come back because the people want its benefits.

"New Deal Drains The South"

IT IS NOT often that we find ourselves in agreement with the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, although we admire the candor with which that paper handles public questions, and especially the race question. So we are glad to record ourselves as being in entire agreement with the position the *News and Courier* takes on the relief work scale of wages as approved by President ROOSEVELT.

The *News and Courier's* logic, as applied to the sectional differential, is the same as that used by members of the colored race in trying to convince the South that it is economically and socially unsound to maintain a double standard of living, double standard educational facilities, and a double standard all-around, based upon the theory that it is good policy to maintain a wide differential between the economic and social advantages that the two races are permitted to have. Now it occurs that the deal that the South hands one section of its citizens is handed the South in the wage set-up. And the astonishing thing about it is that a large section of the South's representatives in Congress, industrialists and newspapers are responsible.

The lower wage scale applicable in this region under the works program is based, presumably, upon the lower cost of living in the South. The scale, running from $19 to $30 for unskilled labor, to $39-$75 for professional and technical work, will tend to keep the cost of living—or rather the standard of living—low.

The private business or industry that must be protected by such low wages on public works is not worth much as an economic asset, for it can contribute little to purchasing power.

The *News and Courier's* logical arraignment of the "poor hand" the South receives from this latest shuffle of New Deal cards is reprinted elsewhere on this page under the caption: "New Deal Drains the South."

Labor-1935

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

What Is Behind the Reorganization of the N. R. A.?

By CARL REEVE

This is the first of a series of articles on the reorganization of the N.R.A., now being carried through by the Roosevelt government.—EDITOR.

I.

Why is the N.R.A. now being reorganized by the Roosevelt administration? The statistics of the employers themselves show that under the N.R.A. the profits of the employers have increased, while on the other hand real wages of the workers have gone down, unemployment is more acute than ever and company unions have grown. The N.R.A. has thus acted effectively as the instrument of the employers.

But the rosy promises advanced by Roosevelt for the N.R.A. have not been kept. In spite of all these promises, the N.R.A. has not been able to stifle the growing strike wave or to quench the growing demand of the unemployed for federal unemployment insurance and adequate relief.

Strike Wave Unchecked

The numerous N.R.A. and Labor and Relations Boards set up by ing strikes in some industries, did Roosevelt, while temporarily checknot prevent the largest strikes the United States has ever seen, including the great general textile strike and the San Francisco general strike.

In spite of the support given by William Green, Matthew Woll & Co., to Roosevelt and the N.R.A. in spite of compulsory "arbitration" by the employers' Labor Boards, the workers are in increasing revolt against the worsened conditions brought about by the N.R.A.

Big strike actions loom in the textile, steel, auto, rubber, coal, and other industries, strikes directed against the starvation which Roosevelt's N.R.A. has brought about.

New Wage-Cut Drive

Therefore big business, in "reorganizing" the N.R.A., carries forward to a new stage its attacks on the workers' living standards and their organizations. Terror and intimidation increases. The Roosevelt government (as in the Jennings newspaper code case, and in the extension of the auto code) more openly throws the N.R.A. against the workers.

A general wage-cut drive has begun. The Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce proposes laws against general strikes and sympathetic strikes.

The company union, having been legalized by the Labor Boards, is now to be the chief "collective bargaining" agency (the sham N.R.A. elections in auto). A vicious anti-union drive has begun. Labors demand for the thirty hour week is being brushed aside.

The N.R.A. is being "reorganized" so as to intensify the Roosevelt government's attack on the workers and at the same time retain those features of the N.R.A. which are beneficial to the employers. The N.R.A. has already announced that the price fixing features of the N.R.A., which aid monopolies to kill off small competitors, and artificially keep up prices through agreements of all employers in the industry, will be separated from the wages and hours provisions in the codes.

This will enable the N.R.A. to push through its anti-union, wage-cut program, in the "reorganization," and at the same time retain "trade agreements" for high prices.

* * *

What Has the N.R.A. Done For the Workers?

PROFITS

Under the N.R.A. in 1934, 209 leading corporations increased their profits one hundred and twelve per cent over their profits in 1933. These 209 corporations made $430,500,000 net profits in the first nine months of 1934. (Figures of Federal Reserve Bank.)

Increase in profits of the millionaire employers can be seen from the following figures covering 418 corporations:

1932 — $ 49,000,000 (net profit)
1933 — $605,000,000 " "
1934 — $911,000,000 " "
(Figures of A. F. of L. Executive Council.)
(The N. R. A. began in June, 1933.)

* * *

UNEMPLOYMENT

President Roosevelt, in launching the N.R.A., told the workers that its main purpose was to give jobs, to decrease unemployment. But actually **unemployment has increased under the N.R.A.**

The Labor Research Association's annual estimate on unemployment, based on government figures, shows more than seventeen million workers, or thirty-three per cent of all "gainfully occupied" persons, were totally unemployed in November, 1934. This is over 800,000 more than the L.R.A. found to be unemployed in November, 1933. Even subtracting the 2,850,000 who had only relief jobs, the L.R.A. estimate shows 14,300,000 remaining unemployed in November, 1934, without even relief work.

The A. F. of L., whose figures are notoriously an under-estimation in its monthly report on unemployment issued December 28, 1934, admitted that unemployment had increased 429,000 during November 1934.

The A. F. of L. figures show that the great increase in unemployment in November was the sixth successive month that unemployment increased under N.R.A., and admitted to 11,459,000 jobless in November, 1934, as compared to 11,030,000 in November, 1933.

The N.R.A. has increased unemployment, and laid a heavier hand of starvation on the workers.

* * *

REAL WAGES

Roosevelt said the N.R.A. would mean higher wages for the workers. But from April 1933 to September 1934 inclusive, real wages of the workers went down 3.2 per cent, according to the admission of William Green. In 1934 the average yearly wage increased 6.7; but in the same period the cost of food went up 11.3 per cent and the cost of clothing went up 15.3 per cent, according to Green's conservative figures.

The wages of the workers are less than they were at the beginning of N.R.A.

Roosevelt told the workers that the N.R.A. would give them the right to "collective bargaining." Instead, it gave them company unions. The N.R.A. increased speed-up. Terror against strkers and unem

Under the "reorganized" N.R.A ployed increased.

the attacks on the workers are be ing drastically sharpened.

Higher Labor Costs Driving Business North, Council Finds

Southern Industrialists Blame Disproportionate Increase In Production Expense Under Codes

Special to The C

NASHVILLE, Feb. 9.—Due to the "disproportionate increase in production costs in the south as a result of labor provisions of the NRA," a general shift of business to northern mills is decidedly noticeable, the Southern States Industrial council declared here today following a survey of southern labor costs of today in comparison with those of 18 months ago.

The survey of 400 manufacturing concerns in the south said that minimum wage rates for common labor in the south have "increased 49.4 per cent since 1933 and are now 24.3 per cent above the rate paid in 1929."

"In the skilled labor group, exclusive of the textile industry, wages have increased 28.8 per cent since the NRA and are now 6-10 of 1 per cent less than they were in 1929," the survey said.

"Including the textile industry, the average skilled rate of wages for 1935 is 45.1 per cent higher than for 1933, and 14 per cent above the rate for 1929. For the textile industry alone, the rate of wages for skilled labor has increased 82 per cent since 1933 and is now 44.3 per cent above that of 1929.

"We find conclusive evidence that average hourly wage rates have been increased to a far greater extent in the south than in the north. From July, 1933, which was pre-code, to August, 1934, the following percentage occurred in the cotton textile industry: north, male, 48.8 per cent; female, 61.3 per cent; south, male, 70 per cent; female, 100 per cent."

Using the textile industry as an example, the council said that the average median of weekly earnings in the industry in August of 1934 showed a decrease of 18 per cent for the south under those of a year ago and that the decrease in northern mills was only 9 per cent during the same period.

"This difference in the extent to which earnings dropped in the north and south was due in part to the exceptions granted by the curtailment order, but since August it has become apparent that the difference also was due to a shift in production.

"This shift in the textile industry was not immediately noticeable, since there was a great rush to buy after the textile code was put into effect, and the mills throughout the country were able to dispose of stocks on hand," the council said. "During the intervening year, it has, of course, been necessary to replace these stocks under the increased costs imposed by the code. As a consequence, we find a shift of business to northern mills due to a disproportionate increase in the production costs of the two sections.

Farmers, Domestics Off Job Insurance

Constitution 2-22-35

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—(AP)—Farmers, domestics and workers in small establishments and charitable institutions were removed today by the house ways and means committee from the realm of unemployment insurance as bounded by the administration's social security plan.

To carry out the decision, the committee voted to exempt from the taxes by which the fund for paying insurance would be maintained employers of farm and domestic help, employers of fewer than 10, and all nonprofit or charitable institutions. Originally it would have covered employers of four or more persons in all the classifications.

No estimate of the number of persons affected by the committee change was available.

Breaking the Bonds

By CHASE

New Englanders Set Out To Lift Wages In South

Eastern Governors Gather At Capital For Assault Upon NRA Differential Pressing Congress Want Standard Pay Scale In Textile Industry And Repeal Of Process Tax

By DON CAMERON
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—(AP)—In an effort to force Southern textile wages up to the northern level, Eastern Governors and manufacturers gathered in Washington tonight for a parley tomorrow with the New England congressional delegation.

Objectives of the conference will be:

Standardization of wages throughout the industry; elimination or amelioration of the cotton processing tax and restriction of foreign imports of textile products.

The meeting, called by Gov. Curley of Massachusetts, will be attended by Gov. Brann of Maine, representatives of the Governors of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire and spokesmen for the New England and Northern textile manufacturers.

Direct action to attain the wage objective was planned by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), Massachusetts, who prepared a bill for introduction in the House tomorrow calling for reopening of the cotton textile code—Code No. 1 the pride of Hugh S. Johnson, NRA's first administrator.

This was believed the first attempt to force NRA action through legislation, and its purpose, Mrs. Rogers said, is to open the code to amendments eliminating the wage differentials now favoring the South and the substitution of uniform pay scales.

The Southern differential was denounced in the House last week by Representative Martin (R), Massachusetts, who said the section already enjoyed the natural advantage of proximity to the raw material and was entitled to no further advantage.

Tomorrow's conference also will devote considerable attention to the competition of foreign textiles—particularly from Japan — which mill owners assert has reached menacing proportions.

Contributing to the uneasiness of the textile industry is the labor situation. Recalling the general strike of last September, and disturbed by recurring reports of possible fresh labor outbreaks this Spring, the manufacturers hope some course of action can be worked out in Washington to bring stability to the industry.

NRA Is Ruled Illegal By New Orleans Jurist

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—(AP)—In an oral opinion handed down today Judge Wayne G. Borah, of United States district court here held the NRA unconstitutional.

In so doing Judge Borah denied a petition of the government which applied for an injunction to restrain the Hammond Box Company, Inc., of Hammond, La., from violating the minimum wage and maximum price provisions of the lumber code.

Judge W. I. Grubbs, in federal district court at Birmingham, Ala., some time ago ruled similarly in a lumber code case which since has been appealed to the United States supreme court.

The Hammond Box Company, Inc., is included in the "wooden package division, American veneer subdivision," of the lumber code.

WILLIAMS' RESIGNS AS RECOVERY CHIEF

Chairman Desires To Be Relieved Of Duties 'At Once'

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Uncertainty as to the future of NRA was increased today by resignation of S. Clay Williams as chairman of the Recovery Administration.

The recovery agency was under investigation by the Senate which will draw up legislation for extending the recovery act beyond June 16, when the present act expires. Federal Court decisions have struck severe blows at NRA functions.

Williams, who was "drafted" by President Roosevelt to head the seven-man board when Gen. Hugh S. Johnson resigned as one-man head of NRA, offered his resignation in a letter to the President. He asked he be relieved "just as soon as possible."

Wage Differentials Probe Is Demanded

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7.—(AP)—A congressional investigation into the wage differential between the north and south, repeal of the cotton processing tax and stricter control over textile imports were among the recommendations made today by the Rhode Island Textile Association to the special state commission investigating conditions in the textile industry.

Militant action along state and national fronts in the battle to save the cotton textile industry from destruction was urged by the association. A reduction of local taxes on idle and unproductive mills also was among the recommendations. The national industrial recovery act should be continued with proper modifications, the association's brief declared, adding that "abandonment of the principles of the NRA at this time would bring about a more serious and chaotic condition than now exists."

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General.

NEW DEALERS AND CONGRESS IN JOBS FIGHT

Post

Administration Refuses To Accept $1 Out Of $3 To Go For Wages

4-1-35

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The chances of 3,500,000 men to get work-relief jobs this spring was snarled today in a Congress-New Deal scrap over what part of a dollar spent for public works should go for wages.

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Ickes and other Cabinet members asserted the amendment would make the $4,800,000,000 work-relief measure "unworkable."

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Sen. Carter Glass (D., Va.), peppery Virginian who sponsored the bill in the Senate and then voted against it, refused to give in on the wage amendment which he had inserted at the House-Senate conference Thursday. Ickes was equally adamant.

Anti-Light Plant Joker

Ickes refused to discuss the amendment publicly but PWA officials said it was a "joker" which would prevent the building of municipal light plants, the loaning of money to railroads to buy or lay new tracks, and construction of projects like the New York Mid-Town Tunnel. These types of projects, they said, were the best creators of jobs in industries supplying materials.

House leaders, who are holding up action on the conference report at the request of Cabinet members, admitted that unless the Senate conferees—actually Glass—agree to strike the restriction out, there was no use in sending the bill back to conference. The alternate is passage of the final draft of the bill as it is now.

Admission by public works officials that to attempt to spend $1 out of every $3 of the $900,000,000 for direct wages would be "unworkable gave Republicans some ammunition they long have been looking for.

The House had been expected to adopt the conference report—tantamount to final action—on the bill yesterday. The silver bloc which had fought for retention of the Thomas $1,000,000,000 inflation amendment had agreed not to make a stand against acceptance of the report, which knocked the rider out. The Senate had been expected to approve the report early next week, and the bill would then have been rushed south for the President's signature.

Charges were made that the wage-restriction change was new legislation—forbidden in conference. Parliamentarians denied it was. The change, however, admittedly went far beyond any change either the House or Senate by vote had made in the bill.

Tugwell Irks Solons

There were other latent phases of the row over public works. Undersecretary of Agriculture Rexford Tugwell, according to conferees, suggested two far-reaching amendments which would have permitted use of $500,000,000 alloted for rural rehabilitation and rural eelctrification, also for buying farm equipment for farmers, establishing rural industrial communities and for projects "generating, producing, transporting or distributing electrical energy in rural areas."

Tugwell, like Ickes and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, is anathema to many congressmen, who have been anxious to prevent him from supervising the rural rehabilitation program under the bill. The amendment agreed to in conference as to Senate confirmation of relief set-up officials would not affect Tugwell, it was said.

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Complete Breakdown Of Lumber Code Reported

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WASHINGTON, March 30.—Complete breakdown of the lumber code was reported today.

The code authority has dismissed the [illegible] members of its staff here.

Reports indicated that Southern lumber men were paying as low as 12 cents an hour. The code minimum is 24 cents.

The Government's decision to abandon the Belcher case, involving this code, was held responsible.

Several days ago the code authority by resolution asked the code be suspended. NRA replied that this was impossible.

MAYOR BRIGHT IS RIGHT

Mayor Bright was entirely right when he asserted that Negro domestics who make up the prevailing percentage of unemployed among Negroes do not fit into the set up of W. P. A. projects. The same statement could be made with absolute accuracy respecting practically all Negro workers in the various fantastic experiments and set-ups of our present government by the alphabet.

Blanket 11-30-35

The W. P. A. projects are by far the most weird, senseless and useless of all of the children yet born of the brain of the flock of brain busters now "Living in a Great Big Way" in the Capital of this Republic.

Richmond, Va.

If one can't catch a butterfly, plant grass which never grows, paint a picture of the sun in total eclipse or make a study which comes from nowhere and goes to nothing, he does not fit into the set-ups and projects of this "St. Vitus Dance" administration which is gambling like a drunken sailor with the money of American taxpayers.

Of course this does not apply to the army of pork barrel projectors whose employment and assignments are dictated purely by the exigencies of the national elections in 1936. Certainly it will again be "Roosevelt or Ruin" insofar as this breed of projectors and their sponsors are concerned.

It is, therefore, apparent why Negro domestics particularly and all other workers who must earn their bread by honest toil do not fit into the set-up of W. P. A. or any of the other of these alphabetical absurdities.

Our distinguished Mayor already has enough to answer for in the way of sins of omissions and commissions born of race prejudice and discrimination on account of race. He should not be criticised or condemned for speaking the untarnished truth.

This time he is right.

MANDAN, N. D.
EVE. PIONEER

NOV 18 1935

THE SLUSH FUND BEGINS TO MOVE

The five billion WPA check which congress so generously voted the president last April we were assured by President Roosevelt himself would be used without regard to politics and yet in the recent elections the nation has been given concrete examples of the lavish distribution of funds, not by the president himself of course but by those in charge of the distribution of the slush fund.

In Poughkeepsie $454,000 was judiciously placed on a relatively minor project. A total of 16,703 votes were cast, representing $27.00 per vote. In Kentucky Theodore Wallen in the New York Herald-Tribune asserts that $42,000,000 or about $40 per voter was allotted where Mr. Roosevelt had made himself the issue ten days before election. The Baltimore Sun, a democratic newspaper, states that Kentucky relief workers on the relief rolls were circularized by an unsigned letter mailed from Washington which said:

"President Roosevelt, a friend of the poor, provided relief so that those in need would not suffer. Won't you help President Roosevelt and yourself by voting for Chandler on the Democratic ticket?"

Sounds like an echo of the Wm. Langer relief fund checks or those from Alfalfa Bill Murray's friend of the poor checks in Oklahoma.

From Erie, Pa., comes a story of solicitation of WPA workers which makes the $181.00 collection by Bill Langer from federal employes look picayunish. The Erie Dispatch printed an advertisement by a group of citizens, reproducing the following letter on Democratic campaign headquarters stationery:

"Dear Friend: We understand you are at present employed under WPA. This employment, we believe, was only made possible through the democratic party. We are, therefore, asking you to assist us with a finan-

The advertisement goes on to say: "Above is a genuine reproduction of the bludgeoning letter that tells its own story. It is one of the many sent to Erie county citizens taken off relief rolls and given jobs on projects of the WPA."

In Pittsburgh, the Post-Gazette declares that the day, before election "1,300 colored voters were put to 'work' on WPA jobs despite the fact there was no work to do. And on election day, a legal holiday, they were given another full day's WPA jobs despite the fact that their only activity was to get out and vote."

What a wonderful mailing list must be in possession of the Democratic national committee, the names of every voter in relief, every worker under CWA, PWA and WPA projects; the names of every farmer receiving checks for wheat, cotton, hogs and other allotments. Will such letters as those sent out in Kentucky, be used to circularize the voters in the 1936 elections, to remind them that they were beneficiaries of

Labor - 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

NEW DEALERS AND CONGRESS IN JOBS FIGHT

Administration Refuses To Accept $1 Out Of $3 Tp Go For Wages

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> "Dear Friend: We understand you are at present employed under WPA. This employment, we believe, was only made possible through the democratic party. We are, therefore, asking you to assist us with a financial contribution. Please call on Ken. Thompson, treasurer of the finance committee Commerce building, no later than Wednesday of this week. Your cooperation in the matter will be greatly appreciated.
>
> Very truly yours,
>
> "Democratic Finance Committee."

The advertisement goes on to say: "Above is a genuine reproduction of the bludgeoning letter that tells its own story. It is one of the many sent to Erie county citizens taken off relief rolls and given jobs on projects of the WPA."

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 10

President Roosevelt's relief fund? Will such letters be able to turn the trick for the president next November, or will there be enough patriotic red-blooded American citizens who will resent the solicitation as an imputation that they have sold their most priceless heritage as citizens, their votes, for a mess of Democratic pottage. This "friend of the poor" business is a direct insult to millions of Americans who through misfortune were compelled to accept relief or relief work. No man however humble his station, and particularly able bodied men who normally have been able to provide for themselves relishes the idea of being classed as poor. His ambition is to get back to a job that is as far removed from relief as possible.

SOUTH'S INDUSTRIALISTS VOTE AGAINST NRA

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 7.—(AP) The Southern States Industrial Council said in a statement tonight that results of a survey just completed "indicate that 98.8 per cent of southern manufacturers are opposed to any new permanent legislation designed to re-establish the NRA."

The council said "these findings are especially significant" because 23.2 per cent of those reporting received invitations to the conference called by Major George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, in Washington Monday, "but less than 14 per cent of those invited accepted the invitation."

ADVISERS IN CCC CAMPS HAVE HIGH ACADEMIC RATING

21 of Total Number Hold Master Degree, Says Studebaker

Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of the United States Office of Education, today called attention to the outstanding scholastic attainments of the hundred or so CCC educational advisors, who are now on duty at the Civilian Conservatory Corps camps.

Commissioner Studebaker pointed out that 21 of these CCC educational advisors, one-fifth of the total number, hold master's degrees. All of these educational advisers, according to Howard W. Oxley, director of CCC education, are pedagogues of what might be called the CCC out-door university, instructing particularly the fifty thousand young men and war veterans in the present enrollment. They have been awarded diplomas from fifty of the nation's leading institutions of higher learning, and have had 250 years of combined teaching experience in the high schools and colleges of the country.

Six of the present staff of CCC educational advisers hold master's degrees from Columbia University, New York City. Howard University is tied with Ohio State University with three CCC educational advisers each, who have received master's degrees from these colleges. Eleven of Howard University's graduates who received an A. B. or B. S. degree from that institution also are employed as CCC educational advisers.

Name 10 Additional Negro Educational Advisors For C.C.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Director Robert Fechner on Wednesday announced the appointment, by the U. S. Office of Education, of ten additional colored educational advisers in the Civilian Conservation Corps. In advising Mr. Fechner of the appointments, Howard W. Oxley, director of CCC Camp Education, states that three of the new appointees had earned their master's degrees from Howard University and Columbia University.

Among the new advisers were:

Walter H. English who was appointed to serve a new CCC camp in Chaneyville, Pennsylvania. He attended Cardoza School in Washington, graduated from the Dunbar High School of the same city and received his A. B. and master's degrees from Howard University. Adviser English was formerly a professor of English and French at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., and at the Mississippi Industrial College.

Kenneth C. Eldridge who was appointed on the recommendation of Harold L. Dunn, Second Corps Area Educational Adviser, to serve a CCC camp in New York, is a graduate of Howard University. He received his master's degree in education at Columbia University. Adviser Eldridge was head of the Department of Education at Virginia Seminary for two years.

James B. Browning, who was another new appointee, is a graduate of Fisk University with a master's degree from Michigan University. He was formerly professor of Negro History at Howard University, and was long associated with Dr. Carter Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History.

Advisers Browning, Arthur G. Randall, a graduate of Talladega College, Alabama; Clayborne H. Norris, a graduate of the University of Chicago; Amos S. Washington, a graduate of Colored Agricultural and Normal University of Oklahoma, and James A. White, a graduate of Kent College, Chicago, and Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., have been assigned to CCC camps in Michigan and Illinois by Educational Adviser Sandford Sellers, Jr., of the Sixth Corps Area.

Willard P. Cropp, a graduate of Kansas University, was another of the ten new advisers just selected. He was appointed a CCC educational adviser in the Seventh Corps Area comprised of the states of Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Iowa.

John W. Roberson, a graduate of Wiley College, Texas, and Benjamin J. Barlow, a graduate of Prairie View College, Texas, have been appointed CCC educational advisers in the Eighth Corps Area of which Leon W. Rogers is the Educational Adviser.

Dr. Anderson Declines

First Lieutenant Albert V. Anderson, who was named as one of the medical reserve officers assigned to the CCC companies located at Middletown, New York, has become ill and will not be able to accept his assignment. He is now in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

His place will be taken by First Lieutenant Robert E. Brown. Lieutenant Brown is a graduate of Howard Medical College and served his interneship in the Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C. He has previously been assigned to CCC companies at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and at Yaphank, New York.

KANSAN AND OKLAHOMAN TO CAMP POSTS

Willard P. Cropp and Amos Washington Appointed CCC Advisers

WASHINGTON.—A Kansan and an Oklahoman are among the 10 new educational advisers appointed to Civilian Conservation Corps camps this week, according to Director Robert Fechner.

They are Willard P. Cropp of Lawrence, Kas., a graduate of the University of Kansas; and Amos S. Washington, a graduate of Langston university, Langston, Okla.

Cropp was appointed educational adviser in the seventh corps area comprising the states of Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Iowa.

To Serve In Midwest

Washington will serve in CCC camps in Michigan and Illinois in the sixth corps area.

The other new advisers are: John W. Roberson, a graduate of Wiley college, Marshall, Texas; and Benjamin J. Barlow, a graduate of Prairie View state college, Prairie View, Texas, both assigned to the eighth corps area; Walter H. English, Howard university graduate to a new camp in Chaneyville, Pa.; Kenneth C. Elridge, Howard university graduate, to a New York camp; James B. Browning, Fisk university graduate, with a master's degree from Michigan university; Clayborne H. Norris, graduate of the University of Chicago; Arthur G. Randall, graduate of Talladega college, Alabama; and James A. White, graduate of Kent college, Chicago. The last four were assigned to CCC camps in Michigan and Illinois in the sixth corps area.

Labor-1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

Where There Is No Vision

Black Cooperation

We loaned our name recently to be used in a call for a national economic conference. According to the guiding spirits behind this movement the conference will attempt to find a way out for the impoverished and destitute Negro masses. We can and do approve the proposed objectives of such a meeting. It is our opinion, however, that we are going to find fault with the suggested methods regarding the way out. 6-22-35

Our observation is that the black man's vision does not or cannot get very far away from the idea and notion that the Negro must consider himself mistletoe on the white man's economic structure. None of the intelligensia would admit this directly, but one only has to requisition the statements and arguments made from time to time by this group of intellectuals to realize that their vision compasses nothing more than getting a firmer grip on a secondary position. None of these conferences seem to be guided by individuals who would chart a new and independent course. Every suggestion made indicates a belief that salvation rests solely in making more comfortable this secondary position as contrasted to an attitude or conception which would find new ground where somebody else would have to take a secondary position.

To orient the reader into the trend of thought we have in mind, let us take, for example, the Japanese and the Chinese. Neither one of these individuals think in terms of a secondary position. For instance, how many Chinese or Japanese do you find around knocking on doors asking for jobs?. The Orientals are not citizens of this country as are Negroes. The constitutional guarantees surrounding black folk do not surround these foreigners, and yet they think in such effective terms of living that they are always able to offer other men jobs wherever they hang up their hats.

Turn now to the recent economic conference held in the city of Washington. Workers were brought up from the Far South to tell of starvation wages, vicious differentials in government grants and other forms of exploitation. Learned discussions were had regarding the terrible conditions existing. For several days this sort of information was spouted out before an audience which when the conference was over, was more dazed, stupefied and lost at sea than before the parley commenced. Nobody in that conference had a definite and clear way out of the dilemma. All discussion was directed in attempting to make somebody do better. The basic philosophy was supplication and protest.

It appears to us that someone in that meeting should have repeated the words of that old sage, Frederick Douglass, who said:

> "Men have in their own hands the peaceful means by which they can put all of their moral, political and economic enemies to flight, if they will but faithfully, courageously and intelligently use them."

Because no member of the Negro intelligensia seems to envision the "peaceful means" by which the race may move forward, many among the mass of American Negroes are listening to the call of radical groups, such as Communists. Destitution and poverty are rapidly taking black folk out of the conservative column. There is a tendency to talk bloodshed and destruction of government.

Strange it is that those who call these conferences do not turn to a study of the economic potentialities within Negro life, as separate, distinct and independent. It ought to be revealing to know that food, clothing and shelter cost the Negro four and one-half billion dollars each year. Measured by another yardstick this means that every two years all of the liquid wealth of America (now in circulation) passes through the hands of 15,000,000 black folk.

Has a study or survey ever been made by Negro intellectuals regarding the reallocation of Negro effort? Since slavery the masses of Negroes have entered only two fields: agriculture and the servant class. In the economic circle all commodity production of Negroes is completely removed from the reach of black folk the moment it gets to its first market because we have made no effort to enter the field of processing, manufacture, barter and trade.

We were reading recently in a statistical abstract of the United States comparative cost figures regarding production, manufacturing, processing and sales price of commodities. In many instances the cost alone of manufacturing goods total as high as 100% more than the production price. After processing and manufacture the overhead costs in selling the goods to the consumer adds another 100 to 150 per cent. Almost 75 per cent of this added cost above production goes directly into a type of industrial activity basic in the employment of people. Here is the cornerstone where Negroes must pause and survey the situation.

Because 95 per cent of the gainfully employed Negroes are held to menial tasks, the influence placing the wage differentials in the federal codes, had only to make general designations to crucify the black man. You will recall that "outside workers, agriculturists and domestics" were excluded from the minimum hour and wage scale. Black folk were so preponderantly "outside workers, agriculturists and domestics' that when you use that term you have compassed almost all of them.

This type of folk always were, and always will be outside of an independent economic circle. They have little to do with production, nothing to do with distribution of wealth and they must pay bitterly for consumption. Such individuals are the helpless peons and slaves of every civilization.

If Negroes in the future of our stay here in America expect to define and locate economic independence for Negro masses there must be some plan developed by which production is followed to consumption. There must be no release of the hold on what we produce if we are to give adequate employment to our girls and boys.

This situation will, of course, not obtain overnight. In
this discussion we are simply developing a program for
the intelligensia when they meet to discuss the way out.
The program we are talking about will take as long to de-
velop as the length of the path from slavery. There must
be a starting point somewhere. Once our eyes are open
it ought to be as simple for us to stay out of the relief lines
as it is for the almond-eyed Chinaman. You think for
yourself: how many Chinese have you seen in the relief
lines during this depression? There is a reason for this
and that reason is basic in the difference in the outlook the
Chinaman has towards life. The Chinaman understands
effective living; American Negroes do not.

Holding meetings where we blame white people for our
destitution and poverty will not do any good. The same
primary method by which white people create opportunity
for industry is open also to Negroes. In our schools we
should teach effective, real, actual chemistry, biology and
physics. To live a self-sustaining existence we must know
more about the hills, the rivers, the rocks and the skies.

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This type of folk always were, and always will be outside of an independent economic circle. They have little to do with production, nothing to do with distribution of wealth and they must pay bitterly for consumption. Such individuals are the helpless peons and slaves of every civilization.

If Negroes in the future of our stay here in America expect to define and locate economic independence for Negro masses there must be some plan developed by which production is followed to consumption. There must be no release of the hold on what we produce if we are to give adequate employment to our girls and boys.

This situation will, of course, not obtain overnight. In this discussion we are simply developing a program for the intelligensia when they meet to discuss the way out. The program we are talking about will take as long to develop as the length of the path from slavery. There must be a starting point somewhere. Once our eyes are open it ought to be as simple for us to stay out of the relief lines as it is for the almond-eyed Chinaman. You think for yourself: how many Chinese have you seen in the relief lines during this depression? There is a reason for this and that reason is basic in the difference in the outlook the Chinaman has towards life. The Chinaman understands effective living; American Negroes do not.

Holding meetings where we blame white people for our destitution and poverty will not do any good. The same primary method by which white people create opportunity for industry is open also to Negroes. In our schools we should teach effective, real, actual chemistry, biology and physics. To live a self-sustaining existence we must know more about the hills, the rivers, the rocks and the skies. We must know how to go out into an undeveloped spot to build and create. Not until then will we be doing the fundamental and primary thing necessary to bring black people out of the lurch where we now find ourselves.

We drove into Bristow, Oklahoma, two days ago. A sign at the outskirts of the city said there were 6000 inhabitants. Oklahoma City has twice that many Negroes. Go down, however, to Bristow and look at the banks, insurance companies, ice plants, shoe, dry goods and grocery stores. Drive up and down the streets and see every conceivable sort of business being operated.

Turn now to another city operated in Oklahoma by Negroes. The people in that city buy their bread from a white bakery in an adjoining town. Their laundry goes the same way. No attempt has ever been made to build manufacturing or processing plants to the city, and as a result prosperity in that community is something dreamed of and never to be acquired.

A program launched by the intelligentsia which will snatch the black man from a state of economic coma will

benefit the group. In the development of this new program the black man should taboo separation from white people. In fact this writer believes that the future of the Negro in America lies more in economic co-mingling than in any other way. Down at Dallas several weeks ago we found a Negro who has started in the direction in which we point. Somehow the Negro must find a way to cease being a "Negro" business man and become a merchant of the world.

The man we are talking about is the richest Negro in Dallas. Charlie Brackeen has learned how to do among white people what white people are always doing among Negroes. Charlie Brackeen walks around Dallas and he looks up opportunity down in the white end of town. This visionful Negro then places a white man in charge of the opportunity while he watches the cash register. In this way Dallas, Texas, gets swanky night clubs, drug stores and other types of busines right down in the heart of Dallas. Thousands spend their money never knowing that it is going into the till of a black man.

This same Negro started several years ago on an ice wagon. In just a few years he dictated the price of ice in a large section of the city. Today Charlie Brackeen signs most of the federal bonds in Dallas because he had the foresight to place a huge sum of money in a white bonding company and in turn acts as their agent in Dallas.

Let's have the economic congress or congress, but let us cease making them crying matches. Leave those Negroes at home who have a sorry tale to tell. No good can be accomplished by having them come up to a meeting and tell us what we already know. A meeting, however, drawn along the lines suggested above; a meeting that will attempt to revolutionize our racial economy is important, needed and necessary.

JOBS ASSURED AS WORK BILL BECOMES LAW

Huge Measure Is Rushed To President For His Signature

MILLIONS TO GET WORK

New Deal Thinks Spark Of Activity Will Catch Throughout Land

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—New Dealers, armed with the new work-relief bill, were ready today to begin spending at the rate of $11,000,000 a day to put 7,000,000 men back to work. They waited only for President Roosevelt to sign the $4,880,000,000 measure and make it law.

News that Congress had passed the nation's greatest peace-time appropriation was flashed to Mr Roosevelt aboard the Nourmahal now in Bahamas waters. Back came the word he would start home within a day or two to sign the bill.

The President will personally direct expenditure of the huge sum which many expect will remove 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 persons from relief rolls. Thus he will carry out his pledge to substitute paychecks for the dole.

Spark May Catch

Relief directors, who for weeks have been scraping the bottom of their coffers to provide day-to-day relief, waited impatiently to begin the "New Deal" in providing sustenance for approximately 20,500,000 persons now on Federal relief rolls.

Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins said $4,000,000,000 would be sufficient to put 3,500,000 persons on public work in one year. It has been estimated another 3,500,000 persons would be absorbed in private industry as the result of the Federal expenditures.

Should that spark of activity catch and spread—and the theory of the Administration is that it will—other thousands and perhaps millions could be placed back in gainful employ.

The protracted fight over the bill on Congress ended with agreement on the conference report worked out by representatives of the House and Senate. But Congress did not let the bill go without another demonstration of its uncertain and confused mood.

After the House had adopted the conference report, 317 to 70, it was carried by messenger to the Senate.

Vice-President John W. Garner, who had been keeping an eye on the swinging doors leading to the House corridors, swung into action in that free and easy Texas style which has never ceased to fascinate and amuse the august Senate.

Action Is Rescinded

When Chairman Carter Glass of the Senate appropriations committee asked for adoption of the report Garner zestfully gavelled it through and announced proudly that the report had been approved.

In the ensuing hub-bub Garner was forced to rescind that action. It was not until two hours later and after two more abortive efforts to have the report approved, that the Senate, moving in its own deliberative style, finally accepted the report by a vote of 66 to 13 and made the resolution ready for the President's signature.

"We can put three and a half million men to work for $4,000,000,000, starting whenever they want," Hopkins said.

This would mean the expenditure of $10,950,000 a day or $456,621 every hour during the year.

It was learned that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration already, through a slow and gradual process, has put 2,200,000 persons on work-relief at a wage of about $27.50 per month.

The average wage on work-relief under the $4,880,000,000 program will be about $50 per month, although the bill gives the President authority to fix wages and requires the payment of prevailing rates on Federal buildings.

Under the work-relief program the Administration will begin immediately to taper off its relief rolls, in keeping with the President's wish to "quit this business of relief."

PWA Jobs Are Ready

Hopkins is beginning a new drive to increase state contributions for relief purposes and if possible wants to have the states take over all of the 4,000,000 unemployables, persons too old or feeble or unequipped for work.

Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, who also is Public Works administrator, will have a new fund of $900,000,000 for loans and grants to states and cities for self-liquidating projects.

A quarter of this allocation must be spent for labor. He has $100,000,000 worth of projects which can be started immediately and a billion dollars worth of applications to choose from in continuing the program.

Appoint 7 More Negro Educational Advisers In C. C. C.; Total 103

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Director Robert Fechner of the Emergency Conservation work, this week announced the appointment by the United States Office of Education, of seven additional colored educational advisers in the Civilian Conservation Corps. In advising the director of these appointments, the last to be made this year, Howard W. Oxley director of CCC Education pointed out that the number of colored educators serving the CCC camps as educational advisors had increased from eight to 103 during the calendar year of 1935.

Nathaniel T. Gibbons of Brooklyn, New York was appointed on the recommendation of Harold L. Dunn, educational adviser of the Second Corps Area, and will serve one of the eighteen CCC camps at Middletown, New York. This is a flood control project under the supervision of the Army Corps of Engineers. Adviser Gibbons is the second Negro CCC appointee who is a graduate of Bucknell University in Pennsylvania. He did graduate work at Penn State College.

Four of the recent colored CCC appointments were made in the Fourth Corps Area on the recommendation of Dr. Henry R. Halsey, educational adviser of the Corps Area. E. L. Lipscomb and A. T. Wilson, two of these educational advisers are graduates of Clark University Atlanta, Ga.. They are the first of the alumni of this institution to receive appointment in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Mr. Lipscomb did graduate work at Columbia University, New York. In addition to his A. B. degree, he received a B. D. degree from Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia. Floyd C. Pollard and Prince O. Wailes, the other two appointees are graduates respectively, of A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina and Southern University, Louisiana. They will serve CCC camps in the South.

William I. Pryor and Richard M. Hughes, the two other colored CCC educational advisers, were appointed on the recommendation of Sanford Sellers, Jr. educational adviser of the Sixth Corps Area. They will serve camps in Illinois and Michigan. Mr. Pryor is a graduate of the Armstrong High School in Washington and received his B. S. degree from Howard University in 1935. Mr. Hughes graduated from the Manual Training High School of Indianapolis, Indiana and received an A. B. degree from Illinois University.

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FORMER LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL PREDICTS "NEW DEAL" WILL SHIFT TO RIGHT TO REGAIN FAVOR OF PUBLIC

Karl Phillips Believes Results of Literary Digest Poll May Force Change in Administration's Policies

New York (C)—The first political gun fired recently by Attorney Karl Francis Phillips, formerly Commissioner of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, who served under the Secretaries, was heard this week from his Baltimore law office when he said in an exclusive statement to Calvin's Newspaper Service: "I am firmly convinced that Madam Secretary Perkins, Cabinet emissary of the New Deal, reverting to ancient policies, and failing to recognize the new grist which the social mills of progress are grinding out, where Civilization reaches any semblance of a peak, is responsible for the Negro Division of Labor. Such a Division is effective in keeping an exploited group of people in their places, and fools the Negro masses into the belief that they have real representation in Washington. Only a ghost could be more chimerical. (How I'd like to know what Dr. Abram Harris, Forrester B. Washington, and James Weldon Johnson would say on this subject.)"

Mr. Phillips predicts something will shortly be done about this situation. He says further: "The cards are going to be shuffled anew next year, and, judging from the Digest poll and from the many other barometers of the political and social world, the New Deal is soon to become the 'Old Deal,' or rather a complete 'discard.' Negro labor should rejoice at the prospect."

Exoneraing Lieut. Lawrence Oxley for the "about face" of the Department of Labor on the Negro, Mr. Phillips says: "Do not blame Mr. Oxley for the 'expressions' of the Division of Negro Labor. He isn't responsible for its segregational policies. He has the right to hope to keep his waistline convex, instead of concave, just as long as some (not all) of the people can be fooled."

Continuing on Oxley, Mr. Phillips says: "I have no reason to believe that Oxley is a pro-segregationist. In fact, I recall an occasion during Hoover's Administration when Mr. Oxley appeared at a Department conference and put up a strong plea for economic equality for Negro labor. You can therefore imagine my amazement when the Division of Negro Labor was created in the Department of Labor. It simply marked the end of the good brought about from a lengthy anti-segregation campaign, conducted by myself in the Labor Department which resulted in my inducing former Secretary of Labor James J. Davis to make the public announcement that 'There is no such thing as segregating the economics of the Negro from those of the other American people.' The late Secretary William N. Doak, of Virginia was loud in hsi continued advocacy of the same policy.

"It thus remained for the New Deal Secretary, Miss Perkins, to reestablish an old-line policy as to Negroes, by advocating for them a lower wage scale, by failing to enforce Section 7 (a) of the NRA when applicable to Negroes; and by setting up a Division of Negro Labor.

In this connection it is very interesting to review the opinion of Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 66th Congress, on Bill H. R. 15543, during the Administration of Woodrow Wilson. His opinion was that—

"Why treat them differently from white men? Why have the Negro set apart, and why take the position that there cannot be any money invested in his interest unless it is specified that it is for the Negro? We are appropriating for the Department of Labor, not only for Negroes and whites, but for the people of all countries and places; and if we specify for each it would have to be for Japanese and Chinese and Syrians, and all that. We do not do it. Why should we? That is what I want to get at."

Elaborating on his charge that the New Deal labor policies cater to the South, Mr. Phillips says: "Believe it or not, as in the olden golden days of Negro labor exploitation in Dixieland, the now new deal democrats, heirs of the groups of Solid Southerners who cried erocidile tears when the Negro migration of 1915 and 1916 was taking black labor from points in the South to cities in the North where their wages leaped from 25 cents per day to a much higher scale, have long since applied the 'Indian' death grip to the New Deal Administration, including the Secretary of Labor, the President, and the Brain-trusters, themselves. Even the NRA did not utter one single word of solace in behalf of Negro workers. Even on Governmental work Negroes were expected to make no protest against levee work, and elsewhere Negroes 'hit' a new 'low' under so-called New Deal innovations, while orators at Washington 'ballooned' unsuspecting audiences all o'er the countryside. Had Abraham Lincoln been alive, he would undoubtedly have said, again: 'What you are speaks so loudly that I can not hear what you say.'"

Finally Mr. Phillips says: "I do not see any more reason for a Division of Negro Labor, under Governmental auspices, than I see reason for a Negro Division of Foodstuffs or a biological Division which would segregate all the red-headed people, the blue-eyed from the brown-eyed, the blondes from the brunettes, and so on. Philosophically, we can

Negroes And The New Deal

From no less an authority than Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, comes word that Alabama is one of only two Southern states in which the Negroes have been given a square deal under the New Deal. The other state is Virginia.

"The New Deal administration means to be fair," Dr. Moton is quoted in the anti-administration *New York Herald Tribune*, "but the Negro unfortunately has always been out of the line of thought of the average governing officials. He has suffered and continues to suffer because he is not included particularly by governmental agencies."

Dr. Moton did not give his reasons for putting Alabama and Virginia in a class apart, but it is encouraging to learn that the New Deal has been administered with a high degree of justice to both races in Alabama.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
March 24, 1935

Those Who Are Opposed To The Child Labor Amendment

It is a familiar device for those who are on one side of a question to attack the motives and the character of the opposition. Often this is done in a most reckless way. Those who have seen such tactics employed with respect to all sorts of questions have no reason for being surprised at—though there is reason for deploring—the use of this method against opponents of the so-called child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

The motives and the character of the opposition to this unnecessary and dangerous proposal have been attacked repeatedly. The opponents of the amendment have been referred to as persons or "interests" sympathetic with the exploitation of children in industry, and so on. The fact that there is no basis in truth for such charges does not deter advocates of the amendment from making them.

As a matter of course, there are all sorts of people on both sides of the question. There are honest differences of opinion. At any rate, it is an example of extreme recklessness for proponents of the amendment to attack the motives and character of the opposition. Among the leading opponents of the amendment are many persons who have distinguished themselves in humanitarian endeavors. There are outstanding educators, religious leaders, members of the bar and men and women of eminence in other fields who are convinced that ratification of the drastic child labor amendment would be a serious mistake. Surely the distinguished educators and religious leaders, for example, who oppose the amendment cannot be put down as disinterested in the welfare of children. On the contrary, it is their devotion to the welfare of youth which has led them to oppose it.

Could anyone imagine that such men as Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, are lacking in concern for the welfare of the youth of the country? Or that the American Bar Association, which has gone on record as opposed to the amendment, is unmindful of the young? The fact is, of course, that it is because such men and such organizations as these have very much at heart the best interests of the young—both children and youths—that they have taken their stand so strongly against a proposed constitutional amendment which would subject all persons under 18 years of age to the control of a federal bureau.

Are the motives of a religious leader like Bishop John M. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be impugned? Speaking of the amendment, Bishop Moore says:

"I favor the abolition of child labor, but a person 16 to 18 years of age is not a child in body or mind. There are thousands of persons in this country who have made their own way since they were 16, and thousands who are doing it now, and who should not be prohibited from doing it. Such a law as this would put thousands of fine young people upon the dole system and reduce them to utter idleness.

"In the South, this law would force many young Negroes—boys and girls—between 16 and 18, who cannot go to school, many of whom would not be greatly benefited if they did go, into idleness in their habit-forming years. That would be a severe injustice to them and to the communities. To give Congress power to prohibit any and all persons between 16 and 18 from working is bad, stupidly bad. It might be good for labor, but it is bad for many persons and families."

Bishop Moore continues:

One man who was not sure of my intelligence generally told me that this was only an "amendment to the constitution and not a law," and that Congress, when thus empowered, might not make the age as high as 18. Leave it to Congress! To whom will Congress leave it? Congress has contracted the habit of vacating its responsibility and leaving its most important obligations to someone else. Such bills as the child labor amendment and the supporting laws are inspired and usually formulated and passed in to some congressman, and propaganda passes them through. Were this child labor amendment ratified—and I feel sure that it will not be—a bill for Congress to pass would be brought in from the same source as that of the amendment within 36 hours after the thirty-sixth state had ratified. To think that Congress will be asked to pass a less drastic law than the amendment allows is to exhibit an amusing amount of kindly credulity.

Bishop Moore concludes with a sentence which expresses the sentiment of many who are opposed to the amendment: "Save the child, but give youth a chance."

ANNISTON, ALA.
Star
JUL 12 1935

High Court Decisions

While public attention has been turned to the Supreme Court recently as a result of the decision in the National Recovery Administration case and anticipated decisions on other phases of the New Deal program, it has been pointed out that the people in general usually give little thought to the rulings of the high tribunal. It is only when some outstanding decision, such as that in the NRA case, is rendered that the rank and file of our citizenship become concerned with what the court is doing and the possible effects of its decrees on the welfare of the nation as a whole.

It is interesting also to have it brought to our attention that in comparatively few instances has the Supreme Court declared laws enacted by Congress unconstitutional. According to a Washington reporter, the high court, since its first session in 1790 to the present time, has declared invalid under the Constitution only 60 laws, including the NRA, out of 24,016 passed by Congress in the history of the country. Thus it is seen that the Supreme Court has not interfered to any great extent with the acts of the national lawmaking body.

And while considering the actions of the court regarding legislation adopted by the Congress, it is of interest also to note the record on Presidential vetoes. In the period between 1789 and 1935, Presidents have vetoed 630 bills and Congress has overridden the President in only 48 of these. Therefore, we may say that Congress generally backs the President in a veto.

Prior to the NRA decision, there had been four high court decrees that stood out in the public mind. These were the Dred Scott decision, the Legal Tender cases, the Income Tax cases and the Child Labor decision. Most of the other thousands of cases passed upon by the court have been regarded by the public as of little importance because of the fact that they were not brought into prominence by general discussions.

It is worth noticing at this time that the decision in the Dred Scott case caused Abraham Lincoln to denounce the court's action in his debates with Douglas and to pledge himself to have it reversed. This was done later by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, but it required a war to bring about the change. The Dred Scott decision held that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories and that Dred Scott, a negro, could not sue in the United States courts as a citizen. The Legal Tender cases arose after the War Between the States and involved the right to make paper currency legal tender for all debts. The court's personnel had been reduced to seven to prevent President Johnson from naming two new justices.

After his term had passed, the number was restored to nine, but President Grant had not filled the two seats when the case was argued and decided. The court ruled against the validity of the act by a four-to-three vote.

The day the decision was rendered Grant sent the names of two new members to the Senate and they were confirmed. Meanwhile the nation's business was disrupted. The two new judges were seated and a reargument of the case was ordered. On a new decision, the court held, five to four, that the act was valid. The two newly appointed members joined with the three who had previously dissented to make the majority of five.

TODAY'S BOOK

THE NEW IMPERATIVE, by Walter Lippmann. Macmillan Co., New York. 52 pp. $1.25.

Reviewed by GEORGE L. BLOSSOM

In The New Imperative is found an exposition of the New Deal somewhat different from what has been, to my knowledge, set forth by other writers. Mr. Lippmann contends that the New Deal was, in effect, a product of the Republican administration as far back as 1929, and that many of the policies enunciated by the present administration are merely continuations of the policies of Mr. Hoover. As examples of such, he cites the action of the Republican administration in establishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the policy of lending money to farmers' co-operatives and to home owners, and several other policies which coincide fairly closely with policies of the Roosevelt administration. By these means Mr. Lippmann attempts to prove that the Hoover administration, by the enunciation of some of these policies, was no more nearly socialistic in character than is the present Democratic administration. Even the Democratic NRA is likened to the policy of Mr. Hoover when he attempted to preserve the current rate of wages during the first part of the depression.

This book is unique in that it attempts to sustain a justification of the policies of the present administration by loudly contending that these policies in their inception are not Democratic but Republican.

In the last chapter, which bears the title of the book itself and which was an oration by Mr. Lippmann at Harvard in June of this year, we have again the old cry that conditions of today are not what they used to be and "that something should be done about it." While Mr. Lippmann contends that a middle course is necessary between the old conservatism on the one hand and the impatient radicalism on the other, he does not, unfortunately, indicate how far he thinks we should leave conservatism or how near we should get to radicalism. Neither does he indicate by what means this Utopia can be attained. In his contention that the youth of this country must be furnished with ready-made solutions of the country's ills, which can be handed to them along with their college diplomas, it appears as though the writer had overlooked the fact that for the past 160 years the youth of our country has gained strength and fortitude not through having been nursed far beyond childhood, but by having to solve for itself the problems which it found when it reached maturity.

As an effort to push the responsibility for New Deal policies back on the Hoover administration, the book fails to take into consideration the change in the character of influence which has been accepted by the present administration; and as a panacea for our current ills, fails to provide any specific remedy.

(The New Imperative is published today.)

Aubrey Williams Claims State Administrators Do Not Follow FERA Orders

Hopkins's Administration Has No Defense to Offer; Tried to Be Fair to All

WISE LEADERSHIP NEEDED FOR NEGRO

Says FERA Has Achieved Its Higher Objectives of Eliminating Dole

Addressing the second annual banquet of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, at the Y. M. C. A., last Saturday night, Aubrey Williams, assistant FERA administrator, declared that the greatest problem confronting the FERA administration is to get officials in the Southern States to cease "selling the Negro down the river."

"We have got to continue our fight against these things which set one man off and treat one man one way and another man in a different way. Some way has to be made effective whereby we can get a personnel that will not sell the Negro down the river. We have got to arrange an order in which people in the middle and at the bottom will carry out those things they are told to do," the assistant administrator said.

Against Problem

Declaring that there are too many ways that the various state administrators of relief have of getting around carrying out orders from headquarters, Williams said that it is absolutely necessary that "we have people in Atlanta that feel as we do and see the things as we do," in order to accomplish anything. Until that is done, he said, "we are simply talking through our hat."

"The only effective answer to the people is that the FERA administration sees to it that it actually achieves the getting of jobs and relief on equal terms."

In defense of himself and Harry L. Hopkins, FERA Admnistrator, Williams said that efforts had been made to deal fairly with all groups; to carry out the wishes of the President that no man starves. Instead of attacking the FERA Administration, Williams said, credit should be given to them for attempting to do the job, keeping in mind what hardships they have come up against.

Attack Front

The belief that the Negro can live on less food, less warmth, less clothes, and less comforts, was ridiculed by Williams, who declared that such a notion was foolish.

The Negro needs the wisest kind of leadership, the speaker said, if it is to reach the heights set as its goal. The goal can not be reached by attacking those who have tried to be fair, he said, but the attack must be made from the front.

"I think we have brought the whole group forward on a higher level, and that we have won the major objectives — that the people should not be kept on a direct relief — and have insisted that they be given jobs.

Conditions Known

"Insofar as Hopkins and I are concerned, there is no need to urge upon us that this or that be done. We know the conditions with which you are faced, and we both are willing, anxious and glad to do what we can to help iron out those differences, and we ask your support to the end," the assistant administrator said.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 20 1935

HOLDS CCC CAMPS NEED MISSIONARIES

Methodist Editor Urges Move to Stop 'Drinking, Gambling and Other Vices.'

RACIAL 'BARRIERS' SCORED

Board at Philadelphia Hits 'Discrimination' Against Jews and Negroes in Relief Work.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—A plea that missionaries be sent to Civilian Conservation Corps camps to help check "the drinking, gambling and other vices found there" was made today by the Rev. H. E. Woolever, editor of The National Methodist Press, at the annual meeting of the Methodist Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

"In these camps throughout the country there are 470,000 young men between the ages of 17 and 25," he said.

"The prevalence of vice conditions is deplorable. Drinking, gambling and other evils are freely indulged in by boys of Sunday school age.

"These conditions offer a definite challenge to the churches of America. I have talked with government officials, who have boasted that these camps really make future soldiers. These boys can't help but absorb some of the spirit of militarism."

Asserting that the Methodist Church "sends more Congressmen to Washington than any other," Mr. Woolever urged that pressure be used to persuade this country to act with other nations in applying sanctions against Italy in the Ethiopian conflict.

The board ratified resolutions favoring the Child Labor Amendment, urging slum riddance and criticizing alleged discrimination against Negroes and Jews on work relief throughout the country.

"Economic conditions may improve, but certain racial groups will not forget if, in these days, work relief is withheld on account of race, color or creed," the resolution said.

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Washington, in a discussion of the plan to merge the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church into a body of more than 8,000,000 members, said that it was proposed to create six jurisdictional conferences, five of them geographical and the sixth to include Negro congregations.

Bishop Hughes asserted that the church commissions were trying not to "fasten a color line" to the constitution of the proposed consolidated church, adding:

"The commissioners are formulating a plan which would insure freedom of thinking, planning, working and electing among the Negro members. In fact, the hoped-for union would enlarge the powers of the Negro. The plan provides for a Negro jurisdiction identical in status to every other jurisdiction."

A budget of $1,021,410 for home missions and church extension projects for the next fiscal year was approved by the board. This is $17,194 below expenditures for the past year.

Of the sum allotted $60,000 will be used for the immediate relief of primary mission projects in this country and its colonial possessions.

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Richberg's NRA Proposals

WASHINGTON, March 7.—(AP) Donald R. Richberg, director of President Roosevelt's emergency council, today gave the senate finance committee these 17 specific suggestions for NRA legislation:

1. The policy of congress to meet the needs of the present emergency and to prevent its recurrence by appropriate regulations of interstate commerce should be more clearly defined; and the administrative activities to enforce these defined aims should be explicitly authorized. This will serve, not merely to strengthen the exercise of administrative authority, but also to define its limitations.

2. The act should be extended substantially in the present form for two years, so as to allow for a further development of administrative procedures and a clarification of the entire problem prior to the enactment of such permanent legislation as may then seem desirable.

3. The flexible machinery of code formulation and administration should be preserved with the use of such instrumentalities of self-discipline as code authorities permitted, but with express restrictions upon the exercise of any public authority by any private body.

4. Provision should be made for the voluntary submission of codes. But codification should be limited to those trades and industries actually engaged in interstate commerce, or affecting it so substantially that the establishment and enforcement of standards of fair competition therein are necessary for the protection of interstate commerce.

5. In the approval of codes of fair competition the president should be required to make findings that the standards laid down by the congress had been met. These standards should include clear and practical definitions and prohibitions of monopolies and monopolistic practices. In the language of the president's message:

We must make certain that the privilege of co-operating to prevent unfair competition will not be transformed into a license to strangle fair competition under the apparent sanction of the law.

There should be authority provided in the law for those controls over natural resource industries, which are required for eliminating waste, controlling output, stabilizing employment and the protection of the public interest.

6. The president's power to impose conditions upon his approval of a code, or to require amendments or modifications thereof, should be explicitly given. But the proponents of voluntary codes should have the right to withdraw their consent from codes so modified as to be unacceptable to them.

7. There should be a clear grant of power to the president to impose a limited code whenever there is no code in effect, which limited codes should contain only certain requirements, such as minimum wages, maximum hours, the prohibition of notoriously unfair business practices, provisions to prevent the waste of natural resources and to require that information be furnished which is necessary to the public interest.

8. The congress should itself set the standards of minimum wages and maximum hours for administrative application in limited codes. Some flexibility in these standards is absolutely necessary, but the area of executve discretion should be rather narrowly defined.

9. Provision should be made for financing code administration so far as possible by the trade or industry concerned, subjecting the collection and administration of such funds to the general approval of the NRA, so as to protect individual and minority interests as well as the public interest.

10. The provisions in the present law for voluntary agreements to improve industrial or labor conditions should be preserved.

11. In order to sustain the effectiveness of codes and agreements, the use of insignia and labels should be authorized, whereby consumers may assist in supporting the standards of fair competition.

12. The present exemption from the provisions of the anti-trust laws should be restricted and defined so as to provide that co-operative activities, legalized by code provisions, shall be lawful only when the codes themselves have been written in compliance with the anti-monopoly requirements of the act.

13. The rights of employes should be defined, as at present, in Section 7-A, which contains a statement of principles which are gaining in general understanding and acceptance and which have already received the interpretation and sanction of the supreme court.

14. Various terms in the act should be clarified by definition.

15. The general provisions of Sections 8, 9 and 10 should be continued with some desirable improvements in language. (These sections deal with the president's authority to place some codes under the AAA, his oil control authority and his powers to prescribe regulations.)

16. The machinery for the enforcement of codes should be strengthened by providing for: (a) preventing violations by equity procedure; (b) making violations of codes or rules punishable only by a fine; (c) providing for the compromise of liabilities incurred; (d) authorizing findings of fact on employe complaints as the basis for expeditious judicial proceedings; (e) making remedies under the federal trade commission act available for the enforcement of codes, agreements or rules.

17. In order to maintain the continuity of present codes and at the same time to insure any necessary revisions, there should be a requirement that all codes shall be revised within a limited period of extension so as to conform to the requirements of the amended act.

SENATORS OPPOSE RICHBERG'S PLANS ON EXTENDING NRA

Constitution 3-8-35

Code Director's Recommendations Made To Justify National Racket, Says Republican Nye.

Atlanta Ga.

(Richlerg Text in Page 10)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—(AP)— Immediate rumblings of senatorial protests left an aura of doubt tonight around the future of the administration's new 17-point plan for a two-year extension of NRA in a form that would code only those industries engaged in interstate commerce.

A pithy comment from Senator King, democrat, Utah, that the "recommendations for modification are very good but they don't go far enough" was one of the first reactions. In fact, a two-hour exposition of the administration plan today by Donald Richberg, stirred but little outward senate enthusiasm. King's words apparently summed up the thought of many of NRA's senate critics.

Several of these same critics at once announced they would press forward their move to abolish the recovery administration and transfer its functions to the federal trade commission.

Richberg Questioned.

Fifteen senators sat in a semi-circle around Richberg, director of the national emergency council, the first witness in the senate finance committee's inquiry into NRA. Anxious to obtain authoritative word of the administration's plans for extending the present law, they listened and then questioned him at length.

His outstanding recommendation, in a long prepared statement, was that codes should be "limited to those trades and industries actually engaged in interstate commerce, or affecting it so substantially that the establishment and enforcement of standards of fair competition therein are necessary for the protection of interstate commerce."

This brought a discussion of what industries might be considered as coming within that definition. Finally, Senator Hastings, republican, Delaware, protested that it was "difficult to find any business not in interstate commerce under your definition."

Richberg then noted the service trades as examples. Still not satisfied, the committee asked him to prepare a list of codes that might be dropped.

Other Recommendations.

Richberg's other chief recommendations, in a list of 17 principles upon which he said there had been general administration agreement, included.

Extension of the act "substantially in the present form for two years."

Retention of present code machinery "but with express restrictions upon the exercise of any public authority by any private body."

Inclusion in codes of clear and practical definitions and prohibitions of monopolies and monopolistic practices," but provision for control of natural resources through regulating output.

Power for the president to impose limited codes governing maximum hours, minimum wages, notoriously unfair business practices, prevention of waste in natural resources and the furnishing of information necessary to the public interest.

Authorization for the use of insignia and labels, such as the Blue Eagle, "whereby consumers may assist in supporting the standards of fair competition."

Limitation of exemptions from the anti-trust laws to cases in which the codes have been written in compliance with the anti-monopoly requirements of the act.

Extension of Section 7-A.

Extension of Section 7-A of the present law, defining the rights of employes to organize.

Strengthening of the machinery of enforcement in a number of ways, including the use of the federal trade commisison act and equity procedure, but with penalties limited to fines.

3-8-35

Chairman Harrison said Richberg had made a "very fine presentation," but most of the other commentators were critical. King, protesting he did not carry revision far enough, added:

"If all he asks for shall be granted it looks to me as though NRA will be perpetuated with many of its obnoxious features."

Atlanta Ga.

Senator George, democrat, Georgia, said Richberg "did not go quite as far as I hoped he would go and yet that would depend upon the interpretation of his recommendations."

Senator Hastings said he was disappointed because "I thought they were going to abolish most of the codes and I judge from what he said they are only going to abolish a few."

"It seems to me," said Senator Walsh, democrat, Massachusetts, "He is disposed to recommend a more strict administration of NRA among certain businesses and industries and an abandonment of regulation of many smaller industries that can be regulated by the states."

"National Racket."

"It is quite apparent," Senator Nye, republican, North Dakota, commented, "that very few codes will be eliminated. From what Mr. Richberg said, I should judge that perhaps only the haidressers and barbers will be dropped. His recommendations are made to justify what has become a great national racket. The federal trade commission should be given complete control over drafting and enforcing codes."

To add to this senatorial protest, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, immediately expressed the objections of his organization. He hit both at the suggestion of excluding intrastate businesses from codes and at what he called "the proposal to abandon the national recovery act as a seprate entity." Of the interstate limitations, he said:

"Such a step would mean a return to indefensible long hours, minimum wages below a subsistence level and a withdrawal of the small economic protection now accorded to workers employed in these industries.

"The economic, social and industrial conditions of the nation are so serious as to call for the enactment of a new national recovery act as recommended by the president of the United States at the earliest possible date."

Mistakes Conceded.

Richberg, reviewing the history of NRA, frankly conceded that "Mistakes and errors of judgment" had been made, but contended that "the comparatively small volume of complaints and the record of their disposition will show that any sweeping indictment of the NRA as a 'failure,' or as having operated contrary to the public interest, cannot be sustained."

Conferring with associates, including S. Clay Williams, chairman of the recovery board, Richberg testified that "The noise of the complaints was nothing to compare with the amount of satisfaction which is, of course, silent."

He named the restaurant, retail food and grocery, trucking, baking, and retail motor codes, as the basis for the bulk of the complaints.

Questioned by Senator Walsh about injury to small industries, Richberg said the chief complaints had come from sweatshops. In his prepared statement, he said in this connection:

"The general proposition that the effect of the codes upon small enterprises has been harmful cannot be sustained. The steady decline of business failures, particularly among small concerns, since the beginning of NRA is a complete refutation of this charge. The number of business failures in January, 1934, and January, 1935, is far below the number recorded in every year since 1920."

Senator King asked if the codes had

not generally fostered price fixing "and various other devices tending to suppress all competition."

"There has been a steady pressure for cost protection devices," Richberg replied. "In most cases it has been sought in behalf of small enterprises. In most cases it has acted for the benefit of small enterprises."

He conceded, however, that in some cases it had permitted "price maintenance, rather than price competition."

Questioned at some length about how many codes he proposed to eliminate, Richberg said his plan "would probably eliminate the operation of a large number of codes covering [illegible] or service industries."

FORRESTER WASHINGTON ON T. NEW DEAL

Planet

Exceedingly interesting is the speech delivered recently in Atlanta by Forrester Washington, former chief of the Division of Negro Labor. This charter member of the "Black Cabinet" who quit rather than be a "yes man" flays unmercifully the entire alphabet set-up as it affects the interests of Negroes. He expresses the opinion that the New Deal administration from the President down is not particularly interested in giving the Negro full and complete intergration into any of its programs and that on the contrary the programs are often so arranged as to keep the Negro from such inclusion. 3-16-35

This view of the "Saint Vitus Dance" administration together with an opinion of the utter uselessness of the so-called "Black Cabinet" has been often expressed in this column.

The significant thing about Mr. Washington's address is that it was delivered by a man who is in a position to know what he is talking about.

Reports Are Made On Negro's Status

ATLANTA, April 25 (AP)—Reports of extensive studies of the economic status of the Negro in industry and agriculture today occupied the attention of the commission on interracial co-operation in session here.

Dr. George S. Mitchell of Columbia University, submitted a report on a study of Negroes in mines, iron and steel manufacturing, meat packing and railroads. He expressed the opinion that "in the main" the "New Deal" has been helpful to the Negro.

New Deal Branded Foe Of Race

Forrester Washington Says Race To Gain Nothing

Planet

ATLANTA, Ga. (By Joe Edward Arbor for ANP)—Speaking at different places at the same time in Atlanta, Ga., Sunday afternoon Eugene Kinckle Jones, Adviser on Negro Affairs in the U. S. Department of Commerce and Forrester B. Washington, late chief of the Division of Negro Labor, and and now educator, expressed widely divergent views on the Negro's status under the New Deal.

While Mr. Jones contended that the benefits garnered by Negroes under the National Recovery Administration were greater than the Negro press credits, Mr. Washington slashed at the press for "taking blindly what has been sent it by people who wished to 'chloroform' the Negro public to build their own political fences and reporting a lot of 'bull' about the assistance that the Negro is receiving under the Administration."

"The Negro has more and better representation at Washington now than at any previous time in the past," said Mr. Jones, calling the impression created by the Negro press that the Negro race is worse off with the present form of representation of Federally appointed Negroes to present the problems of the race, "unwarranted."

Says Leaders Powerless

Yet, Mr. Washington, giving as his reason for resigning from his post at Washington the fact that he was not going to be a figurehead, and that Negro advisers are practically helpless as far as real power and influence goes, maintained that Negroes appointed in Washington cannot do much for the Negro masses.

In the Recovery organization in Washington and on the field, the disproportionate number of 58,189 white employees to 289 Negroes prevails, he stated, admiting that these had no administrative authority, and oftentimes were ignorant of what plans were being worked out by the heads of their departments.

Popular Office Holders Ineffective

"The best test of the success of a Negro Adviser," said Mr. Washington, "is the extent to which he makes the department for which he works 'mad'. A Negro adviser's position is necessarily a negative one, based upon the assumption that the Negro is not, or will not be getting a square deal. When you find an adviser who is extremely well liked by the department for which he works, you can usually count on it that he is not doing a great deal of good for the race."

It is not Mr. Washington's opinion that any of the Federal Administrators, from the President down, are particularly interested in giving the Negro full and complete interpretation into their programs, and he stated that the programs themselves, are often so arranged as to keep the Negro from each inclusion."

Racial Interests Not Protected

It is the aim of the New Deal administration to change the status of the Negro in industry, government, and the like," he said and if Negroes think that because E. K. Jones, H. A. Hunt, L. A. Oxley, Clark Foreman, Bob Vann, and myself, when I was there (February 1 to September 1, 1934) are down there in Washington, they can just lay back and good care will be taken of the race, they are terribly mistaken. Attempts to bring about miracles through winning peopl by personality and other form of indirection such as an adviser must resort to, never have or never will get the Negro anywhere."

In regard to the social securities bill pending in Congress, Mr. Washington pointed out some bad features in its provisions. "The largest class of Negro workers will be neglected in that bill, if it is passed without amendment," he said, pointing out that domestcs and farm laborers will not receive its benefits, and that it puts more power in the hands of the southern states than any previous recovery measure, by providing that the states will supervise the administration of social insurance and old-age pensions, thus making it certain that Negroes would be "burned up" as far as receiving anything is concerned.

Negro May Become Chronic Dependent

At the present time, he maintained, the Negro is well on the way to bcoming a chronic dependent, and that was being brought about by his being displaced from jobs.

The following harmful features of the recovery program to the Negro were pointed out: Colton acreage reduction has worked to the detriment of the rural Negro. Of the 65 federal subsistence homesteads, none are for colored people, the worst housed group in the country. Negroes have no supervisory officers in the CCC. The slum clearance projects for Negroes have lagged, while those for whites have been brought to completion, or are in the course of being completed. Hatred against us for taking public moneys is being whipped up by Negrophiles, such as the Governor of Georgia, who stated as his reason for fighting against old folk's pension act was "that too many Negroes would get the benefit from it. While we look at the sum of money being spent on the Negro for relief, we must also consider that sum in its relation to the total sum being spent, Mr. Washington said warning Negroes that they must not be too jubilant because they get the crumbs from the Recovery table.

Eugene K. Jones, in the other hand, took the attitude that the Negro has received more than his share of government support and is getting all that he can expect under the circumstances. He showed that millions of dollars had been dealt the Negro by the various Federal agencies, and that thousands of Negroes had been sustained and employed by the efforts of the National Recovery Administration. "Over a housand Negroes have been given jobs by the department in which I work," he pointed out.

DEADLOCK ON TVA BROKEN BY F. D. R.

Constitution

Agreement To Shear Authority Expected To Speed Bill in House.

5-30-35

WASHINGTON, May 29.—(AP)—President Roosevelt was reported authoritatively tonight to have reached an understanding with drafters of a TVA expansion bill, designed to speed the measure through the house.

For nearly a week, the Tennessee Valley Authority measure had been deadlocked in the house military affairs committee, tabled there by a 13-to-12 vote. Today, Chairman McSwain and others interested in the legislation —already passed by the senate—went to see the president about it. The undertsanding, it was said, was this:

The president expressed willingness for the committee next Tuesday to make whatever changes were necessary to win committee and house approval. Then the measure can be sent to conference and the major objectives sought by the administration maintained.

Exactly what concessions will be made in the house was not disclosed. But McSwain remarked that "the TVA has gone far beyond the fondest dreams of congress and this committee."

"They have operated in excess of the language and intent of congress along lines which congress would not have had the constitutional authority to approve," McSwain told reporters. He reiterated, though, that he considered the original TVA act constitutional. But there was no authorization in that act, McSwain asserted, for such things as reforestation of farmers' lands, improving cattle breeds, regional mosquito control programs and the buying and selling of power distributing plants.

He asserted there was serious doubt as to the constitutionality of a section in the TVA bill passed by the senate that would authorize TVA to acquire private power generating and transmission systems and sell them to communities desirous of obtaining public power.

TENNESSEE POWER COMPANY ATTACKS STATE TVA LAWS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 29.—(AP)—The Tennessee Public Service Company, engaged in a legal fight with the city of Knoxville over its right to build a municipal electric system for TVA power, sought today to bring into the case questions of constitutionality of an entire program of TVA-PWA legislation enacted by the recent Tennessee general assembly.

So far as attorneys could say it was the first challenge to the 11 new laws, designed to enable cities of other political subdivisions to acquire electricity from the Tennessee Valley Authority, to borrow money from the Public Works Administration and otherwise to co-operate with the programs of the two New Deal agencies.

Labor - 1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

By JESSE O. THOMAS

BELOW THE MASON-DIXON LINE

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29—We frequently hear zealous interracial advisers beseeching the Negro to forget about his racial identity and assume the attitude of any other American citizen. Sometimes some of them make bold to inform him that he is an American citizen as such, and he is entitled to the consideration of any other American citizen.

Since this is part of the Constitution, you wouldnt' think it necessary for the Negro to be informed on this score, but it is. They tell him that he is too thin skinned; he is always anticipating that something will be done to his hurt.

I was speaking in an interracial meeting the other day, and a young colored student arose and asked if I didn't feel that the Negro could very largely solve the problem by ceasing to think about it—just forget about it. This meeting was in a southern city. My reply was that it was difficult to determine how much could be accomplished by the Negro ignoring his barriers, or how long he would be permitted to disregard his peculiar situation, or how far he could go in this attitude of oblivion. However, I suggested that it might be tried out, and asked if this particular student would take the initiative by getting on the street car the next morning and taking the first unoccupied seat he came to. It is customary for Negroes in this particular town to sit on the rear seats and white people in front.

This new approach would have suggested that the Negro not remember that he was supposed to sit in the rear, but forget it and sit in front; or he might go to an office building in a town where one particular elevator is designated for Negroes to ride on and forget it and take any of the elevators. In that same community, the Negro principal's salary in the high school is $1,152 less than the white principal's salary. The Negro teacher who teaches double session receives $200 less than white teachers who teach the same session. My suggestion was that through some psychological nullification he might not remember this contrast as he receives his pay check, or he might have decided that in the light of the fact that the salaries of the principals of these certain schools were not the same, forget that he was colored and make his obligtaions on the basis of what the white principals' salaries were and see whether or not his creditors would also forget it.

When the representatives of these several alphabetical organizations are being set for the purpose of spending the Four Billion Dollars Congress had granted the President with which to put three million of the unemployed wage earners to work, Negroes should not remember that they are not among those persons appointed in semi-executive and administrative departments. I suppose he should not remember that most of the white collar jobs are given to somebody else and not to him.

If he read very carefully the zoning method of wage fixing by the President's Planning Committee, it would be difficult for him not to decide that his presence had something to do with the contrast of minimum and maximum wages paid in the fourth region with what is paid in the first region. The country is divided into four divisions. In the first division are the New England, middle Atlantic, lake, mountain and Pacific states. The salaries for the unskilled range from $40 to $50 a month; the intermediate, $45 to $65; skilled, $55 to $85; professional, $61 to $94.

In Region 2 are the states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. In these states the salaries for the unskilled range from $32 to $45; intermediate, $38 to $58; unskilled, $44 to $72; professional, $48 to $79.

The third region comprises the states of Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia. The salaries for the unskilled range from $21 to $35; intermediate, $30 to $52; skilled, $38 to $68; professional $42 to $75.

In Region 4, comprising Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, unskilled wages range from $19 to $30; intermediate, $27 to $48; skilled, $35 to $68; professional, $39 to $75.

It is significant to observe that the minimum wage descends as the population ratio of Negroes ascends. Where there are a few Negroes, the wage scale is the highest. Where there is a relatively larger number in percentage, of Negroes, the wage rate descends. With this wage scale before the average employer of labor, there is a great danger of the person in question being forced to the conclusion that it was the intention of the government to put the Negro's wage smaller than other poeple because, obviously, he will be paid the minimum. This differential cannot be based on comparative cost of living in these several zones. The minimum wage for skilled labor in Region 4 is less than the minimum for unskilled labor in Region 1. The same is true of professional labor in Regions 4 and 1.

If we follow the logical sequence, the Negro should forget about this and realize that the Planning Commission had in mind providing him with the same employment opportunities and benefits as are given to other people. The ever present question in this situation is, what shall the Negro remember — when shall he forget, and how?

TRADITIONAL DIXIE PLAN IS FOLLOWED, SAYS

NEW YORK CITY, May 29—(ANP)—The National Urban League and its affiliated branches in the great industrial centers of the nation, the Workers Councils, and the Emergency Advisory Councils—both of which have been organized by the National Urban League to improve working conditions among Negroes—today inaugurated a nation-wide protest aga st the monthly wage scale of work relief in Zones III and IV specified in the Executive Order which President Roosevelt issued.

T. Arnold Hill, Acting Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, initiated the movement of protest by the following telegraphing President Roosevelt, as follows:

"Press reports of scale of wages for Work Relief jobs provided by the four billion dollar appropriation indicate that no effective improvement in condition of poverty stricken Negroes of the South can be expected stop Wage scale for Zone Four where 'great majority of unskilled and semi-skilled workers are Negroes is paramount to governmental sanction and approval of less than living wage it will tend to perpetuate the economic oppression of millions of Negroes and provides untold opportunity for racial discrimination in classification and allotment of work stop Its operation will result in a form of forced labor since the recipient of relief has no alternative stop It makes the government a participant in the exploitation of a helpless minority of its citizens stop In view of these probabilities the National Urban League respectfully requests that you make a readjustment that will insure at least an adequate living wage for all.

"National Urban League,
"T. Arnold Hill,
"Acting Executive Secretary."

$19.00 Per Month

Mr. Hill, in amplifying his telegram said: "Every Negro church, fraternal organization, and every organized labor group, white and black, should protest this wage rate for unskilled labor in Zones III and IV. It would appear that this wage rate of $19 and $21 per month would not be permitted were it not a fact that the great bulk of the Negro population in America lives in the area in which this wage will prevail.

"The states in Zone III are Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia; and in Zone IV, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. In these states live eight and one-half million Negroes.

"There is no place in America," continued Mr. Hill, "where $19 per month will provide food, clothing, and shelter sufficient for decent living. This order of the President is the very antithesis of his oft-repeated concern for the well-being of the 'Forgotten Man.' If the Government establishes this wage for work relief, it will mean the beginning of a general lowering of the wage level throughout the nation."

JOHNSON CARRIES REVISED PROGRAM TO WHITE HOUSE

President Warns Nation of Failure of Purpose If Cut-Throat Tactics Are Adopted by Some While Others Co-operate.

PRICE, WAGE CUTS WIDELY REPORTED

Harrison Again Advocates Constitutional Amendment Removing Perils Which Beset NRA.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—(AP)—President Roosevelt closely scrutinized the reaction of industry and the public tonight as, with scores of advisors, he strove to reduce the chaotic aftermath of NRA's destruction to an orderly plan of procedure.

Breaking his silence for the first time since the supreme court killed the Blue Eagle, he told newspaper correspondents that far more important than what is happening in Washington were the immediate consequences of the decision throughout American industry.

On his desk, he said, were numerous assertions by various code groups and trade associations of an intention to stick by the codes until new legislation could be formulated. He added, however, that cut-throat tactics by a minority in those industries could disrupt the whole scheme.

Of more than 75 businessmen, lawyers and editors whom the president said he had consulted, one of the outstanding figures was General Hugh S. Johnson, original leader of NRA, whose vigorous tactics and biting epithets pushed the Blue Eagle agency to its former high place in popular prestige.

Johnson hurried to Washington with, it was understood, a plan for a voluntary system of codes with the Federal Trade Commission empowered to lift anti-trust law restrictions in certain cases. Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that Johnson was but one of 30 with an intimate knowledge of NRA who had been advising him. Professor Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard law school, a frequent Roosevelt adviser, accompanied the former NRA chief.

In addition to the plan attributed to Johnson, similar in some respects to one advanced by Chairman Harrison, of the senate finance committee, there was growing speculation on the possibility that strong forces would get behind a constitutional amendment removing the reefs on which NRA foundered.

Mr. Roosevelt said this had been suggested to him together with many other proposals, ranging from the abolishment of the supreme court to the abolishment of congress and even, he added with a chuckle, the elimination of the president himself.

Mr. Roosevelt brought a faint-lipped grin today to the first press conference he has held since the NRA decision.

He smoked a cigaret through a short-stemmed ivory holder and gave quick replies to the questions that came from every corner of the big oval office.

Once he leaned back and studied the domed ceiling closely as he thought over a query on what might be expected from the administration to straighten out the angled affairs of NRA.

He laid studied emphasis upon his view that the answer to the question lay with the country, with business and industry and labor in every community.

The NRA decision produced the first question—and the last.

The president's remarks, for the most part cryptic and enigmatic, were delivered at his regular press conference. It had been announced he would not answer questions on NRA and once he refused. But when a reporter inquired as to the threatened coal strike he changed his intention.

That, he said, was much like many other problems created by the supreme court's invalidation of NRA. But, he continued, the real news did not lie in Washington, but throughout the cities, towns and communities which make up the nation.

He mentioned a resolution adopted today by the cotton textile industry, urging continued observance of the code and added the question was what they could do if a small percentage of the industry departed from the standards established by that compact.

Repeatedly he emphasized the importance of what is happening outside Washington with a series of unanswered hypothetical questions on whether wages had been cut, hours lengthened, prices slashed, cut-throat tactics adopted.

Meanwhile, on the opposite side of assurances that many industrial units were sticking to the codes, NRA headquarters was receiving reports of code abandonments, wage slashes and price wars. One of the latter was developing in New York, with cigarets, cosmetics and books affected.

With administration chiefs inspecting all major legislation in the light of the court's edict against NRA, a republican leader, Senator Vandenberg, republican, Michigan, found a new threat to New Deal plans in the tribunal's opinion.

He introduced a resolution which, if adopted, would declare it the sense of the senate that the State Department should suspend all efforts to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements, holding the opinion had shown the authorization to do so to be an unlawful delegation of legislative power.

NRA officials gave some study to the situation for states with their own NRA laws and found that the court's opinion had greatly hampered their operation. Fourteen states have such laws. The feeling was that the court had limited them sharply to intrastate matters, since otherwsie they might be subject to charges of interfering with interstate commerce.

Speculation continued on the effect of the decision upon the New Deal's far-flung alphabetical agencies—especially AAA with a code structure essentially similar to that of NRA. Pending amendments were undergoing a thorough revision.

The talk of a constitutional amendment directed attention to a proposal for such a change introduced early in the session by Senator Costigan, democrat, Colorado. He plans to discuss it soon with President Roosevelt.

It would empower congress to regulate hours and conditions of labor and all production, industry, business trade and commerce, wiping out the historic line between commerce confined to the borders of a state and trade between two or more states.

However, although study was given the amendment idea, leaders generally felt that it could wait. The important thing now, so their thoughts ran, was to meet the immediate situation with a minimum of industrial dislocations.

News Behind the News

By Paul Mallon

REQUIESCAT? WASHINGTON, May 29.—A lobbyist wired his manufacturing client after the NRA decision: "New Deal dead. Go ahead."

This slightly exaggerated first-hand opinion was not confined to the public statements you have been seeing. It was shared privately by the foremost New Dealers. They were not only dismayed but thought all was lost. Confusion was more widespread among them than at any time since the bank holiday.

What hurt most was not the particular legal restraints imposed on them by the court. You can get a hundred various interpretations as to precisely what these will turn out to be. Every lawyer has a different idea, and there are at least 500 lawyers in the New Deal.

The real core of their sour apple was the fact that the court decided the national emergency was over. Its decision did not say this specifically, but everyone knew it was the basis of the court reasoning. The fact was particularly well known to congressional oppositionists who have been somewhat under the thumb of New Dealers because of emergency conditions. It was also evident to business attorneys who foresaw the possibility of suits against every phase of New Deal activity.

Consequently, no matter what the decision means in law, it means to political insiders that the diminishing psychological advantage of emergency prestige enjoyed by the New Dealers will no longer be effective.

That much of the New Deal is dead, no matter what evolves from the reformation after the court decision.

CULPRIT Most of the Roosevelt associates are inclined to blame it all on Donald Richberg. An influential young liberal lawyer in the New Deal was going around town afterward, calling Mr. Richberg several things which will not be found in law books.

It is true that many New Deal lawyers originally questioned Richberg's selection of the poultry case as a test. Some wanted to try the Belcher lumber case instead. The smartest ones wanted to avoid any test case at all as long as possible. Shrewd Felix Frankfurter is said to be one of these.

The secret of why Richberg chose the poultry case was that he discovered the supreme court already had ruled that the poultry business was in interstate commerce. He was not prepared for the distinction drawn by the decision; namely, that, after poultry arrives in a city, it ceases to be directly in interstate commerce.

The truth, of course, is that the sweeping nature of the decision shows the government would have lost, no matter what NRA case it presented to the court.

JURISDICTION There is an old story about an eminent jurist sitting on a river bank beside his rowboat. A traveler came up and asked if he might borrow the boat to cross the creek. The jurist replied in strictly legal fashion: "Yes, you may. It belongs to me and I give you permission to use it."

The traveler started rowing for the opposite shore, but, on the way, water gushed into the boat from a hole in the bottom. In the middle of the creek it sank, drowning its occupant.

An observer rebuked the jurist for not warning the stranger of the leaky boat. The jurist replied:

"The matter of the condition of the boat did not come before me."

Those telling this story point to the paragraph in the decision in which the court stated it was not its province to consider the economic advantages of the NRA so long as the constitution did not provide for it.

RESENTMENT On only one point were the New Dealers in agreement after the decision—i. e., their personal bitterness against the court. If their opinions had been expressed in public, a few of them might have gone to jail for contempt, but they would have gone gladly.

Only the fact that the decision was unanimous prevented an immediate indignation movement among the liberals. A sample of their viewpoint is contained in the private observations of one of the most astute among them:

"Look at the history of the court and see what it has saved us from, what liberties it has preserved.

"It saved us from limiting the slave trade, from stopping child labor, from the income tax, from minimum wage legislation, the first workmen's compensation act for railway employes, the railway pension system and now—the NRA."

BOOM? There has been some talk about a boom coming out of the NRA decision. A good many people have an idea that, if business gets the notion that the lid is off and that it can curtail wages and increase working hours, thus reducing the cost of production, it may go into production on a grand scale.

In this connection, a delegation of laborites had an appointment with Labor Department officials to discuss a collective bargaining dispute the day after the decision. One official (Assistant Secretary McGrady) stepped out to meet them and said: "There is nothing I can do for you fellows today. We have no law any more; my hands are tied."

A laborite in the back of the crowd replied:

"Well, there's another way—we still have the picket line."

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Labor-1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

THE NRA DECISION

The NRA decision of the supreme court may, in some respects, be a blessing in disguise. Constitution

As meritorious as it was in principle there were many features about the NRA which were not workable and which perhaps never could have been adjusted to a reasonable basis. 5-29-35

As it is, the act creating it is invalidated as being in conflict with the federal constitution, and the judgment of the highest court of the land is rendered unanimously. United States Supreme Court
The meaning of such a verdict carries with it a far greater significance than if the court had divided in its judgment. It emphasizes in the public mind the correctness of the decision and contributes to the prompt public acceptance of the judgment of the court.

It must not be understood that this verdict means that the evils sought to be corrected by this measure will be tolerated in future. It has already been predicted that an effort will be made by a few, prompted by selfish consideration rather than by humanitarian motive, to resurrect certain low standards existing before the creation of the NRA—standards which were not justified, and that did not have the approval of the public conscience.

Undoubtedly many of the good features of the NRA will be retained by the voluntary co-operation of leading businessmen the country over. Those who will not co-operate, and who seek to return to practices that have been condemned by the public, will, by the same power, be forced to the recognition of those principles which have been proved both workable and advantageous in the operation of the NRA.

There will be no return of child labor. Indeed, there has been no child labor in Georgia for many years. In no state in which it has been curbed by the operation of the NRA will it be re-established.

Business the country over must take into consideration the fact that there are certain things that will not be tolerated by public opinion, and that if these things cannot be controlled by the NRA there will be other methods by which to deal with these evils. If the country is forced to resort to such methods they may prove to be even worse than the NRA

Bad as were some of its features in its unwarranted interference with the business of the states, some of its provisions produced excellent results, and these provisions have not been declared to be in conflict with the federal constitution.

Business and Industry, in Majority of Cases, Pledge Retention of NRA Standard of Hours, Wages, Trade Practices.

EMPLOYERS URGED TO KEEP BALANCE

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Many Major Companies in U. S. Announce Present Schedule Will Be Kept Despite Ruling.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(AP)—Business and industrial leaders throughout the nation strove tonight to reassure themselves and their employes that the NRA standard of hours, wages and fair trade practices would be continued voluntarily.

As threats of strikes and price wars began to rumble against a confused economic horizon, a far-flung movement got under way to dispel any fears that turmoil would result from yesterday's supreme court decision.

Declaring the moment had come for the American businessman to prove his good faith, Harper Sibley, newly elected president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, called upon all the employers within the chamber's purview "to make no immediate changes in hour or wage schedules."

"I am confident," he said, "that this will be the policy of American business."

Many Fall in Line.

Throughout the country the large employers began falling in line and the National Association of Manufacturers announced late in the afternoon that nearly 200 "of the largest manufacturers" in the nation had informed their workers that no immediate changes in hours, wages or working conditions need be feared.

Among the firms that said they expected to maintain the status quo were such representative organizations as the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, General Foods Corporation, Chrysler Corporation, the du Pont Company and Eastman Kodak Company.

The Tidewater Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced 5 per cent wage increases.

On the other side of the picture, there were threats of a nation-wide soft coal strike unless special legislation is passed by congress before June 17 and an outbreak of price cutting by New York and Boston retailers.

One large department store and several independent tobacco shops in New York slashed the price of cigarets from 14 to 11 cents and there was a wave of price cutting in retail liquor stores.

Feverish meetings went forward in other fields as code authorities and business executives sought to appraise the situation.

Textile Head's View.

President Thomas H. Webb of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association said in Concord, N. C., that the textile makers of the south were in favor of continuing NRA hours and wages. The industry's national organization, the Cotton Textile Institute, will consider the situation at a meeting in Washington tomorrow.

Textile workers were urged by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, to "fight" against any attempt to deprive them of advantages won under the code. McMahon said in Providence, R. I., that the supreme court "has declared war."

Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, telegraphed an appeal for continuance of NRA standards to woolen mills and sales agents.

Auto Code Change.

The National Automobile Dealers' Association sped plans for a voluntary trade agreement to replace the code under which its members operated.

F. W. A. Vesper, president of the association, said in St. Louis that automobile dealers were "prepared to carry on with or without the help of NRA "to see that the major principles laid down by NRA are preserved."

Addressing members of the United States Brewers' Association, of which he is president, Colonel Jacob Ruppert said:

"Let each and every one of us consider the fallacy of engaging in any act contrary to the provisions of the brewers' code. Let us not destroy by any ill-advised policy the gains to the industry and to each one of us that have already been accomplished."

In Washington, James M. Doren, administrator of the Distilled Spirits Institute, said the distilling industry would continue the present standards of hours and labor, clean advertising, honest labeling and fair trade practices.

Hope that some means could be devised to carry on the principles of the silk industry code was expressed by Peter Van Horn, chairman of the code authority, after a meeting in New York.

Sidelights of Effects, Reaction Of Nation to Decision on NRA

CASON CALLAWAY HOPES CHILD LABOR ENDED.

LAGRANGE, Ga., May 28.—(AP) Cason Callaway, president of the Callaway Mills, with 10 plants in Georgia and Alabama, said today he hoped "the cotton textile business" and no "other industry in that matter" would ever retrograde to the point of using child labor."

Callaway said he had not had time to digest the supreme court decision in the NRA case, particularly its effect upon the cotton textile code. Callaway had an active part in drafting the cotton textile code and urged elimination of child labor.

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Some workers at the Callaway Mills here and in Manchester have been on strike for several months, charging violation of the textile code, but the Textile Labor Relations Board held recently that the mills had not violated the code. The mills are running as usual.

CAROLINA MILLS TO KEEP NRA CODES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 28.—(AP)—The Augusta Herald said today that all local cotton mills and those in the Horse Creek Valley section in near-by South Carolina today announced their intention to adhere to NRA code hours and wages.

The mills employ about 5,000 persons.

BLUE EAGLE'S CREATOR SILENT ON FATE OF BIRD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—(AP) The creator of the Blue Eagle couldn't be coaxed into a eulogy over his bird today.

Charles Coiner, who got his inspiration in an airplane and designed the bird symbol that flew everywhere from coast to coast for nearly two years, has no views on the fate of his creation—that is, none to express.

Coiner regards his part of the recovery campaign as purely artistic and mechanical.

TIDE-WATER OIL FIRM ANNOUNCES WAGE HIKE.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(AP)—E. L. Shea, president of Tide-water Oil Company, announced today that the board of directors had approved a general increase of 5 per cent effective June 1, in the compensation of all employes receiving not more than $2,500 annually.

Mr. Shea said although the NRA code had been invalidated of the supreme court, Tide-Water will continue its present policy on hours and wages as long as economic and competitive conditions permit."

DISMISSAL OF SUIT SEEN IN COURT RULING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—(AP)—Dismissal of federal charges against the Houde Engineering Company, one of the first concerns accused of violating the collective bargaining provisions of the NIRA, was predicted today by United States Attorney George L. Grobe, as a result of the United States supreme court ruling on NRA.

The Houde Company was charged with failing to recognize the Unit-

ed Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union 18839, an A. F. of L. affiliate, as the sole collective bargaining agency of all Houde workers.

CONTINUED COMPLIANCE ASKED OF LIQUOR CODES.

WASHINGTON, May 28—(AP)—A plea for continued compliance with major provisions of the liquor industry codes despite the supreme court's NRA decision went out today as some leaders pressed for swift corrective legislation in congress.

Meanwhile, Joseph H. Choate Jr., administrator of the Feleral Alcohol Control Administration, told his 158 employes their jobs "looked safe" until the recovery act expires on June 16.

RETAIL PRICE CUTTING IS BEGUN IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(AP)—The first sign of retail price cuting without NRA code restrictions was seen here today when a large department store and many small tobacco shops cut the four leading popular brands of cigarets to 11 cents a package. The net reduction was 3 cents a package.

A wave of price cutting swept through New York retail liquor stores in the first confusion of code abandonment.

NO CHANGES EXPECTED IN WILMINGTON HOURS.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 28.—(AP)—No immediate changes in wages hours of work or condition of trade, as provided for under fair practice provisions of the 37 NRA code authorities which have been in operation in Delaware, as a result of the supreme court's decision on NRA, are expected here, code authority secretaries, businessmen and industrialists said today.

HOOVER IS SILENT ON COURT'S DECISION.

BOISE, Idaho, May 28.—(AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover talked fishing today but refused to discuss the United States supreme court's NRA decision.

Accompanied by his secretary, Paul Sexson, he is en route by automobile to Des Moines, Iowa, where he will deliver the commencement address at Drake University.

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS TO CONTINUE UNDER CODE.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—(AP)—F. W. A. Vesper, president of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, today announced that organization would continue to operate under conditions of its NRA code, despite the ruling of the United States supreme court in outlawing code requirements of the National Recovery Act.

CEMENT TRADE URGED TO COMPLY WITH CODE.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(AP)—The Cement Institute, an association of the important Portland cement producers of the country, urged its members by wire today to continue to observe all the provisions of the trade's code of fair competition, notwithstanding the invalidation of the NRA codes by the supreme court.

BLACK SEEN 30-HOUR WEEK AS SALVATION TO PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—Senator Black, democrat, Alabama, held out his 30-hour week bill to administration leaders today as a way out of the dilemma created by the supreme court's invalidation of the National Recovery Act.

He contended that NRA had been destroyed beyond hope of resuscitation by the decision, but that his proposal was not touched and was now the only method for regulating hours of work.

There were indications also that union labor would get behind the 30-hour week bill stronger than ever, but administration leaders were hesitant.

CHICAGO BUSINESS TO KEEP 5-DAY WEEK.

CHICAGO, May 28.—(AP)—Friends and foes of the New Deal and the NRA in Chicago agreed today there was little likelihood of an immediate swing from the five-day week as a consequence of the scrapping of the NRA by the supreme court.

Silas Strawn, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said he did not look for any sudden discontinuance of the five-day week.

GENERAL FOODS CORP. NOT TO CHANGE HOURS.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(AP)—General Foods Corporation does not now contemplate any change in hours or wage rates that will reduce the number of its employes or the wages received as a result of the supreme court's decision invalidating NRA, C. M. Chester, president, said today.

DECISION MAY CLEAR 400 CASES FROM DOCKETS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—The supreme court's decision invalidating NRA codes is expected to clear some 400 cases from the dockets of lower courts.

A recent check by the Department of Justice disclosed that 358 cases based on alleged code violations were infederal district courts, with 30 in circuit courts of appeals.

The 400 cases include both criminal and equity proceedings. Wage and hour issues are predominant, although many persons and firms have been prosecuted for trade practice violations.

TOBACCO COMPANY KEEPS SAME WAGES, HOURS.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., May 28.—(AP)—Officials of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company today said wages and hours put into effect since signing of the cigaret manufacturing code would be maintained

EXPENSE OF LONG FIGHT TOO MUCH—SCHECHTER.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(AP)—Joseph Schechter, head of the poultry company which sucessfully contested the validity of the NRA codes, appeared today to be more concerned with the cost of the legal battle than the effect of the supreme court's momentous decision.

Although gratified by the decision, Schechter explained that the case cost $60,000 and asserted he would rather have gone to jail if he had known it would cost so much.

He said that thus far he had paid $22.000 for the bill—"every nickel I had."

MEMPHIS STORES VOTE TO KEEP CODE HOURS.

MEMPHIS, Ten., May 28.—(AP)—Memphis 'five large department stores, employing more than 5,000 persons, voted today to voluntarily continue under NRA regulations "in accordance with the president's well-known wishes."

The announcement said "salaries and store hours will remain the same" as under the code.

MISS LENROOT FEARS FOR CHILD LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—Concern over the future of child labor was expressed today by Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, as a result of the supreme court decision invalidating the NRA codes which had barred workers under 16 in most industries, and those under 18 in hazardous occupations.

"If it means that the protection afforded children under the codes is to be withdrawn, it will undoubtedly result in an increase in the employment of children under 16, as has been the case in similar periods of business recovery in the past," Miss Lenroot said. "Child labor has always followed the business cycle."

BOOT AND SHOE MEN TO STAY UNDER CODE.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(UP) Boot and shoe manufacturers late today urged all member of the industry to continue operation under their NRA code.

Directors of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association recommended that wages, hour and child labor regulations under which the industry has been operating be continued.

INDUSTRY TO KEEP GAINS, SAYS SLOAN.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(AP)—George A. Sloan, who led in drafting the first NRA textile code, said today it was inconceivable industrial leaders would permit the gains under the codes to be lost.

"Sober reflection on the progress made toward industrial recovery and the restoration of confidence will dictate that there can be no turning back at this time," asserted the former head of the Cotton Textile Institute.

Then Sloan, who is now chairman of the consumer's goods industries committee, added:

"I know of no code of fair competition which was imposed upon industry. Strictly in most instances they were initiated by industry which welcomed the government's co-operation in economic rehabilitation.

"Imperfections in the law have been discovered and experience of the past two years has demonstrated weaknesses in some of the codes.

"But the fact remains 3,000,000 workers were re-employed, the work week was shortened and wages were increased. Moreover, cut-throat competition has been checked or minimized."

GMC TO MAINTAIN PRESENT PAY LEVELS.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(AP)—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, said tonight his organization contemplated no change in wage levels as a result of the NRA decision.

NRA ABLE TO KEEP EMPLOYES TILL JUNE 16.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—Even though the supreme court has shorn NRA of duties, it appeared likely today that agency may legally keep its employes until June 16.

High legal officials said informally the decision of the court had smashed Section 3 of the recovery act as unconstitutional but had not touched Section 2.

Section 3 outlines the duties and functions to be performed by NRA. Section 2 authorizes the hiring and payment of employes.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAGE STANDARD

IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE that President Roosevelt has so suddenly yielded to unjust influences to the extent of advocating wage differentials in Southern states as was announced through the press this week. It is plainly apparent to the most casual observer that employers of Negro labor in Southern districts referred to in the schedule outlined by the president have been thoroughly successful in putting over their program that will virtually hold thousands of Negroes in the South in a state of slavery. It is an utter impossibility for the head of a family to provide the necessities of life on a wage of $19 a month, and when consideration is given to the fact that the plan advocated by President Roosevelt provides for certain employers paying even a lower wage the situation grows all the more alarming.

Certainly no white man, regardless as to his stage in life, will work for such low wages and it is extremely doubtful whether any white employers are to be found who will exhibit the temerity to offer one of their race members such a paltry sum as wages.

Thoughtful observers have appeared enthusiastic over the president's announced plan to supplant the relief program with one of employment, but when the wide differences in wages is noted and as consideration is given to the fact that millions of Negroes throughout the South will be the sufferers should such a wage standard be adopted, the conclusion is readily reached that it would be far better to leave conditions as they are.

The president's wage standard has brought forth a storm of protests from all sections which, it is earnestly hoped will result in material changes with a view of making it a part of the plan that living wages will be paid men and women for faithful service rendered. Otherwise, injustices of a most flagrant kind will prevail and with the apparent sanction of the chief executive of our nation.

Labor—1935

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

The Wagner-Lewis-Doughton 'Social Security Bill'—A Monstrous Fraud

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

After laboring (and being belabored) for more than eleven weeks, the Administration's House Ways and Means Committee has finally ventured to present a revised draft of Roosevelt's so-called "Social Security Bill." During the period that this bill was under consideration, it was subjected as were its sponsors, to telling attacks and criticisms which thoroughly exposed its fraudulent character. At one point, the Ways and Means Committee was forced to call police to aid them in the effort to suppress testimony that exposed the real purpose and character of this vicious measure. Following the public hearings, the press from time to time carried reports indicating that the committee was finding it difficult to gather up sufficient courage to bring forward this bill. Only the knowledge and assurance that all the power of the administration machine would be put at their disposal, emboldened these brave statesmen. The gag-rule, under which this bill has finally been presented to Congress, is but one proof of the fact that the Roosevelt administration will make use of every legislative trick, of all its power of bribery and coercion to force a favorable vote on a measure which not only fails to provide that which it claims, "Social Security," but is deliberately designed to deprive the masses of any semblance of social insurance.

The revised Wagner-Lewis Bill not only retains all the anti-social insurance features of the old draft but adds many more such provisions. The committee removed from unemployment and old age insurance benefits of all farm laborers, domestics, casual workers and employes of so-called non-profit institutions. Where the original draft directed that all workers employed by firms that employ less than four workers, the present draft excludes all who work where less than ten workers are employed. It excludes another additional body of workers by raising from 13 to 20 weeks the period during which a worker must be employed to qualify for compensation.

Does Not Establish Insurance

As now formulated, the bill does not even claim, as did the original draft, that its purpose is "to alleviate the hazards of old-age, unemployment, illness, etc." Instead, its purpose is declared to be to enable **"the several states** to make more adequate provisions for . . . the **administration of their** unemployment compensation laws. . . ." The bill, therefore, does **not** establish a system of Federal unemployment insurance. It merely proposes to help the states administer unemployment insurance laws, when and **if ever,** the states enact such laws.

It is almost unbelievable in view of the propaganda conducted around this bill and in view of its title, but it is nevertheless true that **even if this bill is enacted, it will not provide one penny of unemployment benefit to a single worker in the United States.** The fact that those at present unemployed will not benefit under this act is already well known. But what is conveniently overlooked by those who argue that "a half-loaf is better than none" is that it does not provide even a crumb for **anyone,** whether now or in the future, jobless.

The only appropriation this bill makes for so-called unemployment compensation is $4,000,000 for the year ending June, 1936, and $49,000,000 for each year thereafter. But not one penny of this amount is to go to the unemployed. (Even if it did, it would provide during the first year an average of **25 cents a year** for the 16,000,000 who are now jobless!) It is to be used for **administrative expense, to help administer non-existent state laws!**

But the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill not only fails to provide Federal unemployment insurance. By means of this bill, the Roosevelt administration marshals the power of the Federal government for the **fight to prevent enactment of genuine social insurance laws by the states.** This is the purpose of every section of the 60-page bill. It sets forth the kind of laws that the states shall enact in order to evade the demands for genuine unemployment and social insurance.

Excludes Millions

As an example of how this is done and of the reason why sixty pages are required in order to do this, we will take "Title IX—Tax on Employers of Ten or More." The very title is part of a tricky method of excluding millions from all benefits. As later defined, the term "employer" does not include any person unless on each of some 20 days during the taxable year, each day being in a different calendar week, the total number of individuals who were in his employ for some portion of the day . . . was 10 or more." In a later section, the bill defines an "employe" as one who performs "any service of whatever nature . . . for his employer." But since anyone who works in an establishment where less than 10 are employed is not working for an "employer" as defined by the law, he is not an "employe" as defined by the law and is, therefore, not entitled to compensation when he becomes unemployed! We repeat, this is but one example of the tricky technical terms and definitions which fill the sixty pages of this vicious fraud.

Since the Roosevelt "Social Security Bill" imposes a tax, ostensibly for unemployment insurance, workers naturally believe that some kind of insurance is provided. But even the most thorough and repeated study of this bill will not produce one iota of evidence that any part of the funds raised by this tax will ever reach a worker who may, now or in the future, be unemployed. The bill not only fails to provide direct or indirect payments by the Federal government, but does not even carry the slightest suggestions as to what payments should be made by the states. The net result of the enactment of this bill, as far as unemployment insurance is concerned, is absolutely Zero Minus!

Workers Would Pay

What then is to be done with the money raised by the tax on pay-rolls? This money which will come out of the pay envelopes of the underpaid workers, this tax which will be paid over and over again by workers as additional cost of goods purchased, this tax which is to be collected in the name of unemployment insurance, is simply going to add to the revenue of the Federal government! This sounds so unbelievable that many workers will doubt such a palpable fraud would be attempted by any government. We therefore call upon a member of the government to corroborate this charge. The following is from the official record of the "Hearings Before the Committee on Finance U. S. Senate." Secretary of Labor Perkins, on Roosevelt's "New Deal" Cabinet, is testifying:

Senator Barkley: "It seems to me there is a serious objection to the collection of a tax for a definite purpose, like unemployment insurance, and use a considerable portion of the tax for general government expenses."

Secretary Perkins: "This tax is not collected for unemployment insurance. This is a general tax. It is assumed that the Federal government has ample use for taxes and is always seeking new sources of revenue."

Senator Barkley: (Apparently trying to help Madame Perkins) "You do not believe that this tax, which is levied for the purpose of unemployment insurance, that any part of it ought to be spent for the support of the Army and Navy. . . ."

Secretary Perkins: "It does not matter how this specific money is used."

No comment is necessary. It is clear that under the guise of unemployment insurance, in the name of the millions of impoverished unemployed, the government through the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill is imposing a new tax burden on the already overburdened masses. Instead of unemployment insurance, the government will provide with the proceeds of such taxes more weapons of mass murder.

This is the government's answer to the millions who have been reduced to pauperism by the six years of crisis. This is the answer to the millions of workers, farmers, professionals and other members of the low income groups, who are demanding a Federal system of social insurance to safeguard them against the menace of poverty because of unemployment, old age, industrial accident and sickness and maternity. A cruel mockery of mass misery, a dastardly fraud instead of genuine social insurance. New tax burdens upon the masses, instead of taxes upon the swollen income and profit of the few. The spurious "Social Security Bill," instead of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, which alone can provide a measure of security for the victims of the capitalist profit system.

Must Give Answer

The workers, the farmers, the professionals and the constantly shrinking middle-class masses, must give their answer! As against the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill, which aims to provide security for the aristocracy of wealth, we must press with redoubled vigor the fight for the (Lundeen) Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827). As against the gag-rules employed by the lackeys of big-business in Washington, we must raise the mighty voice of the toilers in industry and on the land. As against the legislative steam roller, the bribery and intimidation which is employed by the Roosevelt administration to bend members of Congress to their will, we must employ the power of organized, united, mass-action!

Our united mass action, the struggles we have waged during the past five years, have already served to advance our fight for genuine unemployment and social insurance. The organized, growing, mass demands of millions of trade unionists, unemployed, farmers, veterans, professionals, members of fraternal organizations, etc., has compelled a Congressional Committee to provide hearings and favorably recommend our bill. The less reluctant members of Congress have been induced to heed our demands. Weak, unwilling and inexperienced as they are in fighting for the needs of the masses, some Congressmen are being compelled to begin to fight on the floor of Congress, as we are fighting in our organizations and on the streets.

Not So Stupid

We can and must prove to the government guardians of vested wealth and privilege, that we are not as stupid as they want us to believe we are. We can fling back into their hypocritical faces their insulting Wagner - Lewis - Doughton Bill. We must with even greater insistence and determination demand that the 74th Congress shall enact the only genuine social insurance program before them—the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).

We are on the eve of May First the fighting day of labor. This day has been dedicated to the needs and interests of the toiling masses, by the militant American workers who launched on this day, 49 years ago, the fight for the eight-hour work day. Today, our fight for social insurance occupies the same historic importance for the workers as did the fight for the Eight Hour Work Day on May First, 1886. Let us now unite all our forces in the spirit of the early pioneers of the American Labor Movement. Let us sweep aside all barriers to the unity which is imperative if we are to win con-

sideration for our needs and demands. Let May first of this year witness the greatest, most militant and united demonstrations of Labor in American history. Right Now! On May First! On every day thereafter! Let our rallying slogan and our demand upon Congress be:

DEFEAT THE FRAUDULENT WAGNER - LEWIS - DOUGHTON BILL!

ENACT H. R. 2827—THE WORKERS, UNEMPLOYMENT, O L D AGE AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL!

Shoe on the Other Foot

Sectional feeling broke out in the Senate last week similar to attitudes taken in that body 100 years ago when it was trying to defend its indefensible attitude on chattel slavery. This time, however, the shoe is on the other foot, and Senator Bailey of North Carolina was protesting the difference in payments for relief of individuals in his state compared with payments in the North.

Little attention was paid to our protests when employers in the southern states refused to pay colored employees the minimum wages under the codes of the NRA. On the contrary, white employers decided that if they had to pay colored employees such wages, they would employ whites. They discharged colored men and women and forced them on relief.

Here in Washington, they went red in the face at the thought of placing colored citizens on salaries that compared with those paid the whites, and packed the departments with white girls, boys and adults in a hundred thousand places. In States agencies set up under emergency legislation, colored employees on the pay rolls were regarded as a threat to "the fundamentals," or white supremacy.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, also broke into a passionate outburst of old South patriotism smacking of the language of Jefferson Davis and his fundamentals upholding slavery in 1859. Opposition to the proposed Farmers' Home Loan Corporation which is designed to break up large landholdings with accompanying peonage, and give exploited share-croppers white and black, the opportunity to become owners of small homesteads with Federal aid, was his ill-fitting shoe. It pinched.

Just as during the anti-slavery fight, Senator Smith painted a glowing picture of the kindly attitude of the southern landlord toward the share-cropper, and charged a conspiracy hatching to upset the present relations existing between privilege and injustice, as we see it.

WORK RELIEF PAY TO BE 20-30 PCT. UNDER LOCAL RATE

Roosevelt Signs Order Setting Wages at $19 Monthly for Unskilled; $94 for Professionals.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—(UP) President Roosevelt tonight signed an executive order establishing pay rates under the $4,000,000,000 work-relief measure, dividing the country into four sections in setting regional wages.

Pay will vary from $19 a month for unskilled laborers in the south to $94 a month for professional and technical workers in the east. The wages will be from 20 to 30 per cent below the prevailing wage rate structure throughout the country.

"The rates paid on this program in the 3,000-odd counties in the United States were typically determined by a local wage committee consisting of one representative of business, one representatve of labor and the local relief administrator," said Frank C. Walker, director of the new division of applications and information, in announcing the president's action.

"In determining the rates to be used, these wage data were supplemented and checked by other wage information including civil works earnings, the bureau of labor statistics on weekly earnings in private industry, construction wage data, the agricultural labor rates compiled by the bureau of agricultural economics, and the United States employment service."

Four Wage Regions.

The four wage regions established by the president were:

1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

For unskilled work in these states, laborers in towns over 100,000 will receive $55 a month; $52 in towns from 50,000 to 100,000; $48 a month in towns from 25,000 to 50,000; $44 in towns from 5,000 to 25,000; $40 in towns under 5,000.

For intermediate work pay will be $65 a month, $60, $55, $50 and $45 in the various sized municipalities. Skilled workers will receive $85, $75, $70, $63 and $65. Professional and technical workers of this region No. 1 will receive $94, $83, $77, $69 and $61 a month, respectively.

2. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland and West Virginia.

The government will pay unskilled workers in region No. 2 $45, $42, $40, $35 and $32 a month depending upon the size of the cities and towns in which projects are developed.

Intermediate Workers.

Intermediate workers will receive $58, $54, $50, $44 and $38, respectively. Skilled workers will be paid $72, $66, $60, $62 and $54.

Professional and technical workers will be paid $79, $73, $66, $57 and $48.

3. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia.

Unskilled workers in these states will receive $35, $33, $29, $24 and $21.

The intermediate workers pay scale, according to size of the municipalities will be $52, $48, $43, $36 and $30. Skilled workers will receive $68, $62, $56, $48 and $38. Professional and technical workers will receive $75 $68, $62, $53 and $42.

4. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Wage scales for unskilled workers in the old south will be $30, $27, $25, $22 and $19. Intermediate workers will receive $49, $43, $38, $32 and $27. Skilled workers will be paid $68, $58, $50, $42 and $35.

Professional and technical employes

WORK RELIEF PAY TO BE 20-30 PCT. UNDER LOCAL RATE

Continued From First Page.

will be paid $75, $64, $55, $46 and $39.

The president issued a set of rules for employment which makes it impossible to hire any person under 16 years of age, physically unfit to work, or serving in a penal or correctional institution. Not more than one member of a family may be employed on the works program except under specific authorization of the works progress administration.

"Preference in the employment of workers shall be given to persons from the public relief rolls, and except with the specific authorization of the works progress administration at least 90 per cent of all persons working on a work project shall have been taken from the public relief rolls," the president said.

Mr. Roosevelt said that projects shall be conducted in accordance with safe working conditions. He also explained that workers on works proj- of the money paid them by the federal government.

BILLIONS FOR DIFFERENTIALS?

Just as the NRA with its various wage differentials that hit severely the Negro workers of the South is about to pass out, here comes the four-billion-dollar public works program with essentially the same feature.

A 30 per cent slash in the prevailing hourly rates on construction jobs (the bulk of the work will be construction) is now being planned by the Administration, as if wages were not already low enough.

To add insult to injury, there are to be four regions in the country. In the South (where most Negroes live) it is being planned to pay so-called unskilled: i. e., Negro, labor $19 a month, while the "average" worker will get a little more than $50 a month. Fifty dollars a month is too little for any American workman, but $16 a month is indefensible. It is a slave wage.

Such a slave wage, emphasized by the regional differential arrangement, dooms the Southern black worker permanently to a serfdom little, if any, better than that of the plantation.

It is to be hoped that President Roosevelt will end this nonsensical talk of the Brain Trust and its plan for permanently legislating black labor into an inferior status.

If anything, the Southern workers, black and white, being so far below the national standard of living, should receive more rather than less than workers elsewhere. Food and clothing cost quite as much in Dixie as in the North, while lack of adequate housing boosts the sick bill higher than elsewhere.

The purpose of the various New Deal measures was to increase buying power and so cause sales to spurt, with the resultant beneficial effects all along the line. Buying cannot be increased by forcing wages below the subsistence level.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

HIGH POINT, N. C.
ENTERPRISE

MAY 22 1935

NOT AT ALL A BADGE OF HONOR

North Carolina and the six states which share the ignominy of placement by Presidential order in Region Four, should feel shame that thus we are proclaimed to the rest of the country and the world as a section of cheapness and cheap civilization; our placement in that lowest bracket of relief wages is a blight the more pitiful in that we have allowed its justification.

"This," says the News and Observer whose feelings we share, "is the American ghetto of the economically damned. This is a land where a man is worth a lower wage than anywhere else in America, and where, in consequence, the grocer can expect a smaller business and the doctor a lower fee than anywhere else in America. . . . We are Region 4, the lower depths of American society and the bottom of all American orders of human value. . . . Some advocates of a low-wage South have used our much-praised climate as the argument in support of those low wages. Others, with more reason, have pointed to the Negro as the cause. But if the Negro is the cause of low wages the white man shares with him the low living standards which such low wages inevitably mean. And not only the poor white shares the Negro's poverty. . . . White and black, we all live in Region 4, and we live the poorer than all the remainder of America. We may shout for the South. We may sing "Dixie." But now we must realize that we are a people singing out of an inferiority, now officially announced by the President of the United States."

That grouping marks these seven states as having the deepest poverty and least worth to American civilization. It is a bitter reality which we must face honestly if we are to do anything about it—not to do anything about such a condition is unthinkable.

GARVAN WILL HEAD 'CHEMURGIC' GROUP

Agriculture, Industry and Science Linked in Body Founded in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—(AP)—Driving toward a triple alliance between agriculture, industry and science for more economic use of farm products, members of all three divisions have organized the "chemurgic council."

Meeting in the Union League Club, a committee named following the May conference of economists at Dearborn, Mich., elected Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., president of the new council. Its name means "chemistry at work" and is intended to symbolize the council's determination to contribute to national prosperity by expanding and improving the nation's farm products.

As an initial step toward its object, the council announced the signing of contracts for construction by the Union Bag and Paper Corporation of a $4,000,000 paper mill at Savannah, Ga., capable of consuming 70,000 cords of native slash pine annually and with a daily production quota of 120 tons of pulp and paper.

Spokesmen for the council said its philosophy is directly contrary to the administration's reduction program, asserting that through scientific use, all American farmers are able to grow can be absorbed.

BOSTON, MASS.
HERALD

JUN 9 1935

THAT LINCOLN PRECEDENT

In his recent remarkable press conference, the President made some comparison of the NRA decision of the supreme court with the Dred Scott case. In a Washington despatch a correspondent later drew at some length a "remarkable parallel" between Abraham Lincoln's "opposition" to that decision and President Roosevelt's "sharp comments" on the present situation.

The similarity, however, is far from complete. Abraham Lincoln then was a private citizen. The NRA decision was unanimous, with a single concurrence. The Dred Scott decision was seven to two, and six justices read concurring opinions. That decision was handed down two days after the inauguration of James Buchanan, on March 6, 1857, and Lincoln did not begin to speak publicly on it until more than a year later.

Moreover, Lincoln went much further in criticizing the court than Mr. Roosevelt has done, while at the same time the then Illinois lawyer intimated his intention to do what lay in his power to obtain "peaceably" a reversal of the obnoxious decision. Lincoln made the most of the matter for campaign purposes. He spoke on it several times before he challenged Douglas and many times during that great debate in the senatorial battle of 1858. We now have to wait and see what part the NRA decision may play in the campaigns to come.

The most momentous things said by Lincoln were not cited by the correspondent. In the famous "house divided" speech on June 17, 1858, he brought against the supreme court a most serious charge—conspiracy. Then he first used the extended simile about the timbers for a house being prepared in advance so as to fit perfectly together in the coming construction. He declared that "Stephen, Franklin, Roger and James" had "worked upon a common plan" of which the Dred Scott decision was a part. The references were to Douglas, Pierce, Chief Justice Taney, and President Buchanan. He admitted he could not prove this. More than once he affirmed his belief in its truth. In one of the debates he later alleged a "conspiracy . . . to make slavery perpetual and universal in this nation" and again repeated the house simile.

That charge was grave. The language was calculated to induce contempt for the court. It was in next to the last of the seven debates with Douglas that Lincoln most clearly stated what his future course would be. He said:

"We oppose the Dred Scott decision in a certain way . . . We do not propose that when Dred Scott has been decided to be a slave by that court, we as a mob will decide him to be free. We do not propose that when any other one or a thousand shall be decided by the court to be slaves we will in any violent way disturb the rights of property thus settled.

"But we nevertheless do oppose that decision as a political rule which shall be binding on the voter to vote for nobody who thinks it wrong; which shall be binding on the members of Congress or the President to favor no measure that does not actually concur with the principles of that decision. We do not propose to be bound by it as a political rule . . . We propose so resisting it as to have it reversed if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon this subject."

FEDERALISM VS. STATE'S RIGHTS.

Nullification of the NRA by the Supreme Court is generally regarded as a momentous decision comparable to the Dred Scott decision in its Constitutional implications. The rank and file of our citizenry is gradually awakening to the fact that the nation is very apt to be stirred over the burning controversial issue as to whether it is lawful for the Federal Government to enforce in states code provisions establishing fair trade practices forbidding throat-cut competition and determining higher wages and shorter working hours for labor.

Not even the most ardent advocate of the New Deal will contend that the NRA was without imperfections. Hastily put together as an emergency measure to bring about business recovery, it introduced some objectionable features which were unavoidable under the circumstances. However, in essence the aims and objects sought were admirable and commendable. 6-8-35

Since the wings of the Blue Eagle have been closely clipped by the Supreme Court, the idea has been advanced that business voluntarily effect an agreement to observe the codes without governmental coercion. New Dealers assert 90 per cent of the business men are willing to live up to such an arrangement, but that 10 per cent are chiselers whose disinclination to play the rules of the game fairly is provocative of double-dealing and chaos. It, therefore, is expecting too much to look forward with optimism to commercial practices to be honorably observed by all.

Charles L. Bernheimer, chairman of the committee of arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, believes that in the event the administration offers no other solution, some of the most effective features of the NRA codes invalidated by the Supreme Court decision may be salvaged by substituting an arbitration clause for the part of the decision which deals with court jurisdiction. He opines:

Now that the Supreme Court NRA decision has been rendered, and now that we are without something which was in its entirety not satisfactory to most of us it has become neverthelss evident, with a few dissenting voices being heard, that we must make a prompt effort to preserve the good part of the codes and make them fit for our Constitutional structure. The administration is groping for a solution. It wants the NRA codes. The great bulk of our business people want them; the employes want them, and the mass of our population, the consuming public, likewise. They have all in the main been well served by them. Business in industry has taken hold.

The Negro worker cannot enthuse over the NRA which often worked to his disadvantage, although it was not the intention of the New Deal that he be discriminated against. Scores of cases may be cited wherein a company was ordered to raise the wagse of employes and Negro workers lost their jobs because of the employer's contention that if he had to pay more money it would be to white help. The split between the Roosevelt administration with Governor Talmadge of Georgia, who refused to pay Negroes NRA wages, is well known.

In any national political controversy on the issue of State's rights versus Federalism, it is hardly possible that the Negro will take the side of State's rights, which has meant disfranchisement, "Jim Crowism" and other forms of discrimination and persecution to him. Having secured his full citizenship under Federalism and made his greatest progress under the protective wing, and even at this very moment is seeking to stamp out mob violence by Federal legislation, it is doubtul if the scant benefits derived from the NRA will impel him to embrace the philosophy of State's rights as a panacea for his political, economic and social betterment.

Legislation for Another NRA Drafted by Administration Group

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(AP)—Legislation for still another NRA, created by union of the hamstrung "stop-gap" recovery agency and the Federal Trade Commission, was disclosed today to have been drafted by an important administration group.

Whether President Roosevelt has ordered the step or approved the plan could not be learned definitely. But it was recalled that in setting up the fledgling NRA the President referred to an "opportunity" for future legislation. Further, word was passed on Capitol Hill today that a broader law seeking to achieve limited, but substantial, objectives of the old code rule was under White House consideration.

Guarded comments from various official and congressional quarters envisaged these likely steps if a new bill is pressed:

1. Virtual coalescence of the trade commission and NRA by increasing the number of commissioners—now four, with one vacancy—to seven, so as to blend commission and NRA views.

2. A new congressional definition of interstate commerce by which the government could regain supervision of some things stripped from NRA by the supreme court and yet be able to stand the test of constitutionality.

3. Founded on this new definition would be a middle-ground industrial rule falling somewhere between the aggressive control of the old NRA codes and the operation through orders to stop unfair practices of commission fair competition agreements.

While all plans were classed as tentative, some congressional quarters viewed another NRA as a companion measure to the new tax program's stated objective of increasing mass purchasing power. Others emphasized that James L. O'Neill, NRA administrator, said only this week that the question of legislation was "open" and George L. Berry, his assistant, added a message that developments in that direction were "moving rapidly."

Another factor was the American Federation of Labor's insistent demands for a broader NRA.

Developments today included a luncheon conference between President Roosevelt and Donald R Richberg and a group visit by the trade commissioners.

Richberg said he had called only to say goodbye before leaving on a 30 to 60-day vacation preparatory to returning to private business. In other sources, the former NRA chief was reported to be favorable to a trade cimmission-NRA bill.

Members of the commission said they put before the President their policy of co-operating with NRA by leaving any voluntary agreements to that unit and acting as a "friendly policeman" in guarding anti-trust law boundaries. Mr. Roosevelt was reported to have approved this attitude.

NRA, meanwhile, went ahead with its reorganization job. The advisory council of six held its first meeting.

The Constitution

The Supreme Court of the United States in handing down, at one time three unanimous decisions, brought to the front page the writing which next after the Holy Bible, true Americans revere as the bulwark of our liberties —The Constitution: adopted by the people of the United States, "in order to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty;" these are the highlights of the chart designed to steer our Ship of State; no new (however liberal) thought, no hastily considered pedantic theory of political science, confessedly experimental, will be permitted to override or supplant the rules of government designed to protect our lives, our liberties and our pursuit of happiness.

During the past three years there has been an ever increasing centralization of power in the Executive. The Congress seemed to have tamely yielded up its duty to enact laws so that measures affecting the well-being of all the people were enacted into laws without consideration—without debate, strange to relate, without even reading the bills. Fear was expressed that we were headed toward the concert of world dictatorship, now so much in vogue.

Now comes the Supreme Court of these United States to re-establish the due functions of our three branches of Government—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The High Court declared unconstitutional NRA (National Recovery Act) with its book of codes making it a penal offense for the humble "Pants Presser" to charge 35 cents, where the code said 75c; directing the housewife to pick all her chickens from one coop only, instead of looking them over to get the pick of the dealer's lot; all the way up to forcing the mighty U.S. Steel Corporation to share administration and control with labor leaders and strike losses.

It wiped out the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Act, that effected to prevent the enforcement of mortgage loans, even though both interest and principal were long overdue.

In reviewing the Humphrey Ouster the Court declared the Executive may not without cause discharge from office faithful officials because their minds "do not run along" with his.

Added to the worries brought on by the Great Depression—wide-spread unemployment—the burdens of ever-increasing public relief—there has developed on the part of countless millions of the citizens a fear and feeling that the Government might go on to a point where the people would be forced to definite lines of conduct, have taken from them property which by thrift and industry had been acquired—all of which is contrary to the ideals of our civilization that exalts the rugged individualism of which we are all so proud.

We greet these mandates of the Supreme Court with a feeling of relief—with no loss of confidence in the efforts of the President to lift us out of the slough of despond that now engulfs us. We rejoice that the guarantees of the Constitution are restored, that under its sacred oversigh and protection, we set out to walk once more in ordered liberty to the goal of national prosperity and individual success.

SOCIAL SECURITY—

The social security bill of the Roosevelt administration speeds on to final passage with no protection for either farm labor or domestic servants. Since the overwhelming majority of Negroes must earn their bread in these fields of toil, it means that the social security bill which the Roosevelt administration is passing carries no security to speak of for American Negroes.

When this social security bill has been signed and is in operation, the aged and the unemployed Negro will for the most part still have no protection against these vicissitudes of life.

It is the same old story that we sit idly by, waiting for our good white friends to take care of us, while the good things of the land are being parcelled out as if we were not in it.

General

Labor-1935

Occupation and Wages

PRESIDENT ASSURES SPAULDING.

New York Age

Mr. Roosevelt has assured C. C. Spaulding that the Negro will not be the forgotten man in the Administration's ambitious program to bring about economic recovery. In reply to Mr. Spaulding's communication asking that the White House give some message to the race on this important subject, the President wrote in part:

New York N.Y.

7-27-35

> The entire recovery program of the Administration has been planned from its initiation to aid the nation toward recovery by providing necessary assistance and regulatory measures for all persons without regard to race, religion, martial status, political affiliation, citizenship or non-citizenship, or membership in any special selected group.
>
> The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the administration among the recovery agencies concerned directly with unemployment relief, has sought from its establishment in May, 1933, to carry out this aim. The Federal office of this administration in Washington has issued administrative orders specifically dealing with equity and fairness to Negroes in the administration of its program, and has otherwise impressed this upon the administrative officials responsible for the administration of unemployment relief in the several States and Territories.

Since President Roosevelt launched his vigorous and organized offensive against depression, his good intentions toward the nation's one-tenth, and his desire to extricate all groups from the mire of unemployment have not been doubted. Nevertheless, the Negro, despite his lowly economic status, has not figured as prominently in various recovery movements under Federal auspices as he had hoped. In many instances very little or no consideration has been shown the race in the face of justifiable protest against discrimination and repeated demand for fair play.

It is realized that Mr. Roosevelt is a very busy man. The important matters demanding his attention are numerous and complex. Whether all complaints registered by Negroes reach him is doubtful. It is the duty of Mr. Spaulding, a member of the Emergency Advisory Council for Negroes, and his associates to form direct contacts with the President and keep him posted on the treatment accorded colored Americans by the various Federal relief agencies. If any of the administrators or asistants are guilty of unfair practices and intolerance, the facts should be respectfully and intelligently laid before the nation's Chief Executive. From now on all murmurings of dissatisfaction should reach his sympathetic ears.

Courts Kill the A.A.A.

The New Republic N.Y.

TO ALL intents and purposes, the processing tax, which is almost as vital to the A.A.A. as the code system was to the N.R.A., is as dead as its brother child of the New Deal. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit on July 16 held the A.A.A. processing taxes unconstitutional. The case arose on a claim by the United States against former Senator William M. Butler and other receivers for the Hoosac Mills Corporation, operators of Massachusetts cotton-textile mills. Since the case was decided, several injunctions against the collection of A.A.A. taxes have been issued by federal judges in various parts of the country.

7-31-35

Processors may now either ask for injunctions against the payment of the tax or simply refuse to pay, as many of them are already doing. In that case the government can collect only by obtaining a favorable decision from some other circuit court or reversing this decision in the Supreme Court after that body reconvenes next fall. Either course seems likely to be unsuccessful. Although there are ten circuit courts of appeals and the Boston decision was not unanimous, the holding is likely to stand because it applied the principle stated by the Supreme Court in the recent Schechter case, which held the N.I.R.A. invalid.

The stated purpose of the A.A.A. is to increase agricultural purchasing power. In the original act seven basic agricultural commodities were recognized. These were wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, rice, milk and tobacco. The objective was to raise prices of all of them to a point that would enable the farmer's produce to buy as much as in a base period from 1909 to 1914, except that in the case of tobacco the base period was from 1919 to 1929.

The law gave the Secretary of Agriculture two groups of powers. Those in the first group enabled him to pay various sorts of bounties and rental allowances to farmers who coöperated in a crop-reduction program. The second group dealt with marketing agreements and licenses. Powers in the second group were not limited to the basic agricultural products. To meet the expenses contemplated by the crop-reduction schemes, Congress appropriated $200,000,000 and in addition allowed the Secretary of Agriculture to impose certain processing and compensating taxes and expend their proceeds. A processing tax was levied on the first domestic processing of the commodity. A further provision allowed a tax on floor stocks of a commodity and its products where the commodity is subject to a processing tax. This was to remove any advantage to manufacturers who laid in a large stock before the processing tax went into effect. The Secretary of Agriculture had discretion to determine when, if at all, a tax should be levied in respect to any basic commodity, and the rate of the tax, which could, of course, be changed from year to year.

The New Republic N.Y.

The economic logic of the measure was clear. Supplies of crops had been increasing or remaining virtually constant, while their prices fell. Manufacturing or mining industries, faced with a similar situation, reduced their output and held up their prices, as far as they were able—and many of them did so with considerable success. Farmers, however, being numerous, highly competitive and without large capital resources, could not practise voluntary reduction of output. This law provided them with a means of paralleling industrial practice. They were induced to restrict production by government benefit payments. Money to pay these benefits was collected from those who processed the crops on the way to the consumer. Thus the result, both to producer and consumer, was precisely the same as if the farmers, like the manufacturers, had restricted production of their own accord. The grower got more per unit, and what he got, the consumer paid. Sometimes the consumer paid more than the extra amount the farmer collected, and sometimes less, but by and large the thing worked in that way.

7-31-35

The case decided in Boston involved both processing and floor taxes. The Boston court said these taxes were unconstitutional for two reasons. First, it was evident from the declared purpose of the law that it was not a revenue measure but an attempt by the federal government to control the production of farm products. This power is nowhere granted to Congress. The Tenth Amendment specifically reserves to the states and the people all powers not assigned to the federal government. The power to regulate commerce, said

General

Labor-1935
occupation and wages

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The New Republic

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the court, gives Congress no power to control products of either agriculture or industry before they enter interstate commerce, merely because their production indirectly may affect interstate commerce. Second, the court said that Congress had unconstitutionally delegated legislative power. Only Congress can determine what property shall be subject to taxation. No definite, intelligible standard, it was held in this case, had been set up by Congress.

To paraphrase the decision, the court said that in order to control crop production and raise farm prices, Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture, within broad limits, to determine who and what was to be taxed, and how much. What Congress was trying to do is unconstitutional, and even if this were not so, Congress could not abdicate its own legislative powers in favor of the executive branch of the government.

On both points the Circuit Court of Appeals professed to follow the Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter case. It will be recalled that the Supreme Court held that Congress in the N.I.R.A. had unlawfully delegated legislative power to the President, and that, furthermore, the N.I.R.A. attempted to control intrastate trade having only a remote and indirect effect on interstate commerce. The Boston court had no occasion to pass upon the functions of the A.A.A. relating to manufacturers' codes and licenses. Most of these, however, are subject to the condemnation of the Supreme Court under the doctrine of the Schechter case.

Processing taxes amounting to about half a billion dollars a year are now being collected. Approximately $900,000,000 realized from processing taxes have already been distributed to farmers. The A.A.A. has asked Congress to withdraw the privilege of suing the United States for the recovery of any processing taxes previously paid if the taxes are found to be unlawful. The Senate has modified this request by passing a bill allowing such suits only when the taxpayer can show the tax has not been passed on to its customers. The administration, as in its program of barring suits on bonds containing the gold clause, thus takes the position that it will refuse to acknowledge any responsibility on account of unconstitutional conduct. But manufacturers who have not yet paid their processing taxes will probably not be compelled to do so. The law barring tax suits thus will have only temporary operation, and will discriminate against those who have obeyed the law so far.

Apparently the decision does not prevent the A.A.A. from making contracts with farmers to reduce output or from paying them benefits in that connection. But if the government is to raise the money to pay these benefits, it must do so out of taxes that have no ostensible connection with the purpose for which they are to be used. They might conceivably be ordinary sales taxes on foods, cotton goods and tobacco. But such taxes would be unpopular, inflexible and difficult to match closely against the benefits paid. It is quite possible that Congress would prefer to follow the inflationary route of paying the benefits out of borrowed funds or even by unsecured paper money. Of course, if the dictum of the court were followed through to its logical conclusion, the government could no nothing whatever to control the prices or production of farm products.

It is ironical and unjust that what a large part of industry has power to do for itself by way of restricting output and maintaining prices, Congress has, under our judicially interpreted Constitution, no power to help the farmers to do. But in both cases the practice is anti-social and opposed to the best interests of farmers and workers alike. It would be much more to the point if Congress, to give parity to the farmers, could reduce industrial prices and enlarge industrial production. Any such attempt at control of industry, however, would also be unconstitutional under the Schechter and previous decisions. The courts forbid the government from doing anything important to regulate the national economy, whether it is bad or whether it is good. That is, they forbid it from doing anything that privately owned industry does not want done.

Relief to the farmers might come from the reduction of the tariff and a reopening of foreign markets. But since private interests do not sanction this course, either here or abroad, it is a policy that is not likely to be tested. If, as a result, we continue to grow more wheat or cotton than is really needed in this country, the only permanently sound solution would be, as Mr. Tugwell pointed out several years ago, a revolutionary change in land utilization, a shifting of population, and the growing of more fruit and vegetables, more pasturage, more forests in place of the discarded crops. But this would be almost equally difficult to achieve, and it would not work unless city populations had greatly enlarged incomes with which to purchase a more liberal diet. Again we should run into the obstacle of the Constitution, the courts, and private property in the means of production.

B.O. Knows No Color Line Among Waiters, Says Lemus

NEW YORK (ANP)—Rienzi B. Lemus, dining car waiter who, thirteen years ago, left the New Haven railroad to head up the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, has raised his objection to conclusions made by Miss Alice Dowling, white, on the causes for the decline of colored waiters and waitresses.

Miss Dowling, in an address to the National Restaurant Association, made at a convention in Chicago last month, stated she had interviewed forty-nine men and seventy-one women to find out why there were objections to colored waiters and waitresses, and was told by them it was because of inattention, promiscuous and loud "gum beating," uncleanliness and untidiness, grouchiness, too much makeup, and evident interest only in getting tips and plainly rushing guests through their meals. These things, and not race prejudice, have caused the decline, the woman concluded.

Defends Waitresses

"As an unmarried man of the world eating chiefly in restaurants," Lemus stated, "I am somewhat of an authority by contact, on the appearance, manners and mein of all kinds of waitresses, and waiters.

"The typical waitress is spic and span, sending out only pleasant odors. After all, body smells are not restricted to race and color; in truth, so much not so until Lord Leverhulme's fortune was greatly enhanced by featuring Lifebuoy soap as the antithesis of B.O. in advertisements costing close to the million-dollar mark, in which photographs of young white women and men were, and are still used to illustrate why other whites shun them like the plague to escape the upsetting smelliness exuded—until Lifebuoy comes to the rescue."

TO SEEK MORE POST OFFICE JOBS FOR RACE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(ANP) Following a survey made recently by the National Alliance of Postal Employees which revealed that only a very small per cent of the thousands of temperary employees new on the rolls of the Postoffice Department are Negroes, Attorney Charles Houston, special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., has offered his cooperation which has been accepted by the postal organization, toward bringing pressure to bear upon the powers in Washington with a view of securing more jobs for Negroes, according to Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va., President of the Alliance. Statistics submitted to the organization by its Branches throughout the United States indicate that in most Southern cities no Negro temporary employees are hired, while in many of the Northern centers only about one Negro in every 50 whites is given employment.

The National Alliance of Postal Employees is contending that competitive examinations should be held to fill vacancies in the postal service. In this way Negroes have better opportunities to secure jobs during the present readjustment period.

Labor-1935

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

ODD HOBBIES BARED BY THEIR DEVOTEES

Times

Collectors' Show, Open Today, to Tell All About Barbers, Glassware and Ants.

4-15-35

ALSO POISONED ARROWS

New York

Butterfly Wings and Dolls to Be Seen With Ship Models, One of Them Roosevelt's.

Rice

Persons who have been accumulating inhibitions as a result of leisure time arising from depression will find opportunities for expression today when the Second Annual Hobby Collectors show opens at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

More than 175 exhibits will be on view from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. throughout the week. There will be hobbies to stimulate the most extreme individualist; rare and antique collectictions to interest the connoisseur and not a few items to catch the eye of itinerant dealers.

A feautre of the show will be an exhibit that Charles DeZemler, Rockefeller Centre barber, has assembled from his extensive and costly collection of pictures, curios and implements of the barber's trade that he has been gathering for more than twenty-five years.

Items From 12th Century.

The collection includes instruments and equipment dating from the twelfth century in Europe and from still more remote periods in Asia Minor. At an advance showing yesterday Mr. DeZemler donned a belt in which Persian barbers used to carry their entire "shop," and showed an old French mirror, a fifteenth centure Italian shaving dish, a "mug" presented to George Washington, an Oriental razor and a Persian hone.

His collection is not confined to nstruments. He will display an assortment of books on the trade, ncluding biographies of noted barbers and professional handbooks. The walls of his booth are lined with paintings, water colors, engravings and rare prints depicting various phases of the tonsorial routine.

Other exhibits in the show, which will be in the grand ballroom of the hotel, cover a wide variety of hobbies. An early inspection showed that glassware led the field in the actual quantity of collectors' items. At least six of the exhibits are devoted exclusively to rare and antique glass, and there are an equal number of displays of pottery and chinaware.

And All About Ants.

An unusual exhibit is one devoted to "ant anatomy." Attendants at the booth will be ready to answer virtually any question about the private and public life of the ant. There will be pamphlets, statistics, diagrams and ants themselves to support the authorities. And one will be able to buy them, by the gross, in little glass boxes portraying their various habitats.

The Seamen's Institute offers a display of ship models, including one donated by President Roosevelt for exhibition, together with miniature stage sets of waterfront scenes and examples of sailorcraft.

Among other items on exhibit will be butterfly wings, Sheffield plate, stone implements, poisoned arrows, Indian headdresses, dolls, dishes and dessert spoons.

O. C. Lightner, publisher of the magazine Hobbies, is managing director of the show

Says N. R. A. Oppresses Negroes

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—A devastating indictment of the blow the New Deal delivered to the oppressed Negro people was tossed into the record of the Senate Finance Committee today when John P. Davis, speaking for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, explained why his people interpret N.R.A. to mean "Negroes Robbed Again."

The reformist Negro organization however, proposed "amendments" which would merely aid the effort to bolster faith in the "New Deal" among the Negroes who have found it out by now.

New York

GOVERNMENT WINS DISMISSAL OF TEST ON NRA'S LEGALITY

Constitution

4-2-35

Supreme Court Allows Withdrawal of Appeal in Belcher Lumber Code

Times Wide World Photo.

WHEN THE BARBER WAS THE DENTIST.

Charles De Zemler holding two seventeenth century barber's instruments, a Persian barber's belt and pliers for pulling teeth. These will be exhibited at the hobby show that opens at the Hotel Pennsylvania today.

Times 4-15-35 New York

Case. Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP)—With NRA already under heavy fire in congress, the government today sought and obtained supreme court permission to avert an immediate test of the constitutionality of that hub of the recovery program.

The court granted a motion by the justice department to dismiss its appeal in the Belcher lumber code case, while a move was under way in the senate to get a decision in the case as a guide to congress in enacting legislation to extend the Blue Eagle's life.

Senator Hastings, republican, Delaware, one of the authors of the senate move, immediately hailed the government's action as evidence "the department of justice feels it can't sustain NRA."

It showed, he contended, "no honesty of purpose in trying to comply with constitution," and added a charge that Donald Richberg, NRA chief, is trying to "confuse" congress.

Hastings and Senator Clark, democrat, Missouri, joined in a bi-partisan move when the senate convened today to obtain a decision in the Belcher case. They introduced a resolution calling on Attorney-General Cummings to prosecute the appeal.

But even before their resolution was filed in the senate chamber, Stanley Reed, the new solicitor-General, stepped into the office of the supreme court, only a few yards down the capitol corridor, and filed the motion to dismiss the case. Involving A. E. Belcher, Alabama lumber operator, the case presented to the court for the first time the issue of constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Decision Within 3 Hours.

About three hours later, Chief Justice Hughes handed down the court's permission to drop the case, after refusing to let other parties intervene.

Belcher's counsel told the court his client was subject to indictment for similar offenses committed since his former indictment. Chief Justice Hughes, however, said he did not think the government would attempt to prosecute him again in view of its action today.

The combined action of the government and the court made it doubtful whether there could be a clear cut decision on the constitutionality of NRA before the court adjourns for the summer or prior to congressional action on the bill to extend the recovery law.

Constitution

Paying no attention to legal developments, the senate finance committee meanwhile went ahead with its investigation of NRA, receiving a report from a federal trade commission attorney of price fixing by members of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association.

4-2-35

The attorney, Harry A. Babcock told the committee he had filed with the commission a report charging members of the association and the rubber code authority with conspiracy in restraint of trade for fixing prices of fire hose.

He said the price fixing agreement was entered before the code became effective but was perfected under the Blue Eagle. The code authority, he added, had exceeded its authority under the law

The Belcher lumber case presented to the supreme court the basic question of constitutionality of the hour and wage provisions of the recovery law.

Belcher was indicted for violating the hour and wage provisions of the lumber code, but Judge W. I. Grubb, of the federal district court in Birmingham, held against the government and the indictment was dismissed. Grubb ruled the NRA law unconstitutional. The government appealed to the supreme court in an effort to expedite the decision.

With arguments scheduled to begin only a fortnight off, the justice department last week suddenly announced it would drop the appeal. It was immediately hailed by opponents of NRA as a confession of weakness on the part of the government.

Saturday, Clark and Hastings, both critics of NRA and both members of the senate finance committee which is considering the administration bill to extend it, announced their resolution calling upon Cummings to try the case as a guide for congress.

Action Ignored.

The justice department, however, ignored their action.

When Clark submitted the motion to the court, counsel for the lumber code authority, which had been wavering all day on whether it would intervene, tried to intervene, but Chief Justice Hughes cut him off abruptly when he acknowledged he did not represent Belcher.

An attorney for the lumberman's association, who tried to get in as a friend of the court, also was told by Hughes that he could not be heard. Then, as though the case had no more significance that the scores of others.

GOVERNMENT WINS DISMISSAL OF TEST ON NRA'S LEGALITY

Hughes said:

"The motion is granted."

Babcock testified before another capacity crowd of the same kind that has attended nearly all sessions of the NRA inquiry. Among those in the front of the crowd were S. Clay Williams, former head of NRA, and some of the present officials of the Recovery Agency.

He told the committee he investigated the fire hose situation on complaint of the city of Milwaukee and others, who complained of identical bids.

Subsenquent to the time he charged the conspiracy was entered, Babcock said the price of fire hose rose from 46 to 84 cents a foot.

His report to the Trade Commission, which he laid before the committee, recommended action against the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, the Code Authority for the rubber industry, the Mechanical Division Code Authority, code officers and officials of the association.

The report said the association, together with the Code Authority, were "actively co-operating with the fire hose manufacturers in the carrying out of an agreement in restraint of trade."

Albert J. Hettinger, secretary of the Durable Goods Industries Committee, told the committee the NRA had "misled the president, congress and the country."

A former member of the staff of the research and planning division, he charged that part of NRA with giving out "colored evidence" on NRA's operations.

NEGROES Overlooked in NEW DEAL

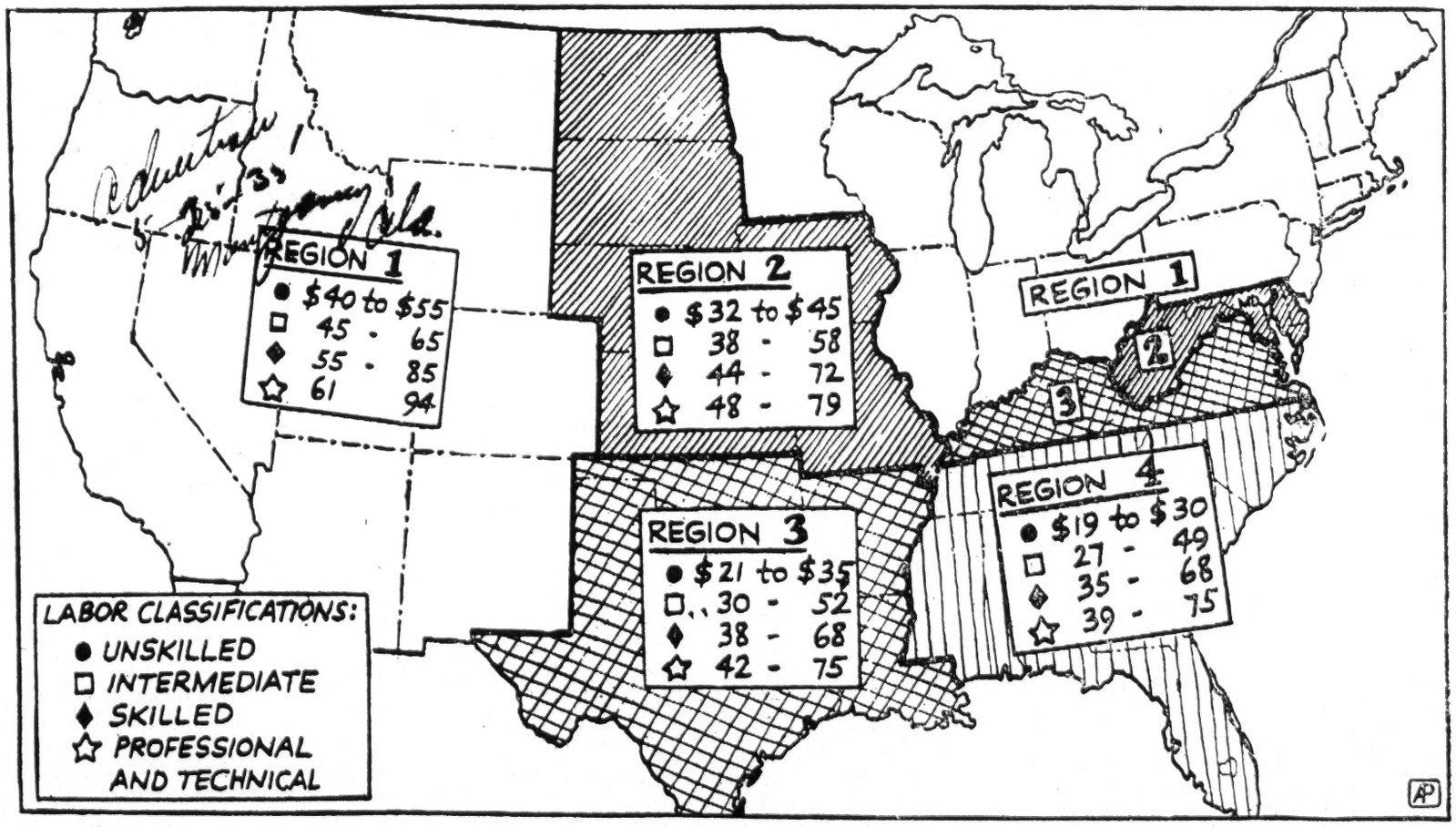
ATLANTA. — (ANP) — One of the results of a survey which has been made by a specially engaged investigator sent into the offices of various governmental agencies in Washington, has been the computation that Negroes have received less than one per cent of the patronage jobs given out since the New Deal began. This was revealed here this week by Prof. Rayford W. Logan, national director of education for the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

The fraternity engaged the investigator who was sent to gather material which would determine the effects of the various governmental agencies upon the Negro.

"Education for citizenship is now the fraternity's chief objective," Prof. Logan said, further pointing out by citizenship was meant, the full participation everywhere by the Negro in effective political organizations, and in the holding of public and elective officers.

Mack Spears of Kansas City, Kas., is chairman of that phase of the organization's work. Dr. John W. Davis Jr., is prosecuting the "Go-to-high-school, go-to-college" campaign. Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Washington is general president and Joseph H. B. Evans also of Washington is general secretary of the fraternity.

Work Relief Pay Scale Brings Labor Protest



Despite torrents of protests from labor against proposed pay scales on projects to be financed by the $4,000,000,000 work relief fund, the Administration announced they would remain in effect at least three months. This map shows the four regions into which the Nation was divided under a regional payment plan. Workers in Region 1 will be the highest paid and those in Region 4 the lowest.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia.
5

NEGRO WINS SUIT FOR PAST WAGES

Chambers Directs Ice Company to Pay Former Employe for 'Overtime' Work

Judge Hugh Chambers of municipal court yesterday directed a verdict in favor of the defendant in a suit for "overtime" wages based upon the ice industries code.

The action came in the case of Walter Harris, Negro, against the Atlantic Ice and Coal Corporation, in which the former employe of the company sought $317.40.

The case was one of 12 of similar nature filed in municipal court some time ago.

Yesterday's decision by Judge Chambers came on a motion by C. Baxter Jones of the firm of Jones, Johnston, Russell and Sparks, which with Grady Gillon represented the ice and coal company.

While Mr. Jones contended that no contract existed between the employer and the individual employe and that the municipal court had no jurisdiction, attorneys for the plaintiff argued that a contract existed and that the court hod jurisdiction.

The municipal court cases and more than a half-dozen similar actions pending in city court were filed by Peter J. Nelson and the firm of Park and Strozier, as attorneys for the plaintiffs.

In all the cases, the plaintiffs allege that while they were worked 84 hours a week, they were paid the minimum code scale of 23 cents an hour for 56 hours only.

AMERICUS, GA.
TIMES RECORDER

FEB 26 1935

GROSS LIBEL

One Erskine Caldwell, who claims to be a native Georgian has written an article for The New York Post, in which he commits gross libel against the Empire State of the South. Under the heading, "Georgia Poverty-Swept, Says Caldwell," he writes:

"For four years, economic conditions in the South have been as acute as any in the United States, but in this fifth year of the depression conditions have never been as bad. In parts of Georgia human existence has reached its lowest depths. Children are seen deformed by nature and malnutrition, women in rags beg for pennies, and men are so hungry that they eat snakes and cow dung."

Yet a great daily newspaper, like The New York Post, gives prominent space to such lies. Business men, economists and tourists, who have observed all sections of the country in recent months, will tell you that Georgia and the South, generally, are far ahead of any other section of the country in recovery, that conditions are much better here than elsewhere.

Mr. Caldwell, apparently was inspired to write his "enlightening" article by his great dislike for Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia. In giving vent to his dislike for the governor, he allowed his imagination to run wild. Here is the rest of his article:

"The State of Georgia provides no direct relief. Governor Eugene Talmadge, the self-styled "wild man," the dictator of three million people, who exercises more power than Huey Long, passes along to the Federal Government the responsibility the citizens placed upon him—and without cooperation, Talmadge, when prodded, shouts that the State is not a relief agency. While he is shouting himself red in the face he holds one hand behind his back to receive money sent down from Washington to keep alive the men who voted him into power.

"Talmadge is riding to greater power on his program of clearing the State of debt. By refusing to furnish food, clothing and work to one-third of the population he intends to close his present term of office with a surpus in the treasury.

"In some sections of the State, particularly in South Georgia and East Georgia men who are unable to qualify for the meager relief provided by the FERA offer their labor—eight, ten twelve, fourteen hours a day of it—for what they can get. What they can get, one or two days a week, if they are lucky enough to find employment, is sometimes twenty-five cents a day. Thirty-five cents is the average, in this agricultural empire. Exceptional pay is fifty cents a day.

"The day laborer, white or black at this season of the year when farming is almost at a standstill, may work one day a week, he may even work ten days a month; or he may, as hundreds do, search fruitlessly day after day, week after week, for half a day's employment. On the other hand, if he happens to be one out of five, he may qualify for relief work and earn five or six dollars a week. These relief workers are the aristocrats of Georgia labor. They earn enough to provide food for their families.

"The real sufferer in agricultural Georgia is the former share cropper. Share cropping, once the backbone of the South's cotton empire, is rapidly giving way to an even more vicious system of labor extraction. The new style is driving men away from the fertile land, away from schools for their children, away from civilization. The share cropper of yesterday is the day laborer of today, the man who peddles his muscle and brown for 25 and 35 cents a day and who is lucky if he works one day a week during the winter months. The share cropper's place has been taken by the tenant farmer, who pays for the rent of the land, whether there is anything left over for himself or not.

"This once-flourishnig farming country in the month of February, 1935, is a desolate land. Crop control has reduced the quantity of products without rasing the quality. Fewer workers can find employment. White men are being replaced by cheaper, more tractable negroes. Land is concentrated in the hands of corporations, banks and individual land owners, thereby forcing whole sections of the State into domains of absentee landlordism.

Decay is Spreading

"Starting in the north near the Savannah River with Columbia County and continuing in a southerly direction through McDuffie Glascock, Jefferson, Richmond and Burke counties for a hundred and fifty miles to the Atlantic Ocean East Georgia is experiencing the decay that spreads westward through Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Railroads that contributed to the once healthy growth of cotton empire are being scrapped and in their places weeds are growing. Tenant houses, rotted and roofless, are the homes of families hoping that 1935 will provide food, clothing and shelter. When the house falls in the family starts out their belongings strapped to their backs in search of another home where hope may be continued.

"These American people of the cotton country, robbed of their means of livelihood by the downfall of systems of farming, are being forced into the swamps, the stone acres, the waste land. The ground they are forced upon will not yield crops. It is a soil that will not even grow a good crop of broom sedge.

"There are hundreds of these communities in East Georgia, and they exist throughout Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Usually there are no roads, and travel is done across creeks without bridges, fields without even so much as a cowpath.

"These are the unknown people of 1935, the men, women and children who hide their nakedness behind trees when a stranger wanders off the main-traveled roads. Here are the deformed, starved, and diseased children born since 1929. Here are the men who strip leaves off trees, dig roots out of the earth, and snare whatever wild animal they can. These are the people who were forced off the tillable land, these are the women and children the urban residents deny that exist, these are the men who tramp to the county seat week after week in an effort to secure the relief they have heard about but which somehow is always exhausted when they apply.

Grasp for Hope

"There is hunger in their eyes as well as in their bellies. They grasp for a word of hope. They plead for a word of advice.

"The FERA in Georgia is inadequate to help him. Neither has heard of the other.

"None of them wishes to kill and steal. He wishes to work, to secure food for his children, medicine for his wife, clothes for warmth in a winter temperature of 12 degrees below the freezing point. He has covered the country in search of even a rumor of a job as far away as the county seat, and there is no means to travel any further. The mule has died of old age, or overwork, or starvation; or the mule was sold by the sheriff of the county to satisfy a judgment. There is no mule with which to work or on which to ride. There is nothing left except the roofless shack and a few pots and pans and a corn-shuck mattress.

"The Federal Government says that nobody starves, but the Federal Government does not know what its left hand does. The FERA in Georgia, as everywhere, is administered by local citizens. A local citizen is an urban resident who knows the city streets but who would be lost ten miles from home where there are no highway signs. Without co-operation from the State the Federal Government is helpless in trying to feed and clothe a million persons. Even with an increased appropriation for Georgia the relief sent from Washington would be inadequate for the State's dire needs.

"Talmadge takes off his coat snaps his suspenders and shouts from every cross-road that the wild man of Georgia is everybody's friend. If the people who are made to suffer because of their Governor's refusal to allow State relief appropriations could have their way, it is not unlikely that they would petition the Federal Government to nationalize the State of Georgia.

"Under present conditions, that is the wisest step that could be taken. Laying aside the possibilities of a local upheaval, it would at least give some of them the opportunity to vary their fate of [illegible] and cow dung."

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
April 25, 1935

IDLE SERVANTS LEAD SEEKERS OF JOBS HERE

Forty-three per cent of the 25,000 work-seekers on relief in Atlanta a year ago had usually found work in personal or domestic service, a survey by the FERA released Wednesday revealed.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries accounted for 26 per cent of the total, and 15 per cent formerly had found employment in trade, the survey showed.

Only 550 persons, 2 per cent of the total, had no work experience before coming on relief.

The Atlanta survey was one of 79 made in the various relief populations of the big cities of the nation. The analysis was made from a study of one-seventh of the entire case load in Atlanta.

Transportation and communication industries contributed 1,700 to the total, agriculture 800, professional service 600 and public service 200.

Two-thirds of all work-seekers on relief were negroes, of whom women outnumbered the men by 3 to 2. Among the white workers, men outnumbered the women more than 2 to 1.

NEGRO LABOR PROMINENT IN DAM DEDICATION

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (ANP) — When the new dam in the Savannah River was dedicated here Monday amid elaborate ceremonies, Negro labor was seen in evidence. Thomas J. Hamilton, white, editor of the Augusta Chronicle, performed the ceremony of pouring the concrete. A squad of eight workmen, one white and seven colored, did the actual work.

Mr. Hamilton's paper carried their names the next day in a box as he explained the important part these laborers played. Manuel Friday had the honor of spreading the first concrete poured on the project from the mixer operated by William Guidar, white.

The other colored workers were Lindsey Pryor, Will Elam, Ike Collins, Nathaniel McNeal, Martin Dorr and John Statterwhite.

MORE MILLS COME SOUTH

The lure of the south to the mill industry is again revealed in the announcement that the Uxbridge Worsted Company is apparently preparing to move its six large woolen mills to Georgia because of continued labor troubles and other undesirable conditions in the Rhode Island communities in which they are now located.

The upbuilding of southern industry has heretofore been largely predicated on the advantages to cotton textile manufacturing plants in being located in close proximity of the source of supply of raw materials.

This argument in favor of the south as an industrial center does not apply in the case of the Uxbridge company, which manufactures worsteds made from wool. Despite the fact that little wool is produced in the south, the company officials announce that "the move will pay for itself in two years in the savings a careful survey has established can be made in power, light and living conditions."

Added to these advantages is the plentiful supply of intelligent, native-born labor, more productive and less given to groundless dissatisfaction than the largely alien labor with which the mills of New England are manned.

No section of the country is better suited, from every standpoint, for industries of all kind, and the coming of those other than cotton textile mills, as in the case of the Uxbridge company, marks the dawning of a new phase in the development of manufacturing in the southern states.

GROUP TO ASK REPEAL OF OLD GEORGIA LAW

NEW YORK, July 17. (AP)—A committee made up of writers and lawyers will leave for the south early next week to persuade Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, to bring about the repeal of an 1861 anti-insurrection law under which Angelo Herndon, negro leader, has been sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang.

The group will also visit Alabama to investigate reports that numerous citizens have been sentenced to six months on the chain gang for the mere possession of radical magazines.

The trip is being sponsored by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, and is being led by Alfred H. Hirsch, secretary of the organization.

Bowling Green, Ky. Courier
July 3, 1935

A Southern Problem, Too

In thinking of communists and agitators we are prone to expect to hear them in the larger populated states in the north and east, and yet, it seems that some of our Southern States are besieged with this dangerous problem.

The state of Georgia will ask the lives of 17 alleged "Reds" for revolutionary activity among Negroes and white textile workers.

Arrested over a period of five years since March, 1930, when a drive was begun to rid Georgia of communists, the 17, among them four white women, await trial on charges of attempting to incite insurrection punishable by death under a 70-year-old Georgia law.

The trials are being held in abeyance pending final decision by the United States Supreme Court on the appeal of Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro, who, first of the group to be tried, was sentenced to serve from 18 to 20 years imprisonment. He was convicted of attempting to incite southern negroes to rise up against the whites and establish a "black empire."

Herndon's appeal to the Supreme Court was recently denied on the ground that he had not properly raised a constitutional question, but the court later granted him a stoy of sentence pending a rehearing in October.

Herndon was found guilty under a law passed in 1866 which provides: "Any attempt by persuasion or otherwise, to induce others to join in any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state shall constitute an attempt to incite insurrection."

When he was arrested conducting a meeting of negroes, Herndon was declared by police to have had in his possession inflammatory pamphlets advocating the overthrow of the government in 18 southern states, seizure of land belonging to whites, secession from the United States with establishment of an independent "black belt" nation for negroes in the southeastern United States, including Georgia.

"We demand that the land of the southern white landlords for years tilled by the negro tenant farmers, be confiscated and turned over to the negroes," the pamphlet read. "We propose to break up the present artificial state boundaries established for the convenience of the white master class, and to establish the state unity of the territory known as the "black belt," where the negroes constitute the overwhelming majority of the population. We demand that the negroes be given the complete right of self-determination; the right to set up their own government in this territory and the right to separate, if they wish, from the United States."

Herndon was convicted Jan. 16, 1933 before Judge Lee B. Wyatt in Fulton County criminal court. The state demanded the full penalty of death, but his sentence was placed at 18 to 20 years hard labor. He is at liberty under $15,000 bond.

Ann Burlak and Mary Dalton, white women, both of New York, were arrested with Henry Storey and Gilmre Brady, negroes, for distributing communistic literature and holding radical meetings here and indicted in 1930 after Joe Carr and W. H. Powers, of New York, both white, were arrested and indicted under Georgia's ancient insurrection statute in March of the same year. Ann Burlak is well known as an agitator in eastern labor centers.

During the exciting days of last September when violence flared throughout the South as a result of the calling of a nation-wide textile strike, Mrs. Leah Young and her sister, Annie Mae Leathers, white women of Atlanta, were arrested at the Exposition Cotton Mills while haranging strikers with Communistic utterances and circulating radical literature.

Then in October of 1934, in another round up of alleged Reds, the following negroes were arrested: Julia Weaver, Charles Weaver, Will Moreland, Joe Moreland, Fannie Aderhold, Ed King, John Grant, Lucille Lawrence and Zelma Ware.

While the state plans to ask the supreme penalty, it is considered highly unlikely that it would be invoked in any of the cases. The penalty gvien Herndon—18 to 20 years—is considered the probable maximum likely.

Radical agents, declared to be in the pay of the Communist International of Soviet Russia, for several years have sought to sow the seeds of discord among the southern negro, principally centering their activities in Georgia and Alabama, authorities charge.

Georgia

Labor - 1935

occupation and wages

Lakeland, Fla. Ledger
August 14, 1935

No Negro CCC Camp Projects If Protested

Atlanta, Aug. 14—(AP)—Reports that protests have been lodged in Georgia and other southern states against establishment of negro civilian conservation corps camps brought a statement from the Fourth Corps headquarters of the army that "in no case will negro camps be forced on communities that do not want them."

Gov. Eugene Talmadge said he had received petitions from various parts of Georgia protesting against negro CCC camps.

Col. L. V. Gasser, chief of staff of the Fourth Corps area said protests had been registered in Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee and Alabama. He added that representatives of the respective governors and the army were visiting the localities and if objections are not withdrawn abandonment of the camp projects will be ordered.

Approximately 382 white camps and 85 negro camps have been set up in the eight states in the fourth corps area.

announced yesterday at fourth corps headquarters of the army.

Governor Talmadge said yesterday that he had received petitions from various sections of Georgia protesting against the negro camps. At fourth corps headquarters, Colonel L. V. Gasser, chief of staff, said that protests had been registered in Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee and Alabama and that the army is withdrawing camp projects where the objections are not withdrawn. The same plan will be followed in Georgia, Colonel Gasser said.

When protests are lodged, an army officer and a representative of the state chosen by the Governor, visits the community and explains that the negro camps are under white officers of southern birth and that the negroes are from the state involved, subject to army discipline and inspected by white officers.

These explanations, Colonel Gasser said, usually result in the communities withdrawing their objections.

A complaint from Washington, Ga. was withdrawn, Colonel Gasser said after an army representative had explained the conditions surrounding the camp to citizens of that community.

Women Employed In Sewing Room

SPARTA, Ga., July 8.—A large sewing room has been opened here under the government works program, and numbers of women, white and Negro, are being employed.

The sewing room takes the place of the mattress factory which was operated here last winter and up to the first of this month.

The women are making winter garments for those on the relief roll, to be distributed later. It is said that all unemployed women will be given work on the project which is under the supervision of Mrs. John F. Kimbrough.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 14, 1935

SECTIONS PROTEST NEGRO CCC CAMPS

Army Officials Say Units Not Forced Where They Are Undesired.

Negro Civilian Conservation Corps Camps will not be forced on communities that do not want them, it was

GENERAL ELECTRIC SEEKS TECH MEN

Company Representative Here to Select Employes From Senior Class.

L. H. Means, personal representative of the General Electric Company yesterday interviewed the seniors of the electrical and mechanical engineering departments of Georgia Tech for the purpose of selecting four or five to fill positions in the company's plants after graduation next spring.

Mr. Means said the men chosen would be given a three-way training course covering all branches of the work at the end of which time they will be put in a specialized field. During this course they will be paid $125 a month.

Up to 1930 General Electric had taken Tech men regularly for 25 years. In 1929 the company put 15 electrical engineers to work, but in 1931 the depression cut this number and until last year there was only one member of the senior electrical engineers to get a position.

The number taken this year is expected to be the largest since 1929. The selections will be announced in March.

Charlotte, N. C., News
November 4, 1935

Porter Begins 36th Year At Local Bank

William H. Younge, negro, began today his 36th consecutive year as porter for the Commercial National bank of Charlotte, oldest bank in North Carolina having a national charter. Only two men who were connected with this bank when Younge began his service with it are living.

A. T. Summey, vice president of the bank, is the next oldest person in point of service connected with this institution. This executive has had more than 34 consecutive years of service in different capacities.

Four presidents have directed the affairs of the bank in this period.

Younge, a native of Blackstock, has been a dependable, thrifty employee of the bank and has accumulated considerable real property. He was receiving congratulations today from the bank officials on this anniversary of his uninterrupted service.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
November 24, 1935

VETERAN COLORED POST OFFICE CLERK RECEIVES PROMOTION

Rev. J. C. Jones, because of meritorious service of many years standing has been promoted to special clerkship at the Augusta Post Office. Rev. Jones is the second colored man in the employe of the local postal service to receive such promotion, the first being Henry R. Garvin, who was retired several years ago after giving nearly fifty years at the Post Office. Rev. Jones, at present, is the only Negro clerk at the Post Office, and his promotion comes as a reward for years of efficient service, it is stated he has been the recipient of many warm felicitations from his friends both white and colored, upon his advancement in the service.

New York Evening Post

NOV 20 1935

Back of the Herndon Hearing

When you think of the Angelo Herndon habeas-corpus hearing before Judge Hugh M. Dorsey in Atlanta, think of a nineteen-year-old Negro boy alarmed and bewildered because of an attempt in that city to cut off the $1 to $3 weekly relief payments.

Angelo Herndon led a peaceful demonstration of 1,000 unemployed to protest against that cut, and as a result a new relief appropriation was voted.

Nothing remarkable here, you will say. Herndon used an assortment of rights guaranteed in the Georgia and the Federal Constitutions; free speech, petition, assembly. But certain Georgia officials apparently didn't care much for the guarantees in their own State charter.

Three days after the demonstration Herndon was arrested. Because Communist literature was found in his room, he was indicted under an old slave insurrection statute which had rarely been used against any one. The prosecutor declared Herndon had tried to set up "a black republic," and Herndon was convicted. The jury recommended mercy and Herndon was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang, which amounts to death penalty.

He has spent 27 months in jail. His health has been broken. And because a conservative majority on the United States Supreme Court (against vigorous minority opposition) took refuge in a shabby technicality as to the time of Herndon's plea of constitutional rights, his life rests in Judge Dorsey's hands.

Eighteen to twenty years at forced labor on the roads for trying to help fellow-unemployed is a picture which more and more Georgians find they cannot contemplate without protest. Several Georgia editors have taken up the defense of Angelo Herndon and there is a growing movement in the South for his release.

It would be a fine thing for the State of Georgia, through its own judicial process and on the basis of its own Constitution, to rectify an injustice and free Angelo Herndon. Comparison of the statute with Georgia's own Constitution should be enough to persuade any jurist.

Donaldsonville, Ga., News
November 22, 1935

Haralson Writes About Talmadge Newspapers

I have just received from The Georgia Woman's World a local political organ published in Atlanta, fourteen copies of the date of Nov. 15th, for distribution. Great Glaring Headlines not only on the front page but on every page is bitter criticism of Mr. Roosevelt. You never see a copy of this newspaper except when Governor Talmadge, Tom Linder and George Hamilton get ready to run for office. The people of the state and every voter of Georgia should resent it as a gross insult to their intelligence. It brings back to our memory the "Red Suspenders and Gourd", the veto of the old age pension act, and the Governors assertion that a dollar a day is enough for any who wears the overalls.

Should the appointment of a negro of New York to office be an insult to Georgia people when our Senators and Representatives in the United States wore themselves to a frazzle in an effort to prevent Senator Dyer of New York a Republican from placing a penalty of Ten Thousand Dollars on each and every county in Georgia where a lynching occurs, penalizing every law abiding citizen for the crime of others. Why should the people of Georgia be insulted by the appointment to office of a negro in the State of Pennsylvania. The negro children of that state are educated in the same school rooms with the white children, they ride in the same passenger coaches, they sleep in the same sleepers and occupy the same waiting rooms of passenger stations. All rights are equal there, you never see in the newspapers where the people of Pennsylvania are complaining.

Alabama is proud of Negro Dr. Corver of Tuskegee who through his efforts as a scientist had made it possible for the white race to be benefitted by extracting almost a half hundred different products from the lowly peanut. To the astonishment of the scientific world he is producing paint from the red clay of the hills of South Alabama. Why condemn our government for aiding such worthy cause and call his work an insult to the people of the county. Alabama is not complaining. Why should our three low grade office seeking politicians be complaining, just rotten politics of the lowest class.

Now lets give The Georgia Woman's World, the Market Bulletin and the Statesman (as Earnest Rogers of the Atlanta Journal says) a thought something for Talmadge, Linder and Hamilton to explain to the public through their three political organs and I leave it to the people of Georgia if it is insult to the working people who wear overalls. LISTEN: A Negro, Charlie Justice, an employee of Mr. Hamiltons office, the State Treasurers office of Georgia, is paid a larger salary than the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. J. O. Anderson. This unjust act on the part of George Hamilton naturally makes us ask from what state Mr. Hamilton hails and how long he has been a citizen of Georgia, don't take my word see page one of the State Auditors Report of 1934.

Governor Talmadge's Department known as the Executive Department see page 59 State Auditors Report of 1934 and you will find that his negro gardener Leonard Clark receives a salary of $530.00, another negro Bruce George receives a salary of $782.50, another negro James Smith $782.50, another negro Will Johnson $639.50, and there are eight other negroes receiving large salaries. There are many good farmers and laborers in Atlanta, Fulton county, and all over the state who would gladly rush to the Governors office if they thought there was a chance in a thousand to land one of these places. The hotels in Atlanta have replaced negro service with good deserving white men. Why can't the Governor do this. Talmadge should clean around his own door before he criticizes Mr. Roosevelt and the Democratic Administration.

J. L. HARALSON.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
November 14, 1935

NEGRO RACE

Not Discriminated Against in Civil Service

President Franklin Roosevelt has assured an Augusta negro that his race need have no fear of discrimination insofar as concerns the U. S. Civil Service.

The negro, Roosevelt Ross, took the examination Thursday morning for pupil aid at the U. S. Veterans Hospital here, and showed a letter signed by President Roosevelt assuring him he would not be discriminated against by civil service officials because of his race.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
November 27, 1935

NEGRO WOMEN ON MEN'S JOBS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Kindly publish these few words in your paper.

One of the most shameful looking things that I have seen in many a moon is Negro women working on local relief jobs doing work that men are supposed to do. I see them working in the parks of Macon like men. And, I am told that they are working on the Community Center playground, for Negroes, at Central City College also.

It is right for Negro women to work. I want them to work and they need to work; but it is a shame to have them do men's work because they are poor Negro women.

I hope and trust that this condition can be, and will be changed for the better, in this our fair city, Macon, Ga.

REV. J. H. KURTZ.

Labor-1935

Historical

Occupation, Wages, etc.

One Of First Labor Contracts For Negroes After War Between States Unique Record

An agreement between Mrs. R. C. Chambers of Uniontown and the negroes on her place to work on the Chambers plantation and plant and harvest crops, entered into at Uniontown on June 2, 1865 and witnessed by Milton H. Doty, first lieutenant and assistant Superintendent of Freedmens Bureau, is a unique record kept in the Chambers family. The agreement, marked on the back "Registered, No. 13, Agreement between Mrs. R. C. Chambers and her servants" has been carefully preserved. Names of 26 negroes, with the amounts paid each for their first work as freedmen, are appended to the paper.

It reads as follows; "Agreement made and entered into by and between Mrs. R. C. Chambers, party of the first part, and the Negroes on her plantation near Uniontown, Ala., parties of the second part, Witnessing;

"That the said Mrs. R. C. Chambers, party of the first part, agrees to furnish them with Food, Clothing, House room, Medical attendance and Fuel as heretofore, and to give them one fifth (1-5) of the entire crop of corn and cotton raised on the plantation.

"And the said parties of the second part do hereby agree to remain with the said Mrs. R. C. Chambers and to labor diligently and faithfully for her under her orders and directions or those of any Agent she may employ, until the 30th day of December 1865. Said labor is to consist in taking care of the Crops and harvesting them, keeping up the Fences and ditches, etc., of the plantation, and all other kinds of labor usually performed in conducting a plantation; and shall be done in obedience to her orders, or those of her Agent. It is further agreed that said servants are not to visit or to receive visits only in such manner, and at such times as she may direct and that they are to pay for all Property lost or destroyed or damaged through their neglect or carelessness. All this in conformity to the Circular Labor Regulations from the Freedmens Bureau.

"Rebecca Chambers."

Billy his x mark ----	$25.00 Paid
Robin his x mark ----	$24.60 Paid
George his x mark --	$28.80 Paid
Jerry his x mark ----	$25.00 Paid
Charles his x mark --	$23.00 Resume for Dr. Bradford
Peter his x mark ----	$30.00 Paid
Eli his x mark ------	$30.00 Paid
Mitchell his x mark --	$30.00 Paid
Manuel his x mark --	$22.80 Paid
Louisa her x mark --	$26.10 Paid
Peggy her x mark --	$24.50 Paid
Matilda her x mark --	$20.70 Paid
Caroline her x mark -	$28.50 Paid
Rachel her x mark --	$22.50 Paid
Betsy Ann her x mark	$18.90 Paid
Green his x mark --	$28.00 Paid
Edmund his x mark -	$26.40 Paid
Richard his x mark -	$30.00 Paid
Frances his x mark --	$12.60 Paid
Maria her x mark --	$16.80 Paid
Lucy her x mark ---	$24.90 Paid
Polly her x mark ---	$30.00 Paid
Leanna her x mark --	$30.00 Paid
Tom his x mark ----	$30.00 Paid
Fred his x mark ----	$30.00 Paid
	$668.70

Illinois.

Labor-1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Coiffure Wins Cup

—Chicago Defender Photo.

MRS. FRANCES MOSELEY

Chicago schoolteacher who, modelling a new style hair wave, at the annual coiffure contest sponsored by the American Cosmetician association at the Sherman hotel last week, was awarded first prize. This was the first time members of the Race had ever entered this contest which attracted more than 2,000 beauticians.

Chicago Defender 10-26-35

C. A. KING PUT ON SALES FORCE OF J. J. WRIGHT

Defender
10-26-35

J. J. Wright Motor company, 242 W. Garfield Blvd., authorized Ford agency, has added another member of our group, C. A. King, to its sales force. Chicago Ill.

Mr. Wright, president of the corporation, stated that the addition of the fourth Race salesman to the force was in keeping with his policy of fairness and an expression of gratitude to the many friends and customers of the immediate South side.

Mr. Wright showed by his trend of thought that he strongly advocates "Trade With Your Neighbor" principles. This school of thought has long been fostered by The Chicago Defender in its drive to encourage patronage of all business firms employing Race people.

Mr. King is well known in local business circles, having been associated with several of the leading firms of the South side. The showroom of the main store at the above address is open until 9 p.m. each evening.—Adv.

INSTALLING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Installation of the electrical equipment at the Regal Food Mart at 47th and South Parkway which was recently opened was done by Race electricians, members of local 134. The picture here showing from left to right, Clarence Dorsey, Gamer Needham, Charles Williams, Verona Biggs and Clem Nicholson, was taken prior to the opening of the establishment. The job, which is the largest of its kind done by Race craftsmen since the opening of the Gable Apartments, was made possible through the efforts of Herman Washington, business manager of the local and the willingness of the owners of the Regal Food Mart to use Race labor. Mr. Washington in commenting on the situation expressed gratitude to the Regal Food Mart for its evidence of confidence in Race labor and said further that there is enough work on the South side alone to keep Race craftsmen busy if property owners would give them an opportunity to work. The job was carried out under the direction of the South Central Electric Company, 3118 Cottage Grove Ave., which is equipped to do any kind of work including the installation and repair of neon signs.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Indiana

STEEL & TIN PLATE WORKS NAMED IN SUITS FILED HERE

American

Laborers' Health Ruined by Dust and Fumes

1-31-35

Individual lawsuits totaling $650,000 filed against the Illinois Steel company and American Sheet and Tin Plate company by 22 former employes, all Negroes, of Gary.

Of this amount, damages to the extent of $475,000 are asked from the Illinois Steel company while $175,000 is the amount asked from the Tin Plate company.

Filed Singly

Although the petitions were filed singly, they all contain identical charges of injuries to health because the companies failed to provide adequate working facilities.

The workers charge they were employed as laborers on the conveying apparatus of the coke vens in similar capacities where they were required to clean out furnaces and flues of these ovens. They were thereby exposed to noxious and dangerous fumes, ashes, dirt and debris. This condition was "peculiarly indecent" to such occupations and the workers were subject to diseases not ordinarily affecting employes in other lines of employment.

Companies Careless.

Both companies, say the petitions, carelessly failed to provide adequate equipment and methods for the prevention of resulting industrial diseases. No use was made of air purifiers and water sprinklers which would provide 250 cubic feet of air space per person during the day shift and 500 cubic feet at night.

Because of this failure, the workers breathed dangerous gases and dust which eventually resulted in pulmonery conditions and ailments known as pneumonocosis, silicosis, sidicosisis and tuberculosis. Injuries to the health of these men have been serious and permanent, the complaint further reads.

Four of the suits are for $50,000 each and the rest of the complaints ask $25,000 each. All seek in addition judgments for the cost of the suit.

The 28 plaintiffs include Charles Edwards, Roy Jackson, Nathan Banks, William F. Marsh, John Robinson, Joe Nathaniel, James Mitchel, Ivan Parker, Albert Alston, Frank Rose, Lemuel Scott, John Ellis, James Ray, Allen Saunders, Charles E. Watson, Orange Carlisle, Ben B. Simm, Enoch Carter, Walter James, Samuel Baker, Henderson Johnson and Ruffin Smith.

CONGRATULATIONS, NEGRO MECHANICS

Recorder 9-7-35

The recent announcement issued by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Works Progress Administrator, instructing contractors to employ an equitable number of Negro mechanics and other race workers on the local $3,000,000 housing project is most extraordinarily good news.

This means that labor unions are not to be allowed, as was expected, to "hog" all the work in this government undertaking. Other equally bonafide citizens of Indianapolis are to obtain their rightful share of the jobs, and that is exactly what this newspaper has justly contended for all along.

The work's administrators announcement is both a victory for the colored workers of this community and a triumph for its deserving Negro mechanics. The action is a splendid gesture of true Democracy.

Congratulations, Negro mechanics.

CHAPLAIN

(Harris Bros. Studio).

M. M. D. PERDUE

District CCC chaplain in charge of colored CCC camps in Indiana. He saw service as an army chaplain during the World War and has been a member of the U. S. Army for 18 years. Perdue is a product of the State University at Louisville.

FEW COLORED MECHANICS ON BIG U. S. JOB

Employers Failure To Keep Pledge Cuts Pay Roll of Colored Men in Half

STRIKE HALTS WORK

Recorder

Hundreds of Families Suffer As Strike Stops Pay Checks, Take Dispute To D. C.

12-7-35

"To him that hath, it shall be given but to him that hath not it shall be taken away even that little he hath" a maxim of Biblical origin, has been given stinging application to the federal government's $3,000,000 housing project with tragic consequences to colored workers, an investigation by The Recorder disclosed this week.

Glaring inequalities were discovered in the percentage of pay roll guaranteed colored skilled workers by the U. S. government and the amount actually paid by contractors since work on the huge slum clearance development began.

Under terms of an agreement reached by union labor leaders, officials of the federal government and representatives of colored skilled workers, the latter group were to receive 3.5 per cent of the total pay roll for skilled workers during construction of the project. This was felt necessary in view of the well known policy of union labor in barring colored workers from membership in their organizations, in order that colored people could receive some profitable employment on construction of the project the cost of which they would eventually pay through rents.

Given Only "Half Loaf"

Up to the time work on the project was halted by a strike, records show that out of the last weekly pay roll of $2,500 for skilled labor, colored workers received on $50, or 1.7 per cent. for the week preceding the ratio of the $45 they received out of a total of $2,800 was 1.6 per cent. Preceding that they were paid $30 out of a total of $2,800 of 1.2 per cent. These were the project pay roller for skilled workers for the last three weeks in October.

Investigation further revealed that three carpenters were the only colored skilled workers ever employed on the project, though the agreement mentioned above called for certain quotas of colored workers in all skilled occupations. Work on the project, however, has yet reached the stage where only about four classes of skilled workers are now required.

In other divisions colored workers were being treated fairly up to the time the work was halted by the strike, Nov. 4. In the semi-skilled division, colored cement finishers represented 42.8 per cent and hod carriers 31.2 per cent of the totals. Colored intermediates represented 28 per cent of the total employed in that class. 70.3 of all unskilled workers were found to be colored. One surprising fact discovered was that 3.25 per cent of those employed in supervisory capacities were colored. As to all of these divisions, no agreement was made as to the percent of colored workers to be employed.

Take Dispute to D. C.

Efforts to settle the strike, which is inflicting upon colored as well as white idle workers untold suffering, will be transferred to Washington, it was learned. Hayes Wilson, business agent for the Hod Carriers and Cement Finishers union, left for the capitol city Tuesday to attend a hearing before the National Labor Board.

The hod carriers and cement finishers struck over a dispute as to wage rate. They assert they should be paid 80 cents an hour as skilled workers, whereas they were actually paid only 72½ cents an hour as semi-skilled workers.

Other workers on strike include truck drivers, steel workers and carpenters. Several conferences between officials of the construction company and union labor representatives have proved fruitless.

More than 300 men were employed on the project at the time work was halted by the strike. Many, without funds to sustain their families are seeking relief from the township trustees.

With hundreds of colored persons out of work, universal regret is felt that the relatively small amount of employment the project had been furnishing has even temporarily been snatched away.

Labor -1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Iowa

Negroes Employed By the Legislature

By Everett Wadsworth
Staff Writer

With the opening of the forty-sixth general assembly of the Iowa legislature Monday loomed the usual party rivalry between the Republicans and Democrats, with the latter faction emerging victorious, as Harold L. Irwin (Dem.) of DeWitt was elected president pro tem of the senate and John H. Mitchell (Dem.) of Ft. Dodge was chosen as speaker of house. Both were elected on strict party lines. The governor's inaugural ball Thursday night was the crowning social event for the lawmakers.

The patronage committees of the Republican and Democratic senate forces Monday presented their slates to the senate for selection Monday. The G. O. P. had twenty-nine candidates and the "New Dealers" had thirty-one for clerk, janitor and cloak room employes. Negro applicants were selected in the senate as follows: Matron—Ardella Watkins, Polk; cloak room janitor—George Stewart, Polk; C. C. Rowe, Woodbury; janitor—Montrose Beckley, Des Moines.

The following names of colored candidates for extra help were approved by the senate Tuesday: Assistant matron—Gertrude North; janitors—George Logan and Ed Butler. The report was also approved in the house. The Negro employes in the house includes: Janitors—Peter Russell of Fort Dodge; Pearl Thomas of Albia; James Shelton of Council Bluffs, and cloak room attendant—Miss Frankie McComb of Fort Dodge. Possibly other Negroes have been selected during the course of the first week's activities.

Jobless Survey is Launched in Iowa

Howard in Charge of Obtaining Data

A statewide survey among Iowa Negroes to be carried on largely by persons on relief, to gather unemployment data, earnings, labor organizations affiliations, age groups and other information was launched last week in offices of the Iowa emergency relief administration.

Howard in Charge

Charles P. Howard, Des Moines attorney, is in charge of the project, with offices in the HERA headquarters.

Associated with Howard is Lucille Baker and some other employes, who will prepare questionaires to be used in the survey and aid in selecting interviewers.

Jobs For 25

Howard said the plan contemplated employment of at least twenty-five and possibly fifty interviewers and other helpers, all from relief rolls and employed on regular work relief schedules.

Majority in Des Moines

While the project was called statewide, they said the small Negro of Des Moines would make the survey in those places unnecessary and expensive. If it were restricted to Des Moines it should be carried through as a regular city or county project.

The occupational classification survey cards soon will make available the same facts about 75 per cent of the Negro population of the state.

HOWARD TO ADDRESS VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION

Attorney Chas. P. Howard, newly appointed director of Negro unemployment by the I. E. R. A. of Washington, D. C., will address the meeting of the Virginia association Sunday afternoon at the Community Center at 5:30 o'clock. The public is invited to attend.

He will explain the administration set-up for Negro "white collar workers and his proposed survey of 17,000 owa Negroes for relief work in educational and clerical work. Herrison Gould is program chairman and John Danforth is president of the association.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Kansas.

Negro Operates Linotype on White Paper for 28 Years

HORTON, Kas.—Mervin G. Holoway ended 28 years of consecutive employment as a linotype operator for the present management of the Horton Headlight, a semi-weekly newspaper here, on January 1. He has been employed in newspaper work for 34 years in various capacities ranging from a printer's devil up. He began to operate a linotype machine in 1906.

Holloway says he is the only Negro linotypist on a white paper in this section of the state. He was retained by the present management of the Headlight when the paper changed ownership on January 1, 1907. He had worked for the paper for three years prior to this date.

Started as a 'Devil'

Holloway entered the Horton Commercial office on May 13, 1890, as printer's devil. Including the four years apprenticeship requirement, he worked continuously for more than 12 years for that paper. He worked one year for a town where he was the only Negro in the town. Before he became a linotypist, he was a hand compositor working at the case on both straight composition and advertisements, was a job printer and was able to operate all the machinery or presses usually found in a well equipped country newspaper shop.

In 1906, he was given opportunity to operate the linotype machine and since then has had a "steady sit." When the office purchased a new machine calling for more skillful operation than the older machines, Holloway was told that if he mastered the machine, the job would be his. He retained his job.

Holloway is a member of the International Typographical union and carries a card issued by the Atchison union No. 113.

House Votes 94 To 1 For Salary Raise

Plaindealer

SENATE SENDS BILL TO CONFERENCE ROOM

2-15-35

McDONALD FOR BILL IN SENATE

Kansas City, Kansas

By Thelma Chiles Taylor

TOPEKA—Senate Bill No. 204 with the Blount Amendment, which will raise the pay of the Negro janitors from that of $2.50 to $3.00 the same as paid the white janitor, all of whom worked extra to clean up the state house for the legislature

was sent back to the conference room by a vote of 20-13 Monday.

Representative Blount amended the bill so that the colored janitors would receive the same pay as the white janitor.

It has been customary to pay them $3.00 a day. The custodian, white, recommended the $2.50 pay. The bill with Blount's amendment passed the house last Friday 94-1.

The custodian, according to state employees and legislators, not only recommended this cut but also favors the Senate bill 16, which will give the custodian the power to fire and hire janitors. This bill died in the house committee and will probably enjoy a similar fate in the Senate committee. The executive council was opposed to this bill as it made the custodian a dictator over the janitors. The custodian could fix salaries at will as long as it was within the bounds of the appropriation. The bill also provided that no state officer would be permitted to interfere with acts of the custodian This bill would eliminate the patronage of the council.

Senate Bill 16 was introduced by former Representative John W. Blood, Republican, who was defeated in the last primary in Sedgwick county. It wa srecommended by the little legislature.

Dr. William Blount in leading the fight for the amendment to Senate bill 204, said in part:

"I know the state of Kansas is not willing to go on record as being unfair to any of her citizens. I note that one of the janitors, Leon Shanks, (White) has been paid at the rate of $3.00 per day, while the colored janitors received only $2.50 a day. I think that if you pay one three dollars a day; you should pay all of the janitors the same. I am not taking issue on this matter on the grounds of a racial issue and I would take the same stand if a white man were involved." Dr. Blount continued, "It is true that this bill is an economy measure and saves the state of Kansas a magnificent sum of $30.00, but on the other hand you are taking food out of the mouths of the destitute families. I hope the amendment prevails."

Blount's Comment On House Bill 12, Senate Bill 16

Plaindealer

2-22-35

Kansas City, Kansas

To the PLAINDEALER:

I wish to state my stand on House Bill No. 12, which provides for the appointment of a custodian for the State Capitol Building and assigning his duties.

This bill authorizes the Board of Administration to appoint the custodian instead of the Executive Council as he is now appointed and the janitors are directly under the supervision of the Custodian. Now, since the Board of Administration is appointed by the Governor and the Custodian is appointed by the Board of Administration, therefore, the custodian and janitors would be directly under the Governor. I have taken this matter up with those in authority and have been assured that the colored employees would be treated just as well, if not better under this arrangement. Now, under this bill, our group stands a chance of getting some promotion, and that is the thing we as a race should look for. This is an Administration measure, and even though it is an Administration measure, if I were convinced that it would be detrimental to the best interest of my group I would oppose it.

This bill to my mind will not work a hardship to our group, but on the other hand it will redound to the best interest of our race. I have the words of those in authority, that this will be the case. We are aware of the fact that this is a progressive age and we as a race cannot afford to be satisfied to stand still in this age of progress but must try as best we can to advance the interest of our group and that is the reason I am giving my support to this bill with that understanding.

Wm. Blount.

Kentucky

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Five Negroes Among CCC Camp Advisors At Ky. Confab

Fort Thomas, Ky., April (ANP)—Of the 75 persons in attendance at the meeting of part of the Fifth Corps Area Education Advisers and army officers at the U. S. Army Post here, five were Negroes. They were P. C. Smith, Sinkling Springs, Ohio; James Gray, Mitchell, Ind.; Karl Howell, Corydon, Ind.; Lecil Morris, Bloomington, Ind.; and James Rowland, Portsman, Ohio. Rowland conducted himself ably in an address to the body and as one of the oldest advisers in point of service in the corps area, he showed a complete knowledge of the program by summarizing the work of an advisor in the CCC Camps.

Labor – 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Louisiana

MILLIONS MADE IN SPANISH MOSS

Louisiana Swamp Trappers Turn to Trees for New Income.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—(AP)—Spanish moss, long noted for the exotic beauty it added to Louisiana swamp scenery, has been overtaken by the march of progress and a $3,000,000 industry has developed in the picking, curing and merchandising of the plant.

Soon after it was discovered that the fine black hair which the moss yields was suitable for automobile upholstery, chair cushions, mattresses and similar articles, the natives of southern Louisiana began to augment their fur trapping incomes by plucking the grey beards from the cypress trees and selling the cured moss.

Working by hand, sometimes using a pole, the plant is removed from the trees and piled on the ground and thoroughly dampened. This causes the outer coating to rot and leaves the valuable black inner hairs. After about six weeks for curing the fiber is taken to a gin and undergoes the same process that cotton passes through as the gin removes foreign matter from the actual fiber.

Packed in bales averaging 150 pounds it is taken to town, usually New Orleans, and sold. The price varies, ranging from 8 to 12 cents a pound.

As the value of furs declines, natives of the Louisiana swamp lands are said to be turning more and more to this new method of making a livelihood.

Labor – 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Lundeen Bill, Unemployment Insurance.

NEGROES URGED TO SUPPORT LUNDEEN BILL

Will Benefit Workers Balto. Urban League Secretary Says

BALTIMORE, Md. — Speaking before the City-Wide Young Peoples Forum, Edward S. Lewis secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, urged Negroes to support the Lundeen Bill for unemployment insurance. Mr. Lewis said such concerted action was necessary because the bill is designed especially to benefit the working class, and 65 per cent of Negro workers, constitute the domestic and agricultural workers of our group.

"The most challenging problem confronting the nation and the world in this movement is that of security," he said. "In this country we have great abundance and yet it seems that we are getting poorer because we are so rich. Abject poverty, hunger, starvation, disease and war, are threatening us from all sides and we are frankly up against the problem of the management of plenty.

"While we are seeking a solution for this difficulty we must have an economic cushion which will permit us to maintain the morale of the people. For this reason it is imperative that we should have unemployment insurance.

"There are two major national proposals, the Wagner-Lewis Bill, an administrative measure, and the Lundeen Bill, or the popularly-described workers bill. If we want the 65 per cent of Negro workers who constitute the domestic our group we must support the workers bill. The administrative bill, which is styled as a 'first line of defense.' is only a gesture, and we cannot hope to maintain any reasonable amount of security for workers under its present terms.

"It would also be under control of state government and we all know what would happen in the southern states to Negroes if such a measure is left to their administration. Negroes must, therefore, become an active part of the movement for the support of the Lundeen Bill. We must work with those organizations that have the courage to tackle this problem head on and not wait for a few crumbs which may fall from the table of the few who control the wealth of this country.

Labor – 1935

Maryland.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Chevrolet Won't Draw Color Line in New Plant

BALTIMORE—

There will be no discrimination in the selection of mechanics and skilled laborers at the new Chevrolet assembly plant which will open here some time in March on the Bu[illegible] Highway near Point Breeze, G. E. Finoult, district manager, informed the AFRO, Thursday.

Mr. Finoult, who stated that he had not received instructions from Detroit in reference to the employment of mechanics and skilled laborers, added that a large number of men, both white and colored, had filed applications for jobs.

Picked on Ability

The men employed will be selected because of their "ability, experience and adeptness regardless of color," Mr. Finoult declared. He supplemented that statement by stating that the instructions from the home office would govern the number of new men to be accepted.

Questioned concerning the men who were employed in the construction of the plant, the manager declared that they were employees of a local engineering company.

In a statement to the AFRO, officials of the company stated that 2,00 men were employed, of which 800 were colored. A few of the colored men, it was stated, were employed as skilled laborers, but the bulk were unskilled laborers.

Covers 22 Acres

The plant covering twenty-two acres will house equipment for the construction of bodies and the assembling of Chevrolet automobiles. Only the latest improved equipment will be used in both of the units, it was stated.

The unit occupied by the Fisher body group will cover nine acres while the remainder will be used by the automobile company. All of the parts of the automobiles, with the exception of the bodies, will be shipped here.

RIGHT TO PICKET WHITE STORES MINUS COLORED EMPLOYEES IN BLACK DISTRICT DENIED IN MD.

PEACEABLE CANVASSING AND PUBLIC MEETINGS VOICING DISAPPROVAL UPHELD BY JUDGE

May Appeal Case to United States Supreme Court

BALTIMORE, Md., Apr. 25—(ANP)—After drawing a fine line of distinction between the proper methods that might be employed in labor disputes and those involving labor, based on racial discrimination, the Court of Appeals, Maryland's highest court, rendered a decision in which the colored citizens of the state were denied the right to picket business institutions in colored neighborhoods which refused employment to qualified Negroes, and in which their right to protest through newspapers, circulars and public meetings were recognized.

Because of the determined efforts which Negroes in northern cities possessing sizeable Negro populations have made during the last few years to obtain employment in stores in these colored neighborhoods, the local fight took on proportions of great significance because of the legal obstacles which impeded it.

In 1933, the City-Wide Young People's Forum, under the leadership of Juanita E. Jackson, in cooperation with other citizens and the National Housewives League, all led by one K. Costonie, uttered a series of protests against those white merchants in districts 90 per cent colored who refused to employ Negroes. Under the impeuts of this movement, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores capitulated and 43 colored employes were given jobs.

More obdurate, however, were a number of Jewish merchants; namely, Aaron Samuelson, Max Meyers and Harry and Samuel Silverman. The cooperating organizations had picketed the stores of these merchants to effect a boycott which stopped the flow of their trade.

The above merchants obtained a temporary injunction against the pickets which was finally made permanent in the Circuit court in this city. From this decision of the Circuit court, the agencies behind the boycott appealed to the high court, raising the sum of $1,800 to finance the appeal.

In both the Circuit and the Court of Appeals it was acknowledged that the issue had never been presented before. The Court of Appeals defined the issue as follows:

"The question here is, can a race, in this case a group of Negroes, by picketing, impose their will on a white merchant and compel him to employ colored, instead of white, clerks?"

After setting aside the point involving this case and its kinship with labor, the court's opinion, read by Justice J. Sloan, stated:

"Their grievance is that the defendant merchants depend almost wholly on colored patronage for their existence and that these merchants do nothing for them in return.

That there is some merit in their complaint cannot be disputed, as the planting of a white store in an exclusively colored community is an exploitation of the inhabitants for profit, but the defendants cannot right their wrongs by means that are unlawful. The defendants and others of their race have a perfect right to buy where they please. Nor is there anything unlawful in the action of a combination who by concerted action cease to patronize a person against whom their interest to do so.

"They have an unquestionable right to present their cause to the public in newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way, with no attempt at coercion. If ruin to the employer results from their peaceable assertion of these rights it is damage without remedy.

"They may, by organization, public meetings, propaganda and by personal solicitation, persuade white employers to engage colored employes and to induct their people to confine their trade to those who accede to their wishes, and whether they succeed or fail will depend on the cooperation of their people."

In the light of the decision of the Court of Appeals leaders of the boycott stated last Saturday that they intended to renew their efforts, using all lawful means, and expressed the probability that they might even appeal their right to picket before the United States Supreme court.

The argument before the Court of Appeals was made by Atty. W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of the firm of McGuinn and Hughes.

COSTONIE HERE FOR BRIEF STAY IS INTERVIEWED

Staged Militant Drive In Baltimore For Negro Clerks

Details of his campaign in the winter of 1933 to place Negro personnel in chain stores operating in Baltimore in neighborhoods where the population was predominantly colored, and his drive for an increase in the number of Negro registered voters in the Maryland city, were outlined here last week by Prophet Kiowa Costonie of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Costonie arrived in the city last Tuesday at midnight "to look over the field's possibilities physically, politically and industrially." He left Thursday on a tour of the principal cities in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, and is expected to return here some time during the summer.

His drive in Baltimore to place Negro clerks in stores deriving their profits almost entirely from colored patronage, was only partly successful however, Mr. Costonie revealed. While the district manager of the A. and P. chain in Baltimore was finally persuaded to place Negro clerks in several of that company's stores, the crusade struck a snag when a boycott was directed at several stores operated by Jewish merchants on Pennsylvania Avenue in Baltimore.

Injunction Obtained

Four of these merchants obtained a temporary injunction against pickets stationed in the vicinity of their stores under Mr. Costonie's direction. The injunction was finally made permanent in the Baltimore Circuit Court. From this decision of the Circuit Court, the agencies behind the boycott appealed to the Maryland Court of Appeals, the state's highest tribunal, raising a large sum of money to finance the appeal.

On April 2, however, the Court of Appeals ruled that picketing of stores which decline to employ Negro help, accompanied by force, violence or threats of force, violence, coercion and intimidation, is unlawful. In the opinion, handed down by Justice Sloan, Costonie was charged with having used the wrong methods to gain his ends.

The opinion held that Negroes have an unquestionable right to present their cause in newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way with no attempt at coercion.

They may, by organization, public meetings, propaganda, and by personal solicitation, persuade white employers to engage colored employees, and induce their people to confine their trade to those who accede to their wishes, and whether they succeed or fail, will depend upon the cooperation of their people.

Highest Types Chosen

Mr. Costonie revealed in an interview while here that his efforts to have Negro clerks placed in the A. and A. stores was partially successful. After what he termed "beating about the bush for some time," officials of the chain finally consented to place qualified Negro youths in several of their stores in all-colored neighborhoods.

The very highest type of Negro youth was chosen for the experiment, he said, but complaints soon began to be heard because white managers of the stores refused to instruct the new clerks even in the rudiments of the business. Unable to find certain wares demanded by the customers as soon as they were asked for simply because they had not been shown where to find them, the Negro clerks were termed incompetent, he said, and some of them were discharged.

A boycott was threatened, and when it became a reality, officials of the chain stores again capitulated. This time however, Mr. Costonie said, a demand for Negro

managers in the stores was also made. This part of the demand has never been fully met, he revealed, but there are several Negro assistant managers now employed in some of the Baltimore stores.

His campaign for more Negro voters in the Maryland city netted an increase of some 2,800 more registered voters, Mr. Costonie said. Of this number he himself carried 850 to the registration bureau at his own expense. He said it was significant that a majority of 2,400 votes defeated Governor Ritchie for reelection.

A race loyalty campaign was also staged in Baltimore by the militant crusader. Mr. Costonie said he had a firm conviction that the Negro is, and was, afflicted with a very well developed inferiority complex, and hit upon the idea of destroying it, if possible, through the children of the Negro race.

Through the medium of daytime meetings which were attended in some instances by as many as 800 or a thousand children, and offering prizes for the best answers to questions concerning great men and women of the race, he was able, he said, to destroy this impression to a great extent.

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FIRM DEFENSE AIDS NEGROES

Militant Fight of Sugar, Detroit Labor Lawyer, Frees Jobless Two

By A. B. Magil
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29.—Charles Lee and Monroe Brown, Negro workers, who on Jan. 8 were sentenced to thirty days each because they had "no job, no home, and no visible means of support," today are free, thanks to the militant defense put up for them by Maurice Sugar, noted labor attorney. The charge of "vagrancy" against them was quashed in their second trial this morning, and the defendants dismissed.

The two Negro workers were picked up on the night of Jan. 7 in accordance with the usual policy of the Detroit Police Department of persecuting Negroes at every opportunity. The next morning they were rushed through a so-called trial before the viciously anti-labor Judge John V. Brennan, without being allowed a defense attorney, with no evidence against them, and sentenced to ninety days each in the House of Correction.

Sugar, who is now candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court, the very office which Brennan holds, on learning of this outrage, offered his services to the two men without charge and secured a new trial. He was supported by the International Labor Defense.

Sugar's candidacy is being supported by practically the entire Detroit labor movement, including the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.), the Mechanics Educational Society of America, The Society of Designing Engineers, the Trade Union Unity League, International Labor Defense, Communist Party, etc.

PLAN TO RENEW FIGHT FOR JOBS IN MICHIGAN CITY

Seek Teaching Positions and Jobs On Civic Projects In Hamtramck—Forming of Organization Suggested.

DETROIT, Mich., April 18—Mrs. Sarah Vaughn, prominent civic worker, in Hamtramck, Tuesday sounded a keynote in a renewed effort of the citizens of Hamtramck to secure jobs for race people in the public schools of the city.

Mrs. Vaughn said in her report, released to the press:

"During the past year I have been investigating the condition in the public school system of the city of Hamtramck, and find that in plain words the Negro population of Hamtramck is being robbed yearly of many jobs which are rightfully due them. In the Hamtramck public schools there are 369 employes. Of this number there is one Negro, C. C. Ringo, who is employed as the head electrician for the system. There are no janitors, teachers or clerks of our race in the system. Negroes of Hamtramck compose 6.7 per cent of the total population of the city, and if jobs were given on a basis of the population, we should have at least 20 positions in the school system.

"Last year the school board claimed that they would not hire any new teachers into the system for the semester, but despite this claim, William Choplin, who at that time was a resident of the city of Highland Park, was employed by the board as a history teacher in the high school; while Louise Conger, a race girl and a resident of Hamtramck, was denied a position in Hamtramck school, but arrangements were made to place Miss Conger in an up-State school. The board has placed in the offices several new girls as clerks and stenographers in the past year, but none of these were members of our group, although we know of and can submit girls qualified to hold the posts.

"We of the colored group of Hamtramck must band together as those citizens of Detroit have done and, armed with the names of girls and boys qualified to hold these jobs, bring one protest to the school board. This is the only way that we will ever be able to secure the positions for our group.

"May I suggest to the citizens the organization of the Hamtramck Civic Rights Committee to aid in this crusade."

The reaction of the officials is being eagerly awaited and it is believed that Mrs. Vaughn's attack will be heeded by the powers-that-be.

DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS
APR 27 1935

JOBS SCARCE FOR NEGROES

Speakers at Conference Say Factories Discriminate; Many on Welfare.

The predominance of Negroes on the welfare rolls of Detroit and Wayne County is traceable to the fact that the race is subjected to discrimination in the re-employment of labor by a majority of the industrial plants of the city, it was charged Friday by speakers at the third annual conference on "The Economic Life of the Detroit Negro" at the Lucy Thurman branch of the Y. W. C. A.

Although Detroit's 120,000 Negroes constitute slightly less than 8 per cent of the City's population, it was revealed by John F. Ballenger, County welfare administrator 23 per cent of the City's welfare dependents are Negroes. Ballenger said he has definite information that Negroes and aliens are not being re-employed in the same proportion in which they were laid off.

IMPORTED FROM SOUTH.

Ballenger said that shortly after the World War, when there was a shortage of man power in the City, the factories imported large numbers of Negroes from the South who were brought in by the train and bus-load. He said these Negroes have established legal residence here and now that they are unable to find employment the City is legally bound to care for them.

Donald J. Marshall, of the Ford Motor Co. personnel department, said that his company is not drawing the color-line in re-employing labor and that 8,000 of the 80,000 Ford employes are Negroes. He said that as far back as 1923 the Ford company began "an intelligent and humane effort to fit the Negro into the industrial scheme." Today, he said, Negroes are employed in the Ford plants in a wide variety of work, including skilled jobs for which many were trained in the Ford trade school.

PRAISES CCC.

Ballenger charged that very few of the plants in Detroit are re-employing Negroes, even when they present proof of experience as skilled mechanics. He praised the Civilian Conservation Corps for having provided a constructive outlet for the energies of many unemployed young Negroes and said he has experienced little difficulty in placing proportionate numbers of Negro boys in the CCC camps of Michigan.

The audience also heard an address by Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, in which he outlined the trend of pending national legislation towards relieving the lot of the Negro, especially among the share croppers of the South.

William P. Lovett, W. C. Woodson and Ralph McAfee were the committee in charge of the conference.

NEGRO WORKERS FIRED BY DAIRY BACK ON THE JOB

Organized Protest Effective With Officials

Indiana Tribune-Independent

Six of the colored employees dismissed from the Detroit Creamery Friday, Feb. 22, were rehired over the past week end, after a committee, headed by Lonnie Williams secretary of the League of Struggle For Negro Rights, called on Howard Cowles, executive of the Creamery company, Mr. Williams who alleged that the men had been dismissed because of discrimination against Negroes, demanded that the employees be rehired or a satisfactory explanation for their dismissal be given.

3-9-35

Mr. Cowles asked for time to study the matter and agreed to meet the committee again on Friday, March 1.

The Tribune-Independent was notified of the incident and a representative of this paper accompanied Mr. Willams and his committee to meet with Mr. Cowles. Mr. Cowles explained that the reason for discharging the six men was due to the moving of the creamery from the old Henry Street plant to their new location on Grand River Ave. In the new set up, he stated that the Negroes were not needed and that some whites had also been fired. The executive further told the committee that he doubted if he would be able to replace all the men.

but promised to rehire three o them by March 4.

Mr. Williams informed Mr. Cowles that he was sure the discharged men would not be satisfied with such an arrangement and would take action to boycott the creamery if all were not recalled to work. Some of the men had been in the service of the creamery from nine to seventeen years.

Late Friday evening, the creamery officials sent telegrams to two of the fired men, asking them to report back to work, Saturday March 2. Four others were likewise recalled on Saturday, leaving only two of the discharged men remaining out. The creamery officials have advised the League of Struggle For Negro Rights that these will also be recalled to work soon.

Fourteen, there were thirteen Negroes employed by the Detroit Creamery Company. Nine were dismissed and four kept on the jbo as janitors and wagon-washers positions inferior to those they formerly held in the bottling department.

The Detroit Creamery numbers Thousands of colored citizzens among their regular customers. It is owned by the National Dairies a Wall Street concern, which operates three creameries in Detroit and many others throughout the country.

Growing Negro Unity Shown at Detroit Parley

By GEORGE MORRIS

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—Discussion at the three-day Economic Conference on the Negro in Michigan held here October 21-23, presents an outline for the problems that will face the National Negro Congress scheduled in Chicago, Feb. 12-14.

Although there was a great variety of opinions and organizations, the conference unanimously elected a sponsoring committee for a state-wide Negro congress and to build support for the National Negro Congress. The congress to be held in Chicago is regarded as the means that will bring together the major organizations and movements of the Negro people for united action on the basis of the most pressing issues that face the Negro people as a whole.

The three-day conference was under the auspices of the Detroit Civic Rights Committee, an organization that has been especially active in exposing discrimination by the city administration in the hiring of Negroes. A list of co-sponsors included many Negro organizations and churches. The arrangement and conduct of the conference also had the close cooperation of John P. Davis, the national representative of the provisional committee of the National Negro Congress.

Elect Leaders

The committee and officers elected to bring the Negro people of the State of Michigan behind the great Chicago congress is a fair cross-section of the currents among the Negro people here and, as it might well be assumed to be an example of what could be organized in most other states, it shows what a wide basis is in process of development for the National Negro Congress.

The chairman of the Michigan sponsoring committee is Snow F. Grigsby, chairman of the Civic Rights Committee; the vice-chairman is Rev. G. W. Baber, pastor of the Ebenezer A. M. E. church; Crawford Nelson of the Nat Turner Club is secretary and Christine S. Smith, resident secretary of the Y.W.C.A., is treasurer.

One of the early acts of the sponsoring committee will be a mass expression in support of Ethiopia and protest against the fascist war instigators.

The proceedings at the local economic conference could prove of much value to other sections of the country where steps are taken to build support for the coming congress. The seven sessions were devoted to the following seven topics: (1) Black workers face the New Deal—introduced with an address by John Davis; (2) Ethiopia—Negro people at the cross road of world affairs, an address delivered by Bishop James A. Bray of Chicago; (3) the Michigan Negro on relief; (4) the Negro women's problems; (5) civil rights as it deals with the Negro, address by Maurice Sugar; (6) Negro youth and their future; (7) the labor unions and the Negro, address by Lester B. Granger, leader of the National Urban League.

Economic Plight Chief Issue

Running through all these topics was the appalling economic plight of the Negro masses in Detroit. A table printed in the program for the delegates, a result of research by the Civic Rights Committee, gives an idea. Although the Negro people constitute 126,000, or 7.6 per cent of the population, they consist of 26 per cent of those on relief rolls. But as the following table shows, they constitute less than 1 per cent of those on municipal jobs:

	No. Employed	No. of Negroes
Detroit Street Railway	4,579	59
Herman Kiefer Hospital	727	1
Receiving Hospital	700	4
Visiting Nurses	362	4
Police Dept.—(Officers)	3,734	35
Police Dept.—(Civilians)	280	0
Fire Department	1,748	0
Water Board—More than	1,000	0
Detroit Public Libraries	551	3
Board of Education	10,181	95
TOTAL	23,864	210

These figures stood as an unquestioned indictment of the city administration and with that exposed the bankruptcy of the policy of throwing the support of the Negro people to political bosses for favors and jobs. The unanimous tone running through the conference was that it is time for the Negro people to act as a unit. In the discussion it was apparent, however, that there wasn't unanimity as to what united action should aim to achieve.

There were people who conceived of uniting to cast a solid Negro vote which might serve as an advantage in bargaining for jobs, and similar concessions. There were proposals of unity to patronize only Negro business and give jobs to only Negro people. The predominant opinion, however, was that it is necessary to promote the **united cooperation of the Negro people with the growing will among the white people for a struggle against the same powerful rich and reactionary forces that are oppressing the vast majority of the Negroes and whites.**

Negro and Unions

The trade union discussion indicated that one of the great tasks before the National Negro Congress will be to win the Negro for trade unionism and especially for the A. F. of L. Mr. Granger, who led the trade union discussion, was of necessity, mainly occupied in dispelling mistrust in the A. F. of L. by most of those present. He stressed that their duty is to "break into" the A. F. of L. despite the color bar and tacit discrimination in many unions. Another important problem presented was that thousands of Negro workers, discouraged or kept out by the legitimate unions, choose cooperation with the employer and join the company union. In this the auto industry furnished an example.

Discussions on civil rights, war and Ethiopia gave undisputed evidence that on the whole the American Negro people, including the intellectuals and middle-class elements in their ranks, are bitter enemies of fascism. The National Congress in achieving a broad unity will thereby bring up a powerful reserve against developing fascism in this country. It was pointed out that it is the same fascist Hearst press which supports Mussolini, that makes it a rule to publicize prominently criminals if they happen to be Negroes. Also that the fascists sprout out of the ranks of the lynchers and Negro-haters.

Intellectuals Suffer

Another important problem brought forward in the economic conference was that while opportunity for intellectuals has become very much limited, as a result of the crisis, for the Negro intellectual there is hardly a chance. A vivid picture was presented of Negro school teachers seldom permitted to advance beyond elementary grades of students completing a course for a profession only to find a large number of whites preferable where there is a job to be filled, etc., etc. This situation is bringing the upper strata among the Negro people to a greater degree into a common struggle with the masses of workers and farmers.

A fact that stood out in the conference was that the antagonism that was known in the past between various Negro organizations is being eliminated. A spirit of unity and cooperation has taken its place, as central immediate issues overshadow differences. Nor is there any longer a serious fear of the "red scare." Among about a dozen preachers of some of the outstanding Negro churches and many leaders of the National Association of Colored People, Urban League, the Y's, and similar organizations there were also Communists who were welcomed and helped to promote this unity.

The Detroit conference, while it could have been greatly improved if it would have been more popularized, especially among the workers was nevertheless a valuable achievement and should be followed in other parts of the country.

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Mississippi.

UNDERWEAR SHIPPED FROM WEST POINT

Commercial Appeal

15,000 Garments Will Be Exported To South America

3-15-35

WEST POINT, Miss., March 14.—The first large shipment of underwear manufactured in West Point's new vocational school and garment factory was sent to New Orleans for export to South America, M. S. Hodes, plant superintendent, said today.

Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Hodes said the shipment included 15,000 underwear garments.

In the meantime construction was resumed yesterday on the new $75,000 vocational school building which will house the garment factory.

MISSISSIPPI TURNS TO NEW FACTORIES

Advertiser

Industry Beginning To Balance Agriculture As Many Get Jobs

4-29-35

HATTIESBURG, MISS., April 28.—(AP)—Industry is beginning to balance agriculture in Mississippi.

In this State, where once buzzing bumble-bees provided the only consistent hum, a new drone is now easily discernible; it is the whine of high-speed machinery handled by native white labor. At one time industry was not encouraged but now factories are welcomed and towns and cities are scrambling eagerly for more of the so-called "smoke-stack" dollars.

Montgomery Co.

Within the past two years fresh industrial blood has been transfused into the economic arteries of Columbia, Meridian, Columbus, Laurel, Gulfport, Jackson and Hattiesburg.

And now thousands of one-time unemployed non-producers are parading twice each month past the paymaster's window. In Hattiesburg, Columbia and Meridian they make shirts, pajamas and pants; in Laurel they manufacture furniture and starch; in Columbus they turn out overalls. Seafood packing plants hum at Gulfport, and Jackson produces overalls and glass.

A 200-loom silk mill is now under construction in Hattiesburg and soon this new product will be added to the list.

In years past, agriculture, or rather farming, as it is known here, was the State's one big business. Farmers raised crops, mostly cotton.

Then the boll weevil came along and began eating up the cotton and the farmers cash income started shrinking. Taxes increased, the children who remained at home wanted more schoolings, more advantages, more clothes.

Waking up at last, the farm extension officials launched an agricultural revival. They preached a new gospel and the text was diversification.

Where farmers had been planting only cotton and corn, they added feed and forage crops and some other cash crops like sugarcane, peanuts and potatoes.

Saving partially solved the acute problem of self-preservation on the farm, the development agencies next undertook to deal with the question of surplus labor.

Thousands and thousands of able-bodied young men and women, the offspring of farm families, were still living in farm homes. Some of them had little to do; others did nothing.

Then started the industrial movement, centered around competent labor, moderate climate and adequate transportation facilities, until labor is busier than ever before.

NEGRO CCC CAMPS IN S. MISS. BARRED

Army Officials Recognize Protests, To Withhold Camps

HATTIESBURG — (Special) — Army officials will not station negro Conservation Corps recruits at three South Mississippi camps, it was announced here by Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Grayson, as a result of protests filed by citizens in Perry Jones and Wayne counties.

Grayson, who was the persona representative of Governor Sennett Conner of Mississippi, said he conferred with army officers at the Fourth Corps Area headquarters in Atlanta after a mass meeting was held at the New Augusta courthouse last week.

Major E. O. Sandlin and General Grayson, who is adjutant general of Mississippi national guardsmen, attended the meeting and heard the Perry county citizens express vigorous opposition to the plan to locate negroes at CCC Camp F-5, near New Augusta.

"Five negro camps were to have been located in Mississippi," Grayson stated. "Two of them were arranged satisfactorily but the other three were opposed and Governor Conner asked me to represent him in negotiations over the location of the negro detachments.

"The three negro troops will be sent either to Fort Barrancas, Fla., or to Fort Benning, Ga.," Grayson declared.

Major Sandlin was assured by General Grayson that Mississippi desired to co-operate with the government but it was decided to transfer the negroes because of the small size of the communities adjacent to the camps where it was proposed to station these men.

General Grayson asserted that rumors the camps would be discontinued were groundless and he said that white CCC recruits would be sent to occupy them as soon as enrollments have increased sufficiently. The principal work done by the CCC workers in Perry, Jones and Wayne counties is in connection with the federal forestry program.

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Missouri.

600 Negro Men Are Given Jobs on Two WPA Projects Here

Six hundred Negro men are employed on two Works Progress Administration projects here, Hightower Kealing, industrial secretary of the Kansas City Urban League, reported this week following a check-up.

Three hundred men are working on the Paseo paving project on the south end of the boulevard and 300 are employed on the Brush Creek project. A total of 2,700 men is working on these two projects.

Thirty-two women are sewing daily on a WPA project at the Urban League center under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins. The WPA office plans to increase this number to 50 women soon.

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National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

NEGROES ACTIVE IN LEADERSHIP OF NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. - (CNA) One hundred and fifty Negroes together with about 50 white delegates, members of Negro organizations, in a special sub-session hammered out a militant campaign for unemployment and social insurance and against relief discrimination among the Negro masses, at the National Unemployment Insurance Congress.

Crusader news Agency

The organizations represented at the Subsession included the National Urban League, the Spiritualist Church of Detroit, Father Divine's Peace Mission, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, National Miners Union and the Unemployment Councils.

1-12-35. New York, N.Y.

Delegate Lewis of the Baltimore Urban League, acting as chairman, opened the session, stressing the urgent need of the Negro masses for a federal system of unemployment insurance without discrimination at the expense of the employers and federal government. He was followed by Delegate A. W. Berry, New York Acting General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, who outlined the tasks of the Negro and white workers in drawing the Negro masses into the fight for unemployment insurance.

Delegate Berry presented a draft program for adoption which included the calling of conferences of Negro fraternal organizations to establish federations for unemployment and social insurance; the setting up of committees against discrimination in emergency employment of Negro professionals and clerical workers; a campaign of petitions to Congressman Arthur Mitchell demanding his endorsement and support of H.R. 2827 (Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill).

A woman delegate, representing a federation of Negro womens' clubs in Washington, pledged the support of her organization to the decisions of the congress.

A resolution outlining a concrete plan of action was adopted at the Subsession and will be a part of the record of the congress.

T. Arnold Hill, of the National Urban League, was one of the main speakers of the congress.

NEGRO CITY COUNCILMAN INDORSES UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

Crusader news Agency

WASHINGTON, D.C., Special - (CNA) Nathan Pattan, city councilman from Campbell, Ohio, endorsed the workers unemployment and social insurance bill (H.R. 2827) at the recent National Unemployment Congress here.

1-12-35 New York, N.Y.

He was sent to the Congress by the United Citizens League as a delegate. In addressing the sub-session on the Negro Masses and Unemployment Insurance, Mr. Pattan stated that his city council was the thirteenth in the United States to indorse the Workers Bill. He called on the delegates present to call on and petition their aldermen to introduce resolutions in their city councils indorsing the bill.

Mr. Pattan is the only Negro member of the council.

Urban League President Says Social Insurance Must Protect Negroes Against Discrimination

An outstanding speech at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, held in Washington Jan. 5-7, was that of T. Arnold Hill, president of the National Urban League and well-known leader among Negroes. Hill was elected as treasurer of the National Action Committee formed by the Congress. The speech follows:

In discussing the need of the Negro worker for unemployment insurance, I am not solely and selfishly concerned with the interests of the 5,000,000 employables of the Negro race. I am equally concerned for the remaining millions of America's working masses—whether black or white, brown or yellow—who labor in despair on the insecure fringe of our modern industrial employment system.

I speak for the unskilled millions of America's workers, those toilers classed as "marginal labor" who by the very nature of their employment are the first sufferers when a financial depression or technological innovation causes considerable displacement of labor.

For these, Negro and white alike, I presume to criticize as wholly inadequate most of the legislation which has been considered by the President's Committee on Economic Security under the name of unemployment insurance. These tentative proposals have been dignified by the name of a social security program. I should like, however, to remind the members of that committee, as well as members of the 74th Congress that no program which pretends to offer social security to the masses is worthy of serious consideration unless it guarantees first of all a greater degree of security to those workers who are least secure.

Ruthless Suppression of Negroes

This is not a sentimental statement based on racial sympathies. It is the established viewpoint of trained economists, sociologists, and professional social workers. Just as we may test a chain's strength by examining its weakest link, so we may evaluate the true worth of a government's social welfare program by considering its effect upon the weakest and most needy elements within its population.

I am not bringing any startling new information to this conference, nor exposing any secrets of state when I say that the Negro population of the United States constitutes our most handicapped group—that portion of our working masses with least job security and most in need of unemployment insurance. If there is anyone present to whom this news has not yet penetrated, I should be glad to supply him with adequate proof of my assertion.

Even when he leaves out entirely the question of racial identity, the mere fact that Negroes are composed almost entirely of unskilled or semi-skilled workers is enough to impress us with the desperate nature of their economic plight. When we realize, moreover, that over 50 per cent of all Negro workers are engaged in farm labor or domestic work, and that these are the nation's lowest paid occupations, then we realize the starvation level to which black workers are confined because of the jobs which they hold.

All this is impressive enough, but add to it the handicap of bitter and relentless race prejudice aimed at the Negro worker from the time that he dons overalls as a gangling youth until he drops the shovel or hammer from his hands as a tired old man. It is not merely the stupid and petty form of prejudice which expresses itself in the form of an insult and minor discrimination. It is a carefully planned program on the part of employers to use black workers as a pawn with which to defeat Labor's unity so that bosses may bargain more successfully with both white and black workers.

On the other hand, the majority of labor unions in the country have been equally ruthless in their attitude toward Negro workers, shutting them out from certain occupations entirely and exploiting them in others. The result has been that the Negro found the hands of both employers and fellow-workers turned against him. He has been forced out on the borderline of economic existence. He is more than the marginal worker; he is the "marginal of the marginal workers." I repeat, no program of legislation which pretends to offer economic security can be termed anything other than rank hypocrisy which does not make some provision to protect the least secure.

Negroes Should Support H.R. 2827

From the standpoint of the farm laborer and the domestic worker, the so-called "Wisconsin Law" which has received such favorable attention from the President's committee, completely fails to accord this protection. So with the Wagner-Lewis Bill of the past Congress, the "Ohio Plan," and most of the other proposals which have been submitted in the past for scrutiny of Congressional Committees. It is difficult to understand the economic logic of a plan which deems unemployment insurance a vital necessity for a machinist who makes fifty to sixty dollars a week while working, but which makes no provision at all for the laborer or household drudge who makes no more than sixty dollars in three months!

Who needs employment insurance more than a black field hand on a Southern farm who has no earthly hope of doing anything else than farm work if he should happen to lose his job? Why dignify with the name of "Social Security" this legislation which ignores completely the hard working widowed mother of five or six children, who toils on a kitchen floor for a miserable eight or ten dollars a week, even in "prosperous times"?

From the Negro masses and from all other marginal labor of America there should come tremendous and glamorous support for real unemployment insurance to be provided by the 74th Congress—a bill that will include all labor, 'industrial, domestic and professional." Those of us who have witnessed the gross abuse of A. A. A. when it affects the Negro farmer in the South know well how unsatisfactory employer-management would be if it alone administered unemployment insurance. Many a government check for crop reduction intended for a share-cropper has been deliberately confiscated by the landlord. What assurance have we that "private plans" for unemployment insurance —or state-managed plans—will not be abused in the same fashion to provide merely another method of robbing black and defenseless labor?

Washington's Discrimination

The Negro worker has had his fill of state-administration of his citizenship rights and privileges. In one-fourth of the country today the precious heritage of education is withheld from black citizens by state governments, with the Federal government maintaining silent acquiescence. If a state collects educational funds from the United States government, and then cheats its Negro children of 75 per cent of their share, does this not prove what it would do with funds received from that same government as unemployment insurance,

If Washington has sat inactive while racial discriminations are practiced in the school system throughout the land, on the relief lists, both North and South, and at the polls in many states, is there any reason to suppose that Washington will champion the cause of the unemployed black worker when it comes to administering insurance to him? Such a supposition is optimism entirely unsupported by past precedent.

This is not merely the Negro worker's affair, even considering the racial angle. Enlightened leadership in organized labor has long since realized that a differential in wages based on race is a fatal blow at the interests of all labor. The color line in industry furnishes employers with the first starting wedge to split labor solidarity. The same thing is true of unemployment benefits. If organized labor is to have in the future what it recognizes as essential today—the wholehearted support of black workers—then the risks of unemployment for Negroes must be no greater than those for whites. Compensation for the black jobless must be equal to compensation for whites; chances of re-employment must be likewise equal.

Labor–1935 I

National Congerence—The Position of the Negro in Our National Economic Crisis

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Watchtower

By KELLY MILLER

The Negro in the Crisis

A NATIONAL conference, under the auspices of the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the Social Science division of Howard University, has just been held at the latter named institution. The theme of the conference was the position of the Negro in our national economic crisis. John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee, a young man of intellectual pertness and restless spirit, was the right bower of this conference, with Ralph J. Bunch of the Howard Faculty, also a young man of intellectual parts, as the left bower.

Kelly Miller.

This conference was unquestionably communistic in tone and red in hue. The participants, for the most part, belonged to the left wing, although there was a good sprinkling of those of a more conservative temperament, such as T. Arnold Hill of the Urban League and George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was relegated to the ranks of conservatives and the reactionary. Among the avowed Communists might be mentioned James W. Ford and several other avowed Communists and Socialists and Mr. McKinney of the American Labor party, which, if anything, is more radical than the Communist.

* * *

A SELECTED number of working folk of radical tendency, from different parts of the country, whose expenses were presumably paid by the conference, participated in the program. The voice of no conservative workman was heard. Several experts from Government departments were present and engaged in merely factual and technical discussions, but carefully refrained from entering into the general involvements of the conference.

It was surprisingly strange that no one of the Negro representatives in the Government service was given a place on the program. Eugene Kinckle Jones, who, perhaps knows more about the economic life of the Negro than any other member of his race, was merely a looker-on in Venice. Why was this? Obviously because the promoters of the conference desired to hear only the radical side of the question.

* * *

SENSING THE trend and temper of the gathering at its first session, I queried of the presiding officer whether it was the purpose of the conference to keep within the framework of the Christian religion, Democratic institutions and the Constitution of the United States. I was informed that such was not the purpose and that the conference was not limited to any political, economic or social theory. The destruction of capitalism and the doing away with existing orders constituted the dominant note.

The New Deal was criticized, denounced and condemned in toto. Nothing good was found in it. In fact, nothing good was found in anything of Democracy and existing political, economic and social procedure. The atmosphere was surcharged with a revolutionary spirit. The overthrow of existing orders by revolt, violence and bloodshed was openly advocated.

* * *

THE KEYNOTE of the conference, which ran through its proceedings as the current theme of an opera, was that the Negro must combine with white labor and overthrow existing orders in order to wrest their common rights from capitalism which exploits them both. I, as the big bad wolf of the conference, branded as representing the extreme right, stated that it was a waste of while to urge the Negro to combine with white labor, the Negro workmen would fly into the arms of white labor if they could find a welcome. The only sector of white labor which welcomes their black co-workers is Communistic and it would be sulcidal for the Negro to join the ranks of the Communists. This served as a firebrand and I thereafter became the spearhead of attack as the chief conservative and advocate of capitalism.

* * *

THE MOST puzzling features of this conference devolve about the attitude of the constituencies which fostered it. The Joint Committee is composed of such Negro organizations as the National Baptist Convention, the Methodists' General Conferences, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the N. A. A. C. P., Urban League and the Council of Federation of Churches. No one of these organizations, I am sure, would be willing to stand for such radical pronouncements as issued from this conference. I am sure that Howard University, one of its sponsors, which is supported by Government funds, would not care to be held responsible for such a conference. It is also interesting and curious to note that sessions were held all day Sunday, even while religious services were going on in the University Chapel. Surely, we are rapidly moving to the left.

THE DEAN IS ILL WITH THE JITTERS

Dr. Kelly Miller, venerable dean of Howard University, should take a long rest. He sorely needs it, if one must judge from this critique on the National Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro recentll held in the "Jim Crow" Capitol of the United States.

Coming fast behind his "De-Segregation" ebulition, the only conclusion which can be reached is that he is suffering from a severe attack of the jitters which makes him exceedingly "Red" hy.

Persons representing every possible shade of opinion were invited to participate in the conference. The discussions were led by persons wearing every partisan label. No attempt was made to stifle expressions of opinions. The dean does not even allege that gag rule was resorted to in order to color the trends of findings.

Whose fault was it, if as the dean laments, the leftist carried the day? Was it because the leftist had the only program presented and could claim credit for the only gains which have been registered during these muddled days? Was it because the rightist still sling to the dess-back theories which have bankrupted Negro leadership and sent the whole race reeling backwards towards mendicy and economic slavery?

Perhaps thinking Negro Americans have become awakened to the realization of the fact that a "New Deal" with the same old dealers means nothing. Perhaps againn they agree with Howard Pelter, secretary of the committee of nomic and racial justice, who in addressing a youth's conference recently

"There is but one remedy for this dition—a complete uprooting of the ent capitalistic system," "The Urban League", the N. A. A. C. P., the thern Interracial Commission headed Will Alexander, and all similar organizations are just playing around the edges."

The unfortunate part of Dr. Miller's affliction is that he becomes delirious and attempts to blame Howard University for the leftist trend of the conference. Of course there is a reason for this delusion. When the distinguished dean recovers from the jitters he will realize that turning to the left isn't a bad maneuver for the Negro American after all. This is the inevitable result of his distress, his disappointments and his necessities.

DuBois, Haynes Have Varied Ideas On Race Program

WASHINGTON, May 30. (ANP)—It was apparent at the conclusion of the National Conference on "The Position of the Negro in Our National Economic Crisis," at Howard university, that our leaders may choose to adopt several "positions." It was not revealed that many of them had thought through to a common ground upon which they might all take the same position.

One of the principal points of view was expressed by Dr. George Edmund Haynes, chairman of the Joint Committee on National Recovery. Dr. Haynes stated, in opening the conference:

"The effects of (changed material conditions) make it clear that we cannot deal with the Negro's problems effectively on an isolated or segregated basis. It is important that we integrate our plans and programs for Negro welfare with those of other groups."

This position, of course, is not taken by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois who, writing in the June issue of Current History, is described as advocating segregation, as witness the statement: "American Negroes must plan for their economic future and the social survival of their fellows in the firm belief that this means in a real sense the survival of colored folk in the world and the building of a full humanity instead of a petty white Shanny."

Thus, Dr. DuBois does not believe in integration.

And John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee of which Dr. Haynes is chairman, expresses the belief that the true "position" is one which envisages the destruction of capitalism. Says he in "The New Masses," Communist organ, "We must not be limited to considering the problem in the present economic system. As feudalism has died, so capitalism may die . . . Our society must change the emphasis from protection of private property to the protection of human lives."

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My Dear Mr. President:

I am addressing you this open letter because Howard University over which you preside is a tax-supported institution, the conduct of whose affairs should not be covered in a corner as is too often attempted. As you have recently become the avowed exponent of freedom of speech, I take it that you will not decry its indulgence even though it may cause you to wince.

I beg to recall to your mind the correspondence which I conducted with Secretary Ickes several months ago, and also with the members of the board of trustees, pointing out certain complaints (not charges) against your administration. I was merely describing, not condemning. All of the statements therein set forth still stand in their unimpeached integrity and unimpaired validity. In addition thereto more recent events have served greatly to increase the bill of complaints.

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Since then the trustees have met and canvassed the situation concerning your continued tenure. As the result of a deadlock, the administrative equation remains unchanged. As a minister of the gospel and an outstanding champion of morality and righteousness, you sat in the meeting and gave open consent or tacit approval to the proposition of making your subordinates the scapegoats for your own misdeeds.

Trustees in Stalemate

A determined group of trustees stoutly opposed visiting your sins upon your subordinates. As a result, we have an administrative stalemate which can only be described as a "peculiar anomaly." It is for the trustees to determine how satisfactory your administration can be under these circumstances.

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The whole drift and tenor of the conference was towards overthrowing existing order by revolution and violence. The last session on Monday afternoon which set forth the main purpose and purport of the conference, contained on the list of speakers, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, James W. Ford, Communist candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and a Mr. McKinney, representative of the American Workers' party, which is even more radical in its manifesto than the Communist. These all in fiery and frank terms, left us no doubt of their intentions. They were given the last word.

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Mr. Mitchell expressed the hope that the university is not inculcating such radical teachings as he had heard it was doing. You took this as a pretext to defend liberty of speech with a plausible eloquence for which you are famous, and the glib recital and fervid declamation of an eighteenth century Libertarian, winding up with the assertion that you would rather Howard University forego Congressional appropriation than suffer curtailment of the freedom of speech.

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This sonorous assertion sounds well in the abstract, but the liberty of speech which you were defending was the right to advocate the overthrow of the government by revolution and violence as had been indulged by various speakers at the recent conference.

What right had you to commit the university in such a serious matter without authorization of the board of trustees? You not only challenged Congressman Mitchell to his face, but defied the Congress of the United States.

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The freedom of speech which you were upholding would lead inevitably to the establishment of Communism, Fascism, or Nazism as prevail in Russia, Italy and Germany, where free speech is a lost art. You were advocating freedom of speech to destroy the freedom of speech. There is no other President of a State university or of a State-supported institution who would have been guilty of such temerity.

You were chosen to safeguard the welfare of the university, not to jeopardize its existence. Your judgment was as miserable as your courage was admirable — but in a college president, discretion is the better part of valor.

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That the university did not authorize you to commit it to any such policy might be seen from the fact that under your predecessor, President Durkee, when it was known that the university had in its library a book bearing on Sovietism, Senator Smoot, then chairman of the finance committtee stated that unless this book was forthwith withdrawn from the library the university would receive no further support from the government.

The book was withdrawn the self-same hour. The trustees upheld President Durkee in this action. This change of attitude shows what a drift to the left has taken place under your leadership.

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Since when, permit me to ask, have you become such an ardent advocate of the right of free speech? It is of recent memory that when you were charged with Communistic utterances in Boston, New York and Washington, you were anxious to solicit the assistance of your friends to protect you against this charge. This you know that I know for a certainty because I was thus solicited.

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All parties in all sections of the country are committed to the maintenance of this institution for the higher education of our youth in sound and fundamental principles of Americanism. Great is the condemnation of anyone who sows or allows to be sown in the minds of these youths the seeds of disloyalty and sedition.

If you are lacking in the requisite of personal patriotism, decent respect for the proprieties of your office should have restrained you from any such wild utterance.

Two Can't Get Along

I think I have said enough to make my position clear and unmistakable. I am writing in the spirit of entire goodwill of what I conceive to be your best interest and that of Howard University. The two cannot obviously get along together.

You possess the endowment and psychology of a prophet, who always has a fanatic fringe and sees sights and hears voices, not visible to the ordinary eye or audible to the ordinary ear.

He is called to moral and spiritual tasks who looks to Godward —never to practical and concrete administration.

That you have failed in this undertaking is due to the fact that you

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All parties in all sections of the country are committed to the maintenance of this institution for the higher education of our youth in sound and fundamental principles of Americanism. Great is the condemnation of anyone who sows or allows to be sown in the minds of these youths the seeds of disloyalty and sedition.

If you are lacking in the requisite of personal patriotism, decent respect for the proprieties of your office should have restrained you from any such wild utterance.

Two Can't Get Along

I think I have said enough to make my position clear and unmistakable. I am writing in the spirit of entire goodwill of what I conceive to be your best interest and that of Howard University. The two cannot obviously get along together.

You possess the endowment and psychology of a prophet, who always has a fanatic fringe and sees sights and hears voices, not visible to the ordinary eye or audible to the ordinary ear.

He is called to moral and spiritual tasks who looks to Godward —never to practical and concrete administration.

That you have failed in this undertaking is due to the fact that you

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have assumed a role out of character. Should you withdraw, you could resume your work where you left off when you assumed to administer this political and concrete trust.

Compared to Father Coughlin

You might be splitting the air with Father Coughlin, but as President of Howard Univversity, you will never give satisfaction either to yourself or to the institution. If you do not see the wisdom of this suggestion of your own volition, the trustees will have to make you see it. With best wishes,

KELLY MILLER.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

National Occupational Congerence.

Atlanta Meeting Avoids Major Negro Problems

Educators and Federal Officials at Vocational Conference Present Figures on Prevalent Misery But Fail to Give Solution

By Dorothy Calhoun

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—Presenting a whitewashed picture of the Federal government's effort to further impoverish the masses, especially the 12,000,000 Negroes of America, a conference on vocational guidance was recently held at a leading Negro college, the Atlanta University. The speakers, all prominent in the fields of educational and social activity of the Negroes, included Dr. Mary H. S. Hayes, a director in the National Youth Administration; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, associated with the Roosevelt administration and advisor on the economic status of the Negro of the U. S. Department of Interior; and Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of the Negro division of Labor in the Department of Labor; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, economic advisor of the N. R. A. and director of the department of sociology, Fisk University, and many others.

In the face of mass unemployment and desperate hunger of the workers, both Negro and white, many speakers of the convention put the problem purely on a racial basis and ignored the fact that there is no hope of finally solving the Negro problem under capitalism.

"The economic problem of the Negro is almost exclusively a labor problem," stated Weaver at the outset. The woeful plight of the Negroes in their segregated sections of Atlanta, and throughout the South was overlooked. Wretched living conditions with primitive housing, very paltry wages, almost no schooling facilities, and the misery of the Negro people, were ignored. Weaver said, "Because Negroes own little industry and few business enterprises, their income is derived, largely from labor."

According to the 1930 census, he said, there are two unskilled Negro workers out of every three. And the proportion of skilled Negroes to white and foreign born is very small. A point Weaver overlooked was that in these days of capitalist crises skilled workers are not working at their trades and are often glad to get any sort of labor just to earn bread and meat. Dr. Weaver also itemized statistics about the number of small retail stores operated by Negro men in comparison with white small business men. . . . However, Dr. Weaver was forced to admit that the "day of the small business man with limited capital is passed. With his passing goes any chance for development of Negro business."

By juggling statistics, Weaver evaded the issue of the wholesale suppression of Negro rights and denial of Civil Liberties to the masses of southern Negroes. The only hope he could give to the Negro population and to the delegates to the conference was employment by the Federal government. The fact, however, that the 300,000 jobless Negroes on relief (in January, 1935) could not possibly be absorbed by the Federal Government in Washington was disclosed when he added that the best they could hope for in Washington was jobs as messengers, elevator operators and laborers. Negro representation in Federal employment was, he admitted, "uneven and inadequate."

Relief Rolls Increase

It was brought out by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, that the number of Negroes on relief has increased from 2,117,644 in October, 1933, to 3,300,000 in January, 1935.

No analysis of the plight of the Negro people under the W. P. A. was given, however, at this session. The slashing of relief, the dooming of millions of Negro and white workers to untold hardship and starvation was not brought out.

The vicious reign of terror against the Negro population of Atlanta and the whole South was ignored at the conference. The possibility of Negroes obtaining sufficient employment in industry as skilled or unskilled laborers was very slight, it was pointed out by Oxley. Their only hope, he said, was for jobs on farms or domestic service. The field of employment in academic, professional and clerical work is very small and the main hope of the Negro people is sharecropping and housekeeping for wealthy families.

The future of the young Negro girl is indeed far from promising. Years spent at college at enormous expense and parental skimping and saving goes for naught and many college graduates find themselves able only to secure cooking and housekeeping jobs in homes of wealthy whites. Unless she, the young Negro girl, is content to spend her days in domestic service she has practically no other way out under capitalism.

Boy's Fate No Better

The future of the Negro boy is as hopeless. Progress is at a standstill when eager youth is coldly shunted around from pillar to post without a chance for employment. Negro youth, in its desire for education, has less opportunity than the poor white. Those few young Negro men and boys, whose parents are fortunate enough to send them through college, when they apply for admittance to state license to practice law, medicine, dentistry, are bluntly denied because of their race. . . . Many Negro youths who are college bred are at present hunting chauffeuring and gardening and house jobs because their talent and training is not wanted in this capitalist society.

Oxley gave the official government statistics as follows: in June, 1935, the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor showed that of 19,823 Negroes who rated as farmers, fishermen, and foresters, only 16.75 per cent were absorbed, leaving a huge majority without jobs. Of the 30,971 who applied for domestic and personal service jobs only 22 per cent were placed, while those classified as industrial workers numbered 12,302 and only 8 per cent were given work.

These cold inhuman statistics quoted by Oxley were only a glimpse at the suffering of the Negro people in this country of hungry and starving. In America, the richest country in the world, workers, Negro and white, are starving, while warehouses are bursting with grain; and cotton is being plowed under.

What hope can be given to the millions of jobless youth and adults under capitalism? This was hinted at in the Conference of Vocational Guidance held at Atlanta University, but no clear statement nor analysis was made. . . . No mention of Angelo Herndon and the great fight of the International Labor Defense was made at this convention in Atlanta, which was mainly about the problems of the Negroes. Nothing was said about the Scottsboro boys. The subject of the militant sharecroppers of Alabama who were murdered by landlords for daring to ask for more pay for cotton picking was not recognized.

"Sharecropping has grown since the days of 'slavery,'" said Dr. Charles S. Johnson of the Fisk University. "Today there are at least 700,000 sharecroppers and tenant farmers."

He then went on to the subject of Farm Credit Administration, which is the greatest mockery ever forced on the poor farmers and croppers. The details of this "aid" were given by H. A. Hunt, assistant to Talmadge. None had the courage to come out and expose the rotten set-up of the capitalist administration.

The mass unrest of the Southern Negroes and whites is reflected by the growing resistance to the starvation program of the ruling class. Slowly but surely the workers are awakening and demanding their rights. . . .

Labor—1935

National Occupational Conference.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Methods of Vocational Guidance In Europe Outlined to Conference

Constitution 12-14-35 Atlanta, Ga.

Europe has much to offer the United States in methods of vocational guidance and education, yet there is no system in effect in any country there which we could profitably take over entirely, Dr. Franklin J. Keller, director of the National Occupational Conference, yesterday told the members of the conference on vocational guidance and education for negroes, which is in session this week at Atlanta University. Dr. Keller's survey of what is happening in Europe is the result of two extended tours he made during the last summers.

Two factors color the condition of Europe—unemployment which exists everywhere except in Rusisa, and nationalism, which affects the thinking and action of every European state, Dr. Keller stated. Education for vocations and guidance of youth and adults in the countries of Europe are further influenced by the concepts of education that exist there, and which differ radically from the American principle.

European Systems.

Among the several things that we might profitably adopt from Europe in the vocational training programs of this country, Dr. Keller listed the following: The principle of England that every youth must be taken care of until he has reached the age of 18 and which is made effective by laws granting insurance benefits and requiring unemployed youth to attend junior instruction centers; the system in existence in France whereby industry is taxed to provide apprentice training for young people, and corporations which provide in-service training are automatically exempted from such taxation; the scientific principles that have been evolved in the past by the Germans in the field of industrial psychology, and which are still followed by the nazi regime.

In England, Dr. Keller said, vocational guidance officers are set up in cities under a national training program. In France, where education is more regimented than in any other country, guidance is conducted under the ministry of education, which uses many of the more advanced methods of psycho-technical testing. In Switzerland a simple program is followed by which pupils in schools are allowed to determine the occupations they are to follow by visits to industry, trips to industrial museums, and an apprenticeship system in the schools. Germany has a system by which men are required to spend six months in labor camps, and school children to live a year in the country working in agriculture and attending classes. Russia, said Dr. Keller, has so developed the system of guidance and education that a person in the soviet republic may be said to be obliged to go to school all his life.

Personnel Work Discussed.

Under the chairmanship of Kendall Weisiger, educational director of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, the conference participated in a panel discussion of personnel work in industry.

In the course of the panel much information was divulged regarding the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority in recruiting and training of labor. In the engaging of the force that was used to carry out the immense construction program, 38,000 persons took the tests, which were followed by interviews and the ultimate selection of the force.

The conference will close its six days session this morning at which time the four divisional groups will make their final report and recommendations to the general session. These groups will cover the four main divisions into which the conference has been horizontally organized: rural schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities, and commerce and industry.

Education, Guidance, Placement Pictured by Vocational Experts

Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 12-13-35

In an effort to present a comprehensive picture of the entire process of vocational education, guidance and placement, experts in these fields of public service appeared yesterday and Wednesday before the occupational conference in session at Atlanta University and outlined the procedure from the "cradle to the grave." Discussion of the work of educational training and guidance in the elementary and high schools was followed by a consideration of testing, the keeping of cumulative records, the interviewing of students and others and finally of the actual task of placing trained persons in jobs where they best fit.

Participating in Thursday afternoon's session, which concluded this phase of the conference's work, were three men who have made noteworthy contributions to the advancement of the science of educational guidance. Alphonse Heningburg, personnel director of Tuskegee Institute, who urged the necessity of keeping full and continued records of students and graduates and detailed plans for the maintenance of such cumulative records. R. O'Hara Lanier, dean, Houston College for Negroes, who discussed in detail the theory and practice of interviewing as a means of gathering information regarding the individual, and Lloyd M. Cofer, formerly personnel officer of Fisk University and now a member of the guidance staff of the Detroit public schools, who presented the problem of placement.

Public Responsibility.

Constitution

The business of locating jobs and then placing the right person in the right job is the task of the placement officer, Dr. Cofer said. In his opinion this is a public responsibility. When placement is handled through labor unions there is politics involved, he said; when it is the work of social work agencies the element of sentiment enters in and when it is a private agencies' function, the commercial aspects are uppermost.

F. S. Beers, university examiner, University of Georgia System, in his talk at the first of the two general sessions on the guidance process, likened psychological testing to the diagnosis of a person by a physician. The physician, he said, assumes a scientific attitude toward the patient while the patient tells of his symptoms. The doctor matches this information against what he knows of physical behavior, determines the ailment, and attempts to remedy the condition. In the same way the testing of an individual to determine his educational needs and occupational possibilities must be built around a scientific diagnosis, he said. The art of diagnosis has been fairly well developed, but the remedial side of the process has been much neglected. Educational and vocational counseling must be regarded as an art that is based on scientific knowledge of the individual, Mr. Beers concluded. 12-13-35

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According to John T. Bobbitt, of the United States Employment Service, it has been found through a study of FERA cases that 50 per cent of those persons studied had followed vocation other than those for which they had prepared. To be able to counsel an individual successfully, he said, the guidance officer should know the individual's native and acquired capacities and aptitudes, his personal character, social and economic background, interests, and state of health.

In a consideration of the theory of testing individuals, H. G. Bishop, also of the United States Employment Service, stated it is to be assumed that everything of importance about an individual may be tested, and in any test all persons will vary.

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Attend Debate.

On Thursday evening the members of the conference attended the debate between Morehouse College and Oxford University at Sale Hall chapel, Morehouse College, at which the matter of a written constitution as a safeguard to social progress was argued. Preceding the debate the Morehouse Glee Club, under the direction of Kemper Harreld, sang. President S. H. Archer, of Morehouse College, presided.

Friday morning the conferees will resume attendance at the series of "horizontal" group discussions, which are organized along the lines of professional interest with the following chairmen in charge: B. F. Hubert, president, Georgia State Industrial College, rural schools; F. R. Lampkin, principal, Spencer High school, Columbus, Ga., secondary schools; Dr. W. S. Nelson, president, Shaw University, colleges and universities; William C. Bowen, administrative assistant to the director of employment, Tennessee Valley Authority, commerce and industry. At these meetings these groups will formulate their recommendations as to future procedure and policies in vocational training and guidance, which will be presented at the closing session Saturday morning.

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200 ATTEND 1ST OCCUPATIONAL CONFERENCE

Journal and Guide

Advocate Negro On Nat. Occupational Conference

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The conference, conducted under the direction of the National Occupational Conference, Dr. Franklin J. Keller of New York City, director, was attended by more than 200 educators, personnel workers in industry, employers of labor and government officers.

The conference adopted the report of the rural schools committee of which B. F. Hubert, president of Georgia State Industrial College, was chairman, which recommended that steps be taken to provide better-trained teachers for rural schools; that provision be made to insure equitable distribution of state school funds; that teachers be paid in accordance with their preparation, experience, and service without reference to race; that free reading books and other materials be supplied for the first three grades; that a program of analysis of school children and their needs, and the defining of school work in the light of these needs be adopted; that a program of community improvement be undertaken with the view of making the center of good farming and good business; that steps be taken to consolidate Negro schools as rapidly as possible and provide transportation for children.

In order to guide the students of the high school into the proper occupations, the conference recommended the setting up of courses in vocational appreciation, which would develop a correct attitude toward all forms of socially important labor.

Two further steps that the high schools might profitably take were suggested: the establishment of vocational training courses that would meet the need of the community in which the school is located, and the re-examination of the entire basic aims and program of the school and adaptation of these to the school's needs.

Colleges and universities might carry on their program of guidance, the conference agreed, by establishing scholarships for vocational counselors, organizing courses in vocational education and guidance, and the holding of conferences, seminars, and other types of meetings for the purpose of studying guidance methods and techniques.

A recommendation was made that state departments of education and legislatures be urged to provide an adequate number of teachers in Negro schools, thereby employing greater numbers of college-trained men and women in their chosen professions. The conference voted to recommend that within three years the employment of teachers without certificates be made illegal in state schools. The colleges and universities committee was headed by President W. S. Nelson, Shaw University.

In order to insure the extension of its program and accomplishment of the recommendations adopted, it was urged that a committee be appointed to maintain a follow-up with the National Occupational Conference.

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Labor—1935

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Committee on Commerce

The report of the committee on commerce and industry recommended that labor unions, workers education centers and cooperatives be employed by Negroes in the low income group to bring about improvement in economic status, and that the use of these be supplemented by special techniques or adaptations required to meet the problem of overcoming obtacles to adequate integration in American industry. The committee further recommended that greater support, both financial and moral, be given to making pressure groups more effective agencies in the improvement of the Negro's economic status.

As the result of the study of the problem of creating occupational opportunity this committee recommended a program calling for the establishment of self-help cooperatives, the use of collective capital of Negroes in setting up means of increased occupational opportunity, the use of buying power as an instrument for creating jobs for Negroes. The section on creating occupational opportunity was headed by Forerster B. Washington, director, Atlanta School of Social Work.

In considering the problem of vocational education the committee headed by Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting principal, Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, proposed among other steps that definite instruction be given in schools in the training in domestic and personal service occupations and in agriculture and that for such vocational courses equal credit with academic work be given. The committee further recommended the investigation of the possibilities of the federal program in apprenticeship, and provision for some type of "work-study" plan with outside employers.

Going beyond the confines of the schoolroom, this committee recommended use of all the present extension educational forces, such as the farm and home demonstration agents, teachers in vocational agriculture, home economics and trades; the organization of community classes, opportunity schools, adult education groups; the ultilization to the full of such organizations as the Y. M. C .A., Y. W. C. A., Urban Leagues and the like; the teaching of farm cooperatives as a part of the program of agricultural extension.

Regarding Rural Schools

Schools in rural sections, the committee stated, should assume increased responsibilities for elevating the economic and educational level of the immediate surrounding communities. To this end, it was recommended that rural schools take fullest advantage of the federal vocational education act. Finally, the committee proposed that the basic idea in the federal program of rural resettlement should be extended, with its emphasis upon farm and home ownership, with adequate training in practial home-making.

That Negroes be given a larger place in the supervisory and administrative forces of the government employment and placement agencies, was a recommendation of the committee on placement. This committee was headed by Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute. This committee called attention to the desirability of having a qualified Negro on the staff of the National Occupational Conference to head up its work with the colored group.

The committee on occupational counselling, headed by R. O'Hara Lanier, dean, Houston College for Negroes, reported that, in its opinion, a thorough study of the present practices of guidance in Negro schools is needed with an evaluation and further suggestions for schools of various groups. This committee recommended as did the committee on curriculum, the establishment of a central bureau to serve as a general clearing house for up-to-date information of occupational trends.

New Dealers Speak

Presenting a comprehensive picture of the government's many-sided effort to establish economic security, particularly for the 12,000,000 Negroes of this country, six men and women, prominently associated with the present administration, addressed the conference on Wednesday morning of last week.

The speakers included Dr. Mary H. S. Hayes, director of guidance and placement of the National Youth Administration; Robert C Weaver, advisor on ecomonic status of the Negro, U. S. Department of the Interior; Lieut. Lawrence A Oxley, chief, division of Negro Labor, U. S. Department of Labor; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, economic adviser, National Recovery Administration and director of the department of sociology, Fisk University; Henry A. Hunt, assistant to the Governor, Farm Credit Administration and Alfred E. Smith, assistant in the Works Progress Administration. President William S. Nelson of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., served as chairman.

Wednesday afternoon was taken up with a consideration of the process of analyzing individuals under the direction of Dr. Harold H. Bixler, director of research and guidance in the Atlanta public schools. In the evening the conferees were guests at a concert in Howe Memorial Hall, Spelman College, given by the students of Atlanta University, Spelman College, and Morehouse College.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor–1935

National Occupational Conference.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Occupational Conference To Be Held At Atlanta Nov. 18

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25—For the purpose of stimulating greater interest and increased activity in the training of Race persons for specialized technical jobs and in the placing of trained young people in business and industry, the National Occupational Conference will hold a regional conference at Atlanta university during the week of November 18 at which the whole problem of the training and placement of Race youth will be considered.

To this conference has been invited a representative group of educators, placement and guidance officers, personnel workers in industry, and industrialists from all parts of the South. About 60 persons are expected to participate in the proceedings.

Arrangements for the meeting are in the hands of a local committee of which Pres. John Hope of Atlanta university is chairman, and Dr. Harold H. Bixler, director of research and guidance in the Atlanta public schools, is secretary. The local committee is made up of more than a score of educators, personnel officers and employers.

Dr. Franklin Keller of New York City, director of the National Occupational conference, will be present to direct the Atlanta meetings. Sessions will begin on Monday, November 18 and continue through Saturday, Nov. 23. These will be held in the Atlanta university library and adjacent buildings.

The program will consist of open meetings for general statement of the occupational problems to be considered, a series of three panel discussions dealing with personnel work in industry, economics and vocational guidance, and the programs of the governmental agencies that deal with occupational problems and of a series of group discussions.

These group meetings, in which more specialized problems will be considered, will be organized along two lines, first, by representatives of high schools, colleges, and of industry, and second, by groups of guidance teachers, vocational guidance officers, placement workers and other functional groups.

The objectives of the Atlanta conference were defined by the local committee as being five-fold in character; to encourage Race and white employers to utilize the Race by showing how young people are being trained for specialized technical jobs; to open up new and wider opportunities; to develop right attitudes toward all honorable work; to disseminate occupational information; to stimulate further local occupational conferences with definite concrete proposals as a result.

Occupational Conference To Be Held At Atlanta University; To Stress Specialized Training

ATLANTA, Ga.—For the purpose of stimulating greater interest and increased activity in the training of Negroes for specialized technical jobs and in the placing of trained young people in business and industry, the National Occupational Conference will hold a regional conference at Atlanta University during the week of November 18 at which the problem of the training and placement of colored youth will be considered. To this conference has been invited a representative group of educators, placement and guidance officers, personnel workers in industry, and industrialists from all parts of the South. About sixty persons are expected to participate in the proceedings.

Arrangements for the meeting are in the hands of a local committee of which President John Hope of Atlanta University is chairman, and Dr. Harold H. Bixler, director of research and guidance in the Atlanta Public Schools, is secretary. The local committee is made up of more than a score of educators, personnel officers and employers.

Dr. Franklin Keller, of New York City, director of the National Occupational Conference, will be present to direct the Atlanta sessions which will begin on Monday, November 19, and continue through Saturday, November 23 in the Atlanta University Library and adjacent buildings. The program will consist of open meetings for general statement of the occupational problems to be considered, a series of three discussions dealing with personnel work in industry, economics and vocational guidance, and the programs of the governmental agencies that deal with occupational problems, and of a series of group discussions. These group meetings, in which more specialized problems will be considered, will be organized along two lines; first by representatives of high schools, colleges and of industry, and second by groups of guidance teachers, vocational guidance officers, placement workers, and other functional groups.

The program of the National Occupational Conference is being carried on over a period of years through funds provided for its work by the Carnegie Corporation. In addition to its work of holding regional conferences, the conference has prepared a series of abstracts on occupations and other publications for use by schools and personnel workers, and has issued a monthly magazine, 'Occupations' dealing with contemporary developments in the field of occupational guidance, training and placement.

Its director, Dr. Keller, is best known for his work as principal of the East Side Continuation School, New York City, which has been a pioneer in the field of post-school training. He has recently returned from a visit to the chief European cities where he studied guidance methods. During the Atlanta conference he will present his findings.

NEGRO OCCUPATION FORUM OPENS HERE

Problems To Be Discussed in Five-Day Session at Atlanta University.

To set up "a pool of creative thinking" about the problems of occupational training and placement of negroes more than a hundred educators, employers, personnel workers and government officials gathered yesterday at Atlanta University to begin the fifth of a series of discussions of occupational problems to be undertaken throughout the United States by the National Occupational Conference and the first to devote itself exclusively to the Negro.

In inaugurating the conference, General R. I. Rees, assistant vice president of the American Telephone and Telephone Company and chairman of the executive committee of the National Occupational Conference, said that in his opinion the scientific study of occupations and of individual aptitudes and abilities was "the most important undertaking that there is in our present changing civilization."

The Conference on Vocational Guidance and Education for Negroes, which is to continue for five days, will involve every phase of the testing, training, guiding and placing of individuals in occupations for which they are best adapted.

The conferees were welcomed by President S. H. Archer, of Morehouse College, who spoke in behalf of President John Hope, chairman of the local planning committee.

Comprehensive Guidance Program To Further Vocational Work Urged

After adopting a comprehensive program for the furtherance of vocational education and guidance in every type of school and college in which negroes are enrolled as well as in the commercial and industrial fields in which they may have a part, the first national conference ever to be held on this phase of negro education adjourned at Atlanta University yesterday morning. The conference, conducted under the direction of the National Occupational Conference, of which Dr. Franklin J. Keller, of New York, is director, was attended during the week by more than 200 educators, personnel workers in industry, employers of labor and government officers.

Because more than half the negroes in this country live on farms, the possibility of the rural school in training youth and guiding them to the vocations for which they are best fitted was given consideration. Yesterday the conference adopted the report of the rural schools committee, which recommended that steps be taken to provide better trained teachers for rural schools; that provisions be made to insure equitable distribution of state school funds; that teachers be paid in accordance with their preparation, experience, and service without reference to race; that free reading books and other materials be supplied for the first three grades; that a program of analysis of school children and their needs and the defining of school work in the light of these needs be adopted; that a program of community improvement be undertaken with the view of making the school the center of good farming and good business; that steps be taken to consolidate negro schools as rapidly as possible and provide transportation for children, and that in general the rural negro be made education conscious by greater co-operation between home and school, and better understanding of the opportunities offered by the rural school.

Vocational Courses Urged.

In order to guide the students of the high school into the proper occupations, the conference recommended the setting up of courses in vocational appreciation, which would develop a correct attitude toward all forms of socially important labor. To prepare teachers for such guidance work, the conference proposed that the National Occupational Conference, or some other agency, finance the training of teachers, by setting up in strategic centers schools for short, intensive courses in educational and vocational guidance.

Colleges and universities might carry on their program of guidance, the conference agreed, by establishing scholarships for vocational counselors, organizing courses in vocational education and guidance, and the holding of conferences, seminars, and other types of meetings for the purpose of studying guidance methods and techniques.

Group Here to Organize.

In order to insure the extension of its program and accomplishment of the recommendations adopted at the conference, it was recommended that a committee be appointed to maintain a follow-up with the national occupational conference. At the same time steps were taken to organize in Atlanta a branch of the National Vocational Guidance Association, and an organization committee was named.

The report of the committee on commerce and industry, presented by William C. Bowen, assistant to the director of employment, Tennessee Valley Authority, was adopted by the conference. It recommended that labor unions, workers' education centers and co-operatives be employed by negroes in the low income group to bring about improvement in economic status, and that the use of these be supplemented by special techniques or adaptations required to meet the problem of overcoming obstacles to adequate intergration in American industry. The committee further recommended that the curricula in the schools "be more realistically adapted to train the negro to face life as it actually exists in the work-a-day world," and that greater support, both financial and moral, be given to making pressure groups more effective agencies in the improvement of the negro's economic status.

Co-operatives Urged.

The conference adopted a program calling for the establishment of self-help co-operatives, the use of collective capital of negroes in setting up means of increased occupational opportunity, the use of buying power as an instrument for creating jobs for negroes. The section on creating occupational opportunity was headed by Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta School of Social Work.

The conference approved supplying of occupational information to stranded persons who have dropped out of, or finished high school or college; constant revision of local agencies of occupational information which has been gathered by national or by local agencies; supplying of occupational information to persons in rural areas; listing of sources from which authoritative occupational information may be obtained.

NEGRO EDUCATION CONFERENCE TOPIC

National Occupational Group Sponsors Meetings Opening Tomorrow

Many educators, personnel workers, employers of labor and government officials concerned with employment will attend the conference on vocational guidance and education for negroes, which opens at Atlanta University tomorrow. Sponsored by the National Occupational Conference, sessions will last through Saturday. The training, guidance and the placement of negroes will be discussed.

A committee of Atlantans, headed by John Hope, president of Atlanta University, arranged the conference. Dr. Franklin J. Keller, director of the National Occupational Conference, will conduct the program.

At the opening session tomorrow afternoon, R. I. Rees, assistant vice president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., will preside. Among the speakers will be Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta schools, and Dr. Harold Xixler, director of guidance for Atlanta schools.

Group discussions on rural schools, secondary schools, universities and on industry and commerce will be held tomorrow night and Friday morning. On Tuesday and Thursday mornings there will be panel meetings on occupational opportunities, vocational education and placement.

Government programs will be considered Wednesday morning. Many educators and government officials will speak. Personality and problems of individuals will be discussed at general sessions Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Friday afternoon will be given over to a conference on personnel work in industry, with Kendall Weisiger, educational director of the Southern Telephone & Telephone Co., as chairman.

Vocational Guidance Meeting Told of Federal Efforts in Field

Presenting a comprehensive picture of the federal government's many-sided effort to establish economic security, particularly for the 12,000,000 negroes of this country, six men and women, prominently associated with the present administration, yesterday addressed the conference on vocational guidance and education for negroes, which is meeting this week at the Atlanta University.

The speakers of the morning session included Dr. Mary H. S. Hayes, director of guidance and placement of the National Youth Administration, who outlined the work of that agency to aid high school and college students to continue in school; Robert C. Weaver, advisor on economic status of the negro, United States Department of the Interior, who summarized the benefits that colored labor is deriving from the government relief activities; Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, chief, division of negro labor, United States Department of Labor, who described the government labor policies and procedure, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, economic advisor, National Recovery Administration and director of the department of sociology, Fisk University; Henry A. Hunt, assistant to the governor, Farm Credit Administration, and Alfred E. Smith, assistant in the Works Progress Administration.

Unskilled Proportion Cited.

"The economic problem of the negro is almost exclusively a labor problem," Dr. Weaver stated at the outset of the meeting. Because negroes own little of industry and operate relatively few business enterprises, their income is derived largely from earnings from labor, he said. More than two out of three negro workmen are unskilled, according to the 1930 census, he pointed out, and the proportion in the semi-skilled, skilled and clerical group is small compared with the native white and foreign-born white population.

Turning to the field of retail trade, Dr. Weaver pointed out that in 1929 there were 25,701 retail stores operated by negroes in the United States, and that these employed only 12,561 full-time employes, as compared with 3,833,581 full-time workers employed by the retail traders of the country as a whole.

"It is not reasonable to hope," he said, "that education and racial pride can create a great increase in the number of negro businessmen. The day of the small businessman with limited capital is passed. With his passing goes any chance for any appreciable development of negro business."

Government Work Opportunity.

Turning to the occupational opportunities in the federal government for negroes, Dr. Weaver stated that while in the past negroes have been used as skilled employes in several departments, they have been employed for the most part as messengers, elevator operators and laborers. With the advent of the New Deal, matters have changed somewhat, he said.

"The present negro representation in federal employment has two defects—it is uneven and it is inadequate," Dr. Weaver concluded. "The latter assertion can readily be seen by a comparison of the number of negroes in government service with the number of white persons.

Dr. Hayes said that in addition to the school and college aid for which $27,000,000 has been allotted, work relief projects for young people are being set up as a federal, rather than a state project. Under this program for which $10,000,000 has been allotted, young people are to be put to work on projects dealing with recreation, rural work activities, public service, and research, and are to work one-third time and to receive one-third of the security wage for the work to which they are assigned.

Concentrated Attention.

As the first speaker of the morning Lieutenant Oxley, in outlining the program of the Department of Labor, declared that "never before in our history has there been such concentrated attention of experts, leaders in industry and labor, and the general public upon problems of mass unemployment and the changing occupational trends."

Despite the fact that for more than 60 years leaders and teachers in negro schools and colleges have been emphasizing the ideals of individual and racial self-respect realized through productive labor, it has come about, he said, that during the present depression the negro has been unable to obtain work regardless of his training, and in January, 1935, the number of negroes on relief rose to 3,300,000 as against 2,117,644 in October, 1933.

Turning to the phase of re-employment, Lieutenant Oxley showed that in June, 1935, the first month for which figures of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor were obtainable by races, there were 19,823 negro applicants for jobs whose regular occupations were in agriculture, forestry and fishing; 30,971 whose regular occupations were in domestic and personal service, and 12,302 who were industrial workers. Of the agricultural workers 16.75 per cent of those applying were placed; of the domestic or personal servants 22 per cent were placed, while of the industrial applicants only 8 per cent were placed.

Industry Opportunity Low.

"These figures seem to indicate that in spite of the recent upswing of industry in the United States the employment opportunities for negroes in industry have been less than for negroes in agriculture and domestic service," Mr. Oxley concluded.

Giving a vivid statistical picture of the agricultural south under the depression, Dr. Charles S. Johnson declared that the system of tenancy and crop-sharing had grown during the years since slavery until 55 per cent of the rural population were included in these groups, and that at least 1,000,000 white farmers and 700,000 colored were included in these classes.

The details of the working of the Farm Credit Administration, which offers to the farmer opportunity to finance his operation in a businesslike fashion and at the lowest feasible rate of interest were described by H. A. Hunt, assistant to the governor, of this federal finance agency. Hunt stressed the value of credit unions which operate under the FCA and advocated the extension of this co-operative enterprise among educators, farmers, workers and all others who have a community of interests.

Wednesday afternoon was taken up with a consideration of the processes of analyzing individuals which was carried on under the direction of Dr. Harold H. Bixler, director of research and guidance in the Atlanta public schools. In the evening the conferees were guests at a concert in Howe Memorial hall, Spelman College, given by the students of Atlanta University, Spelman College, and Morehouse College.

Labor - 1935.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

New Jersey.

N. J. Beauticians Plan Legislative Lobby Monday

TRENTON, N.J. (UNP) — Several hundred beauticians from all parts of the state will camp in the legislative halls here Monday night, at which time the New Jersey Legislature will debate the beauticians' bills, Nos. 110 and 153.

The bills provide that any person wishing to practice or teach beauty culture shall file with the department of health a written application for a certificate of registration, and must be a graduate of an authorized school.

The measures also provide for the appointment of three commissioners, to receive $2,500 per year and traveling expenses, with authority to inspect any beauty shop or school at any time during business hours.

The lobby committee includes Edmund Redmond, chairman; Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson, Mrs. Lorena Walker, Mrs. Rosamond Stewart Saunders, Mrs. Louria Hall, Mrs. H. C. Bennett and others.

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New York Herald-Tribune

Unskilled Worker, Father of 2 and Sole Employable in Family, Found Typical

—SEP 10 1935

Out of Work Two Years

Had 5 to 8 Years in School, Relief Survey Reveals

The typical family on relief in New Jersey has native white parents, two children less than sixteen years old and between two and three years of unemployment behind it, according to a survey of 10,000 relief families made public yesterday by the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration.

The father is between thirty-five and fifty years old, and has had between five and eight years in school. He is the only member of the family available for employment, and before the depression, according to the survey, he was regularly employed in unskilled work with an annual income between $1,000 and $1,200.

The survey, begun in December 1933, covered 10,000 of the 165,000 families who made up New Jersey's relief load last winter. In addition to studying the social and economic background of all families on relief the investigation was directed specially to the families, about 37,000, or more than one-fifth of the total on relief, in which the head is not available for employment even after recovery in business has reached substantial proportions.

Negroes Largest Percentage

While the typical relief family disclosed by the survey is native white, the proportion of Negro families on relief is nearly five times as great as their proportion in the total population. Native white families made up 40 per cent of the total, foreign-born white 34 per cent and Negro 26 per cent.

Less than one-tenth of the men whose families are on relief, the survey showed, completed more than the eighth grade in school. More than one-third had less than fifth-grade work, and 13.8 per cent of the total had never been to school at all.

Unskilled workers in the building trades led all other occupations among the family heads interviewed in the course of the survey, with 6.29 per cent of the total. Auto, bus and truck drivers, with 6 per cent; servants, with 5.36 per cent, and skilled building trades workers, with 4.75 per cent, were next in the list. Men who had formerly owned their own business ranked eighth, with 3.98 per cent of the total.

Although one person in every seven in New Jersey was dependent on relief last winter, the report states that the families which have become dependent during the depression through disease, old age or the loss of breadwinners constitute a special problem. The works program of the Federal government, according to the report, is expected to provide support for four-fifths of the total through its works program until private industry re-employs them. The support of the remaining fifth will fall on New Jersey.

End of Depression Seen No Cure

"At present it appears altogether unlikely," the report continues, "that any considerable portion of these families now having no one available for employment will return to normal economic status at the end of the depression."

The hopeless predicament of these families, survey showed, is a result of high percentages of disease and old age among the male heads of families. Nearly half of the families in this group, however, are headed by women with children under sixteen, the husbands being dead, in prison or absent on account of desertion. Before 1930, only 5 per cent of this group are reported to have received any form of public aid.

Atlantic City Gets 8 P. O. Regulars

Afro-American

10-12-35

ATLANTIC CITY—On Tuesday, October 1, eight Atlantic City men were read in as regular carriers at the Atlantic City Post Office, by the recently appointed post master, Thomas Stewart.

It was quite singular that the eight men should all be colored and each had served eleven years as substitutes. But that's just the way it was. The eight highest on the eligible list were colored and without dickering they were meted the rewards which they merited.

Those appointed are Forrest Cozart, W. T. Goss, David Sewell, William Thatch, Frank Neil, Marshall Wood, Nathaniel Spncer and Raymond Robinson. At the close of the reading of the appointments they were addressed by the post master that he had planned to do this when appointed and that the new postal law had aided in rushing the appointments. He also stated that the appointments were well deserved and the men worthy of being promoted.

50,000 Negroes In Ranks Of C. C. C.

Fifty thousand colored men have been enrolled as members of the Civilan Conservation Camp workers, whose job is to conserve the nation's human and natural resources.

One of these camps is located at Chatsworth, N. J., where 250 colored men are stationed. Because of their activities an undeveloped 3,100 acre tract of pine trees 35 miles from Atlantic City have bee ntransformed into a vast scenic recreation park.

Threats of devastating fires have been checked by more than 27 miles of 200 foot fire break strips which parallel the roadways on each side.

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Rival Leaders Fight For N. J. State Inspector Posts

ATLANTIC CITY COOL

Appointment Of Mrs. Howell, Said to Be The Cause of Rift

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (UNP)—A bitter beauticians war has flared here the last two weeks between rival beautician leaders with several beauty inspectors under the New Jersey Board of Beauty Culture Control forming the valuable stakes in the contest.

11-16-35

The two principals protagonists in the war are Mrs. Lorena Walker, member of the Atlantic City Beauticians Board, and Mrs. Naomi Tetley. A climax in the battle came the past Sunday when the two leaders held rival meetings at the same time here, the object of both meetings being to form units here of the Modern Beauticians Association.. Both meetings were featured by angry charges and at one of them tears were shed, so emotional did the session become.

The matches which kindled the flames was the appointment in October of Mrs. Christine Moore Howell to the New Jersey Board of Beauty Control. As revealed by the United Negro Press two weeks ago, Mrs. Powell is educational director of the Modern Beauticians Association of which Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, of Jersey City, is president. This fact lends to the MBA a semi-official standing which other beauticians organizations in the state do not enjoy.

Atlantic City, however, was cool toward joining the Modern Beauticians Association previous to the Howell appointment. In fact, it only succeeded in getting one person to join. She was Mrs. Gertrude McKenzie. As a reward for her faith in the organization she is now the leading South Jersey candidate for an inspectorship under the state board.

Following the Howell appointment, however, beauticians in this city became interested in the inspectorship jobs. It was soon discovered that a beautician must become a member of the Modern Beauticians Association to stand any favorable chance for the jobs.

Mrs. Tetley consulted Assemblyman J Mercer Burrell, counsel for the MBA, E. L. Redmon, state organizer, and Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, president, in reference to setting up a unit here. She invited them to Atlantic City the past Sunday for this purpose.

At the same time Mrs. Walker asked Redmon to speak to a group of her beauticians with the same objective. Redmon failed to appear at the time set. Mrs. Walker then sought Mrs. Howell to speak to a set-up of the group, but Mrs. Howell has remained carefully out of the Atlantic City situation.

Meanwhile Mrs. Tetley made a trip to Mrs. Johnson in Jersey City and herself joined the MBA. She made the second member, Mrs. McKenzie being the first.

Sunday before last Mrs. Tetley held a meeting of fifteen or so beauticians on Kentucky Ave., which was attended by Mrs. Johnson, Burrell and Redmon. But Mrs. Walker also held a meeting at the same time in the YMCA on Arctic avenue at which 25 beauticians were present including Mrs. McKenzie, the charter member.

While the three officials were present at Mrs. Tetley's meeting Mrs. Walker called for them to come to her meeting. The three responded and there was an attempt to bring the leaders of the two factions, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Tetley, together. The two, however, refused to be members of the same unit.

Mrs. Tetley charged that Mrs. Walker as a member of the Atlantic City beauticians board had not advanced the interests of the beauticians and had not given them the proper information relative to the state board and the MBA. As a result, Mrs. Tetley charged, Atlantic City beauticians were embarrassed in reference to licenses and positions such as inspectorships.

Mrs. Walker on the other hand, charges that Mrs. Tetley is a disgruntled member of the North Side Beauticians Association of which Mrs. Walker is the head. Mrs. Walker says Mrs. Tetley took advantage of her knowledge of the North Side Beauticians Association to "get in on the inside of the MBA." The joint meeting of the two groups at the YMCA was described as "noisy and emotional."

Redmon, who had apparently promised each group that it would be the official group, hurriedly left the meeting in the excitement. Mrs. Johnson compromised by accepting applications from both groups. It was finally decided to let Mr. Burrell decide whether there should be two MBA units here or whether one of the two only should be recognized. It is believed here that if both Mrs. Tetley and Mrs. Walker receive inspectorships, the breach will be healed. However, Mrs. McKenzie is at the present favored for this post.

A meeting of the MBA held in Jersey City Wednesday night failed to reach a decision in the Atlantic City situation. Mr. Burrell said in Newark Wednesday that it would probably be some time before any inspectorships were given out in the Atlantic City area.

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Atlantic City, however, was cool toward joining the Modern Beauticians Association previous to the Howell appointment. In fact, it only succeeded in getting one person to join. She was Mrs. Gertrude McKenzie. As a reward for her faith in the organization she is now the leading South Jersey candidate for an inspectorship under the state board.

Following the Howell appointment, however, beauticians in this city became interested in the inspectorship jobs. It was soon discovered that a beautician must become a member of the Modern Beauticians Association to stand any favorable chance for the jobs.

Mrs. Tetley consulted Assemblyman J Mercer Burrell, counsel for the MBA, E. L. Redmon, state organizer, and Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, president, in reference to setting up a unit here. She invited them to Atlantic City the past Sunday for this purpose.

At the same time Mrs. Walker asked Redmon to speak to a group of her beauticians with the same objective. Redmon failed to appear at the time set. Mrs. Walker then sought Mrs. Howell to speak to a set-up of the group, but Mrs. Howell has remained carefully out of the Atlantic City situation.

Meanwhile Mrs. Tetley made a trip to Mrs. Johnson in Jersey City and herself joined the MBA. She made the second member, Mrs. McKenzie being the first.

Sunday before last Mrs. Tetley held a meeting of fifteen or so beauticians on Kentucky Ave., which was attended by Mrs. Johnson, Burrell and Redmon. But Mrs. Walker also held a meeting at the same time in the YMCA on Arctic avenue at which 25 beauticians were present including Mrs. McKenzie, the charter member.

While the three officials were present at Mrs. Tetley's meeting Mrs. Walker called for them to come to her meeting. The three responded and there was an attempt to bring the leaders of the two factions, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Tetley, together. The two, however, refused to be members of the same unit.

Mrs. Tetley charged that Mrs. Walker as a member of the Atlantic City beauticians board had not advanced the interests of the beauticians and had not given them the proper information relative to the state board and the MBA. As a result, Mrs. Tetley charged, Atlantic City beauticians were embarrassed in reference to licenses and positions such as inspectorships.

Mrs. Walker on the other hand, charges that Mrs. Tetley is a disgruntled member of the North Side Beauticians Association of which Mrs. Walker is the head. Mrs. Walker says Mrs. Tetley took advantage of her knowledge of the North Side Beauticians Association to "get in on the inside of the MBA." The joint meeting of the two groups at the YMCA was described as "noisy and emotional."

Redmon, who had apparently prom-

ised each group that it would be the official group, hurriedly left the meeting in the excitement. Mrs. Johnson compromised by accepting applications from both groups. It was finally decided to let Mr. Burrell decide whether there should be two MBA units here or whether one of the two only should be recognized. It is believed here that if both Mrs. Tetley and Mrs. Walker receive inspectorships, the breach will be healed. However, Mrs. McKenzie is at the present favored for this post.

A meeting of the MBA held in Jersey City Wednesday night failed to reach a decision in the Atlantic City situation. Mr. Burrell said in Newark Wednesday that it would probably be some time before any inspectorships were given out in the Atlantic City area.

Inspectors' Jobs Cause Rift Among Shore Beauticians

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (UNP)—Aspirations for appointment to the several expected jobs as beauty license inspectors are believed responsible for a reported rift among local beauticians and the holding of rival meetings, at the same time last week, with the aim of setting up local units of the Modern Beauticians' Association.

It is the popular belief that membership in the association, of which Mrs. Christine Moore Howell, recently appointed member of the New Jersey Board of Beauty Control, is educational director, will be a factor in the appointments.

First Member Thought Formed

Mrs. Gertrude McKenzie, the only local beautician to join the association prior to the Howell appointment, is considered the leading South Jersey candidate for one of the inspectorships.

Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, counsel of the M.B.A., will make the decision on recognition of the local units, one of which is being formed by Mrs. Lrena Walker, member of the Atlantic City Beauticians' Board, and the other by Mrs. Naomi Tetley. Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson of Jersey, president of the M.B.A., accepted applications from both units.

Labor—1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York.

N.Y. Stores Praise Race Employees

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa 12-21-35

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—(ANP)—The L. M. Blumstein Department Store, the largest store of its kind in the area known as Harlem, located at 230 W. 125th street, is the first firm in Harlem to endorse the effort of the Industrial Re-employment Bureau, in its efforts to replace WPA employees in private industries.

Mr. K. Blumstein, secretary and treasurer of the concern, in an interview with Ralph O. Gathard, a representative of the bureau, not only expressed willingness to cooperate, but offered to confer in any plan designed to help the employment situation of that particular area.

Mr. Blumstein pointed out that already 60 Harlemites were receiving regular employment in this store and others were being added from time to time. He was enthusiastic in his praise of some of these employees, many of whom were being employed for the first time in a large department store.

A few doors away, Mr. H. V. Robinson, manager of W. T. Grant Co. 226 W. 126th street, also expressed his willingness to help the back to industry movement started by the bureau.

"We now employ 20 Harlemites out of a total of 110 and any position in the store is open to them We are very pleased so far with the services they have given and we are sure the employment of Harlemites has helped us in building the tremendous amount of good will we enjoy in this community."

'We have had no labor trouble whatsoever as a result of the employment of colored and white clerks together in the same store and our standards for both are the same."

125th St. Store Picketing to Be Resumed

Afro American

Citizens' League Says Employment Promises Were Broken.

12-21-35
Baltimore Md.

RESTORE WHITE CLERKS TO JOBS

Individual Interviews Is First Aim.

NEW YORK—Angered because white merchants operating large stores on 125th Street have failed to keep their promise to employ colored clerks in increasing numbers, members of the Citizens League for Fair Play met at the 135th Street YMCA, last week, to lay plans for a new picketing and boycott movement to force the stores into line.

Charges were voiced that, despite bland promises, the proportion of colored help hired by these stores has been gradually diminishing, and that many stores that once employed colored clerks now have none.

Individual Probe Planned

Members of the League decided to conduct a quiet investigation into all 125th Street business establishments to ascertain facts in each individual case before instituting any action.

They also agreed to call for a conference with each merchant to try to work out a peaceable plan of co-operation before mass action was resorted to.

Among those present at the meeting were the Rev. John H. Johnson, chairman of the league; Mrs. Effa Manley, secretary; Richard E. Carey, an attorney; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Dr. Arthur Schomburg, Dr. Audrey Maynard, Dr. Florado Howard, Eunice Hunton Carter, attorney; Miss Lucille Spence, Mrs. Rost Blocker, Mrs. Katherinen Davis and many others.

WHITE, CARTER CRITICIZE WPA

Amsterdam News

Rumors of Discontent Widespread as Eight Get Promotions

12-28-35

Despite the recent shakeup in the Negro Theatre Project, which resulted in the ousting of a white man from the Communist Party and the placing of eight Negroes in executive positions formerly held by whites, widespread rumors of discontent continued to spread through the community yesterday.

Charges of inefficiency and red tape, which had been brewing since the official approval of the project on November 12, were crystallized recently when Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine, called the attention of Elmer Rice, regional director of the Federal Theatre Project in the city, to conditions existing in the Negro Theatre Project Further charges have been made by Mr. Carter and Walter White secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

When the facts were brought to the attention of the Communist Party, Jerry Werlin, white executive on the project since its incipiency, was expelled from membership in the radical organization on charges of white chauvinism, opportunism and petty burgeois careerism.

According to a story carried in a recent issue of the Daily Worker, Werlin was expelled for six months with the right to re-admission provided he immediately resign his position and carry out the dictates of the party.

Werlin, however, only recently resigned his duties as assistant project supervisor, at which time, Carlton Moss was appointed to fill the position. It has been confirmed that Werlin has since been transferred to the administrative division of the Federal Theatre Project.

When contacted yesterday at the Lafayette Theatre, which houses the Negro Theatre Project, Werlin said, 'Since the Negro Theatre Project has been set up, I concede to a transfer to the administration of the Federal Drama Project. As one who sincerely believes in the permanent establishment of the Negro Theatre, I will be very happy to cooperate to the best of my ability towards making the Negro Theatre Project in Harlem an outstandting success."

Promotions Made.

Other Negroes apointed in executive capacities on the project include McCleary Stinnette, managing project supervisor; Harry Edward, senior accountant; LaFayette Unthank, supervising bookkeeper and accountant; Paul Floyd, theatre manager; Edward G. Perry, chief stage manager; Frank Wilson and Maurice "Chick" McKinney, directors. Prior to the shakeup, all these positions were held by whites with the exception of Stinnette's.

Other executive positions on the project are held by Manuel Essman, scenic designing; Abe Feder, lighting; Virgin Thompson, music; Enjo Bashe, stage director. These men, all white, according to John Askling, executive director of the Federal Theatre Project, will be replaced by Negroes as soon as "eligible" workers can be found. Eubie Blake, Joe Jordan and Cecil Mack are assisting in the music department. Zora Neale Hurston and Claude McKay hold key positions as writers.

John Houseman, white, Broadway producer, was made executive director of the Negro Theatre project when Rose McClendon, outstanding dramatic artist, was found unavailable after accepting the starring role in Langston Hughes' play, "Mulatto." It is rumored that Houseman will resign his position in the near future to appear in "Hamlet" with Leslie Howard.

Bias Charged

The present discontent arises from the fact that no Negro holds an executive position in the administrative setup of the Federal Theatre Project in the city. The Yiddish, German, Ango-Jewish, CCC, Amateur and Children's theatre projects are all represented in the administrative offices. To date, no Negro has been appointed in such a capacity.

At a metting of a citizens' committe, called at the Urban League 204 West 136th street, last Wednesday to discuss charges of discrimination, John Askling declared that there was to be no discrimination of any sort on the project.

He said in part, "The complaints that have come from Harlem have hurt much, but I do believe that the dissatisfaction will be cleared away when work has ben actually started . . . For my part I intend to run this project on a merit basis, regardless of color. Whenever I find a Negro worthy of advancement—that Negro is going to be promoted. I am determined to give the Negro every opportunity to qualify and put him in executive positions throughout the Federal Theatre Project."

White Scores Setup

After all business had been transacted and discussions closed, the following telegram was read from Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

"It has come to our attention that the N.A.A.C.P. is being represented as satisfied with the personnel and organization of the Negro Theatre Project. This is not true. This association, which has benefited from the generosity of colored and white actors, is convinced that there is enough talent among Negro theatrical people to staff such a project, or at least to see that colored people are placed in important, as well as unimportant positions. We believe that unless competent Negroes are placed in the positions on this project, it will fail to interpret the real spirit of the Negro theatre."

Elmer Carter made the following statement yesterday:

"The WPA program has been to an unfortunate degree characterized by an utter failure to give colored men and women adequate representation in administrative posts, even though

they possessed the requisite training and experience.

"Personally I am highly desirous that the WPA Negro Theatre project in Harlem shall succeed. However, I have attempted to point out to Elmer Rice, the Regional Director of this project, the injustice of depriving Negro professional actors, singers, and musicians of positions in administrative and executive capacities. It has seemed incredible to me that with the Negro's history in the professional theatre none have had the requisite experience to qualify for positions of a directoral nature in his project established for Negroes.

"I have been informed that strenuous efforts are now being made to rectify the earlier mistakes in this regard. I am sure that there are very few positions so technical in character that some Negro cannot be found to fill them.

"And so long as this is a project segregated for Negroes, Negroes have the prior right to the available jobs."

The recent shakeup is in line with the general fight being waged against discrimination by the Writers Union, the City Projects Council and other militant organizations with large membership representation on the WPA projects.

Only last week, George E. Moran editor-in-chief of the Baedeker Guide Project for the city, resigned when the Guide local of the council and the Writers Union demanded that Moran quit his open anti-Negro policies or get out of the WPA. Following this, two Writers Union members were being disciplined by the union for signing a round-robin asking Moran to reconsider his resignation. They repudiated their action

New York

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Johnson Promises Crack-Down on Discrimination in Work Relief

Works Administrator Scores Protest of Hill as 'Unfair'

By HENRY LEE MOON.

Race discrimination in work relief in New York City is in for a "crack-ing-down."

This is the assurance which Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA "crack-down" expert gave The Amsterdam News Wednesday as he began his work here as Works Progress Administrator at the Port Authority Building, 111 Eighth avenue.

"There'll be no discrimination in this set-up because of race, color or creed," he said. "This is a Federal job and under the Constitution no such discriminations are permitted."

Although emphatic in his declaration that he would "allow no discrimination," the General expressed doubt about the advisability of mixing Negro and white men and women in the same offices. Informed that such mixed staffs had been found workable in New York, the new administrator refrained from a declaration of policy.

Asked if he intended to appoint a Negro to his staff, the General replied that he wanted "Negro representation on his staff. Someone who knows the conditions in Harlem and who will keep me informed and bring to my attention any cases of discrimination."

Says Hill Was "Unfair."

General Johnson characterized as "unfair" the telegrams of protest which T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary of the National Urban League, sent to Mayor LaGuardia and Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, protesting the appointment of Gen. Johnson.

"Why, no one," he said indignantly, "has done more to raise wages of Negroes than I did as NRA administrator. Negroes benefited as well as other workers under the codes."

Informed Wednesday of General Johnson's reaction, Mr. Hill said that his protest was based on the General's record as NRA administrator.

"Except for [illegible] who was finally ou[illegible] only N[illegible]groes in the office of the [illegible]. A wer[illegible] mes-

Hugh S. Johnson.

sengers. There were no Negro experts, technical or clerical workers. And whatever may be the General's personal attitude, it is certain that the codes work to the disadvantage of Negroes," Mr. Hill maintained.

Bans Wage Differentials.

General Johnson expressed surprise and interest when informed that Negroes, although only 4 per cent of the population, constitute 14.5 per cent of the unemployed and received only 8 per cent of the relief jobs under the Works Division of the Emergency Relief Bureau. The existence of wage differentials here also was a surprise to him.

The General seemed interested in conditions in Harlem and expressed a desire to alleviate the distress. He inquired about the causes for the high rate of unemployment, asked how unemployed Negroes were able to get along, and wanted to know what was being done to meet these conditions.

"You can be very sure," he said, "that there will be no race discrimination in wages or jobs in the Work Progress Administration."

Reminded that even though he himself might desire to see an end of discrimination, some of his subordinates might be guilty of discriminatory practices, General Johnson asserted that that was why he needed Negro representation on his staff in order that such instances may be brought to his attention and immediately cleared.

General Johnson said he did not know whom he would name to his staff or when the selection would be made as he was just getting started and was unacquainted with conditions and personnel. He was insistent, however, that no discrimnation would be permitted under his administration.

SLAVE MARKET IN BRONX

Pitiful Story Told By Women Slaves To Age Reporter

7-27-35

Sold to the highest bidder!

The price—20 cents an hour, and for that one may get the pick of hardworking colored women, many of them with families, who, desperate from the struggle to eke out a bare living under present stringent economic conditions, submit to unbelievable humiliation and hardship for whatever paltry pittances may be thrown them.

This appalling state of affairs was disclosed through investigations by The New York Age in The Bronx where every morning countless colored women embark on a mass search for daily employment as domestics, offering to sell themselves into service to shrewd, Jewish housewives who are quick to take pitiless advantage of a horrible situation.

In the early morning hours on Walton avenue, between 160th and 170th streets, the women may be seen taking up their places of waiting. Some bring along boxes on which to sit, others sit on anything they can find—or remain standing. They are all patiently waiting for the bargaining to begin, like slaves herded together on an auction block, torn between the anxious uncertainty of what hardships they may be forced to undergo if they succeed in finding work for the day—and the grim reality which faces them if they don't.

Soon the group is approached by several Jewish women, housewives living in the neighborhood. With shrewd, calculating glances, they eye the group. Finally one will step forward and, in the voice of a bidder at an auction sale, offer twenty cents an hour for a houseworker. For a while there may be no answer but finally a poor, bent, old woman will rise and step forward sheepishly to accept the offer and move off with the white woman.

This marks the beginning. The other white women will make their offers and depart with those who come forward to take them up. This haggling and bargaining will continue, with more white housewives arriving steadily and the colored workers accepting the offers a little more readily. They always accept more quickly as time passes. Because the offers become less and less both in number and pay as the hours pass until finally no more white housewives appear to make offers and the few remaining workers disconsolately wander away to spend the rest of the day searching vainly for work of any sort.

Protests against this bartering of human labor in a manner similar to the slavish customs of medieval times have been numerous. In a letter to The Age, one of the women declared that the conditions were well nigh unbearable and urged that an investigation be made.

The misery and humiliation does not end with the bargaining either, declared the writer of the letter. After the women had accepted the starvation wage, they are taken to the home of the employer and given work to do which, more often than not, is fit only for men. Many of these women are forced to spend their days washing down walls, cleaning windows and large French doors, and in various other back breaking tasks which once necessitated the calling in of special utility men.

A grudging fifteen minutes at most is allowed the women for lunch. The meal itself usually consists of stale bread and milk and is served on any old dirty tablecloth or newspaper which is handy. Occasionally, in a burst of generosity, the housewife may throw in an egg. This is all the food they receive despite the fact that the majority of the women, once hired for the day, are made to work as late as possible, often not leaving until 9 or 10 o'clock that night. Dinner for these late workers is never offered. In fact, their carfare is seldom if ever paid by the employer despite the mean wages at which they are hired.

The Domestic Unit of the Building Service Union, to whom these conditions were reported, investigated also and revealed a number of cases in which workers are subjected to impositions by employers who are quick to take advantage of the unemployment situation. One woman was found who had been working from ten to fourteen hourse every day at a salary of $17 per month. At another place a girl was wanted to "sleep in" at $10 per month.

Another condition to which the attention of the Department of Correction is being called is the "husband nuisance." In many instances, a day worker reports to an apartment only to be confronted by a husband or other male member of the family who seizes the opportunity to make improper advances to the woman. Many day-workers have recounted such instances and are urgently demanding that something be done about it.

There is an instance of one of these workers being criminally assaulted by one of the men, and aside from his being held in bail for action of the Grand Jury, the victim never heard anything more of the matter.

A campaign to remedy these evils is said to be in progress by the Domestic Unit of the Building Service Employees Union, at 233 West 55th street, and houseworkers are being urged to get in touch with this organization.

Negro Woman Railroaded To Jail in Long Beach

By a Worker Correspondent

LONG BEACH, N. Y.—While sitting in the magistrate's court here as a specator, I witnessed the most brazen railroading and jailing of a Negro woman ever seen.

It was a typical piece of class justice handed out by a smug political judge by the name of Zimmerman, a notorious labor hater.

A Negro woman was waiting on a street corner for a bus to take her to her place of employment. A police officer asked her what she was loitering for. She replied, "I am going to work and am waiting for a bus."

Another Negro woman, who testified in court that she went to the assistance of her friend, was told by the cop to stop talking.

The defendant was hauled off into court charged with disorderly conduct, bad language and loitering. Another unemployed Negro worker went on the stand and courageously asked why Negroes in Long Beach are hounded by the police, and asked for the rights of the Negroes to be recognized.

The vicious judge asked the Negro who he was, was he a leader of the Negroes, where he came from, how much money he had in his pocket, did he have a job. It turned out humorously that his last job was in the home of a police lieutenant. The judge was evidently nonplussed as he was evidently looking for an opening to send this militant Negro to jail on a vagrancy charge. The following dialogue took place:

Judge: You talk about Negro discrimination and the constitution, do you know how many Negroes there are in Long Beach?

Negro: No!

Judge: Do you know how many jobs there are for Negroes in Long Beach?

Negro: No.

Judge: **There are 600 Negroes, 10 to every job, and if the other nine don't get out of Long Beach they become a public menace.**

There was no answer from the Negro.

Judge: I won't stand for Negroes standing around the depot and I direct every officer who sees Negroes talking together to bring them in.

The judge then passed a sentence of thirty days for the poor Negro woman. Many people in the audience, obviously disgusted by such an outrageous sentence and conduct from the bench, got up and walked out of the court room.

Immediately groups of people formed to discuss this fascist judge and were surrounded by stool-pigeons and other hangers on of a courtroom.

I heard the International Labor Defense mentioned by a Negro and I offered to meet him several blocks away.

This Negro, another white worker who is a member of the American League Against War and Fascism and I decided on getting an I. L. D. lawyer to appeal the sentence. I promised to write a letter to the Daily Worker to expose this anti-labor judge.

A police officer who knew me stopped by and asked me what I was doing talking to such dangerous radicals. He told me that he has orders to pick up any whites and Negroes who are seen talking together on the streets.

NEW YORK SUN

AUG 3 1935

JOHNSON SILENT ON UNION DEMAND

Compromise Hanging Fire on Works Wages.

A compromise agreement between the New York State Federation of Labor and the Works Progress Administration on wage scales for union men on relief projects is still hanging fire. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, local WPA administrator, and George Meany, president of the labor organization, conferred at length yesterday, and when Mr. Meany emerged from the conference he emphatically said that "there is no agreement" and referred all questioners to Gen. Johnson, who declined to make any statements.

It had been rumored that union locals have promised not to strike on relief engineering projects because of the Government's failure to pay the prevailing wage. On the old schedule, the prevailing wage was paid until a worker made a specified sum each week, when his place was taken by another worker. This staggering of jobs created the necessity for making 25,000 extra places.

The Division of Unattached and Transients of the Emergency Relief Bureau announced yesterday that beginning Monday it would take care of between 6,000 and 8,000 single men previously under the care of the home relief divison, at a new office at 115 Lenox avenue. For the first week or two only new appilcants will be received.

Thomas J. McDonald Jr., newly appointed Negro administrative aid in the Division of Unattached and Transients, will act as a liaison officer between the new office and the Negro community.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 12 1935

RELIEF NURSE PLAN OPPOSED IN QUEENS

Head of Medical Group Says WPA Proposal to Send Negro Women Is Uncalled For.

JOBS AS MAIDS FAVORED

But in Case of Illness Trained Nurses Only Are Adequate, Dr. Bender Asserts.

The plan of the Works Progress Administration to obtain employment for Negro women as "housekeepers and practical nurses" in the homes of families on the relief rolls in the borough of Queens, in cases where either one or both parents of the household are afflicted with illness or other disability, was criticized yesterday by Dr. Morris Bender, president of the Queens County Medical Society.

Dr. Bender contended that in the event of illness in the home of a family on relief, the WPA or any other Federal relief agency proposing to supply nursing service should employ only trained nurses. In this connection, Dr. Bender said there were plenty of unemployed trained nurses available for such work in Queens and throughout New York City.

Under the PWA plan announced in Washington, President Roosevelt approved an allotment of $121,000 for employing Negro housekeepers and practical nursesin Queens. According to the PWA Division of Application and Information, many Negro women in New York City, who are trained as practical nurses are out of employment. A total of $25,291 was allocated for similar relief work on Staten Island.

"If I understand this plan correctly, I would say that the supplying of practical nurses in the homes of the unemployed, where there is illness, is uncalled for, in view of the fact that under the present home relief set-up, any ill person must be sent to a hospital after five days," said Dr. Bender.

"If this is purely a maid service or a housekeeper service, I can see no objection to it, but I would be opposed to any infringement on the nursing profession. The plight of the unemployed nurse in New York City is a very serious one at the present time. There are thousands of such nurses around the city for whom any sort of relief would be a God-send. In many cases, they have had to take any kind of work in order to live.

He said the matter would be discussed at the next meeting of the Queens Medical Society, when more information on the PWA plans would be available.

New York American

SEP 12 1935

MAID SERVICE FOR JOBLESS

FEDERAL PROJECT IN TWO N. Y. BOROUGHS

STATEN ISLE AND QUEENS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (US).—Free maid service for the ailing unemployed in two boroughs of New York City was provided for by President Roosevelt today with a grant of $146,291 of work relief funds.

The projects were submitted by General Hugh S. Johnson, WPA Administrator for the city, and approved by Works Progress Chief Harry T. Hopkins, without investigation. At the same time similar projects were announced for California and Tennessee communities.

The formal announcement of the New York enterprise said.

"A project to assign Negro housekeepers in the Borough of Queens to those homes in which either one or both parents are afflicted with illness or other disability. Federal funds, $121,000.

"Same for Staten Island, Federal funds, $25,291."

An official in the Division of Applications and Information who gave out the announcement was asked:

"How about Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx?"

"There may be similar applications for them but we don't know."

"Will one of the relief families just have to call up headquarters and say 'I'm sick, send over a housekeeper?' "

"Oh, no, it won't be as simple as that."

"Will you make personal investigations and file reports before sending out housekeepers?"

"Well, that's all up to General Johnson. He don't know anything about these projects. They were sent in by Johnson and approved without investigation. He's responsible.

"And if you think these are bad, how about the Massachusetts project for giving free music lessons to children in relief families to employ jobless music teachers?"

New York

Labor - 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Says Too Much Attention Is Paid 125th Street Stores As Field For Employment of Negroes

Uptown Factories, Public Utilities and Municipal Projects Offer Job Opportunities For Harlem Residents

A reader of The Age writes in to complain that The Age is making too much fuss about clerical jobs in the 125th street stories. There are too many Harlem Negroes out of work, he says, that if all the stores on 125th street put on 100 per cent Negro help, only a fraction of the unemployed would get work.

What he ays is needed is jobs for the masses, jobs of all kinds both skilled and unskilled. He goes on to point out that there are factories along both sides of the Harlem River that could and should absorb the unemployed of the Negro group.

First, there are the railroad terminals and freight yards of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad; the Lehigh Valley and Erie Railroad along the Harlem River. Then there is the new Bronx Municipal Market, which is being remodelled by the new administration to make the largest public market in the city. There are also numerous other freight terminals and coal yards along both sides of the river which offer employment to unskilled labor.

Subway and Elevated Terminals

For both skilled and unskilled labor the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which has its shops and terminals at 147th street and Seventh avenue, and at the end of Eighth avenue, just opposite the Polo Grounds, offer a challenge to residents of Harlem. This public utility employes upwards of 5,000 workers and the only Negro members of the group are station porters.

The same can be said of the New York Railways Co., which operates the Lenox and Lexington avenue street cars, and which has a car barn and shops at the end of Lenox avenue at 147th street.

The Ford Motor Company's assembling plant and the National Sugar Refining Company's plant at Edgewater, N. J., across the Hudson from Harlem are other places where large number of Negroes might also get semi-skilled and laboring jobs.

The Tri-Borough Bridge

Under a Fededal PWA loan some $18,000,000 the City of New York is erecting a bridge across the East River connecting the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Queens. This work is now advancing rapidly and a recent visit there showed that some 3,000 men were being given employment but it was noticable that very few Negroes seemed to be working on this project.

All these projects along with numerous laundries; the Horton and Reid Ice Cream factories and numerous smaller manufacturing concerns should have the attack of the colored people centered on them, says The Age correspondent.

The Citizens Committee for Fairplay, which has recently become a permament body incorporated under the laws of New York State, has mapped out a program that may require several years to put into execution. The 125th street stores that get most of the Negro trade and yet refused to employ Negroes in other than menial capacities were marked for their first attack. And this was because of the fact that so many young people with high school and college training fitting them for clerical work and positions of trust were unemployed in Harlem.

Now that the ice has been broken in this direction, this organization will broaden its program to fight discrimination in employment because of race, and will seek to get Negroes in all lines of industry in Harlem and hopes to eventually include other boroughs of New York in its program for economic development.

In the meantime, The Age will continue giving publicity to discrimination in employment by the 125th street stores and will publish the final installment of its recent survey of this street next week

Negro Auto Salesman Has Sold Many Cars To Broadway Stars

The secret's out—the one about where Harlem celebrities get those showy and expensive looking cars. Most of them look like and perform like new cars, and the reason they give such sterling performances is because they are gone over by a salesman-mechanic who is one of the best in the business and who has the full confidence of the purchasers.

Most of the cars driven by theatrical stars in Harlem come from the Knickerbocker Automobile Warehouse and Salesrooms at 1692-1694 Broadway, which has for 16 years employed a Negro as its chief mechanic. This Negro, Fred Squires, is also a member of the sales force of the organization.

His skill as an auto mechanic was patiently acquired and is the results of years of training. When but a youth he was apprenticed to a mechanic at his home in Trinidad, B. W. I., and for five years worked without pay in order to learn his trade. When but a young man he became associated with the largest auto sales organization in Trinidad and worked his way to the head of this organization—Joseph Fernandez and Co.

He also had years of experience as a mechanic on the Panama Canal and finally migrated to New York and has since become one of the most substantial citizens of Harlem residing with his family at the Lincoln Arms apartments, 232 West 147th street. Mr. Squires soon won the confidence of his employers, who urged him to develop the Harlem territory as a salesman in addition to his duties as mechanical head of the business, and in his spare time he has sold automobiles to many prominent stage stars, some of whom have been white. Most of them agreed to buy the showy cars hanuled by this firm if Squires would give his personal okey to the car, and it is to his credit that none of his friends have been stuck.

Stepin Fetchit, the movie star, who is now making personal appearances in the East, has been looking at cars at this salesroom but he wants something more bizarre than the ordinary performer drives and hasn't as as yet made a selection. But hope is expressed by the firm that they will have something to satisfy his taste in a very short while.

In a talk wth a representative of The Age, Mr. Squires emphasized the necessity of having a dependable mechanic look at a used car before one buys it as most people do not know much about motors. Many used cars, he said, are better buys than new ones but only when they have been tested by one who knows about motors, he concluded.

B'WAY AUTO SALESMAN

FRED SQUIRES, chief mechanic and a salesman for the Knickerbocker Auto Sales Rooms and Warehouse, at Broadway and 53rd street.

7 PUT IN NEW SUBWAY JOBS

Conductors at Work After 13 Pass Test for Positions

A milestone in progress was reached and passed on Monday when Negro conductors appeared on the Eighth avenue subway line, bringing to an auspicious end a bitter uphill fight by Alderman Conrad A. Johnson and other civic leaders of the Twenty-first Assembly district.

It was revealed on Monday that there were thirteen Harlemites among the 130 candidates for subway conductors who passed the recent civil service oral examination. A total of 2,112 applicants took the test, with one Harlemite finishing fourteenth. Seven of the thirteen Negro conductors have been put to work as replacements for men now on vacation, pending the result of final physical examinations. The remaining six will be assigned to duty as soon as vacancies occur.

The successful Harlem candidates and their ranking include Junius O. Chambers, No. 54; Jesse Covington, No. 99; Cleveland Evans, 123; William H. Griffin, 47; A. Leon Harding, 55; James C. Harrison, 14; Augustus A. Johnson, 85; James R. Lang, 62; Chris H. Leftwich, 59; George D. McLeod, 130; James C. Robinson, 71; William R. Tolliver, 128; Henry Williams, 114.

It was Alderman Johnson who introduced the motion resulting in the appearance of John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation, before the Board of Aldermen to answer to charges of discrimination against Negro workers on the city-owned Independent subway. Alderman Johnson exacted a promise from Commissioner Delaney that Negroes would be extended full opportunities in every department. Commissioner Delaney kept his word by appointing a number of subway guards, and a few months later all employees on the line were placed on the civil service list.

Alderman Johnson asserted Monday that "This is an opening wedge which we must necessarily follow through in order to make new openings in this specialized era, when other avenues have been closed to us. Only in this way will industry be enabled to absorb the colored boys and girls who graduate from school each year." Alderman Johnson announced launching of a campaign to obtain employment of Negro station agents on the I. R. T. line.

More Than 150 Negroes Employed As Clerks In 125th Street Stores

When The New York Age began its survey of the 125th street retail shopping district a few weeks ago, the idea was to discover, if possible, just what gains had been made during the past year through the campaign of agitation conducted by the Citizens' League for Fairplay with its slogan of "Don't spend your money where you can't work."

Personal visits were made by Age reporters to 134 stores on 125th street and managers were quizzed as to their attitude on employing Negroes in proportion to their trade. It was noted that most of the owners and managers have adopted a more reasonable attitude and now say they realize the justice of the demand by these consumers—that they be given jobs where they spend their money.

A year ago when the campaign was started less than a score of Negroes were employed as clerks in the stores on 125th street. Using The Age as a publicity organ, the Citizens' League for Fairplay began its campaign to boycott stores that refused to employ Negroes, concentrating on the L. M. Blumstein Department Store (the largest store in uptown Manhattan) and after several weeks of picketing and months of newspaper publicity, that store surrendered and announced a change in policy, with the result that about a dozen Negroes received jobs as saleswomen. This number has varied from time to time, reaching a maximum of 17 during the busy season and dropping as low as four or five in slack seasons.

The decision of the Blumstein store had a salutory effect on the other stores in that vicinity and soon most of them were employing at least one Negro. The most recent store to adopt this policy was the Wallach Brothers, clothiers and haberdashers, who placed a colored clerk in their store adjoining Blumstein's since The Age began its survey.

101 Negroes In 134 Stores

Of the 134 stores visited, it was found that 101 Negroes were being employed in clerical capacities either on part or full time against 404 whites, exclusive of proprietors or managers. Most of these employees are in chain stores, as many of the others are small family establishments where the man and wife or father and son run the business.

In addition to the stores listed, it might be noted that four theatres on 125th street and vicinity employ at least 100 more Negroes regularly, some as cashiers, ushers, assistant managers, producers, stage hands, etc.

Poor Business Hampers Small Shops

Like the stores between Eighth and St. Nicholas avenues, those in the block between Lenox and Fifth avenues are largely small establishments and are run by one family. However the investigator found one store that seemed to show a spirit of co-operation more marked than any other establishment on the whole street. This was the Empire Millinery and Specialty Shop at 74 West 125th street.

The proprietor of this establishment, Abe Rosenbloom, employs only four people, yet one of this number is colored, Miss Lula Nelson, who was with the firm several months before the agitation for Negro clerical help on 125th street was started. But further than this Mr. Rosenbloom has allowed his store to be used by Philip Jenkins, who conducts a class in salesmanship at the 135th Street Y. M. C. A., as a practice store for Mr. Jenkins' pupils, and in this way many who have had no practical experience in selling are given an opportunity to work part time during busy hours in this store.

HOWARD CLOTHING CO

One of the chain stores that seems to be more in trend with the times is the Howard Clothing Store at 101 West 125th street. The enterprising manager of this store, Louis Wenn, began employing Negroes in clerical capacity at this store five years ago. Although the trade is only about 18 percent colored, the store now employs 5 Negroes in full and part-time work, as against only four white clerks. Mr. Wenn has been a booster for Negro help in the 125th street stores and is alway willing to tell customers and friends of his pleasant experience with the colored boys on his staff, many of whom he has personally trained in salesmanship.

WESTIN CLOTHES

A similar experience was recounted by Herman Klein, manager of the Westin Clothing Co. at 127 West 125th street. Mr. Klein stated that his firm had employed a Negro salesman since 1925 and although the business is small, they now employ two Negroes on their clerical staff and a colored porter.

VIM RADIO CO.

The Vim Radio Co. at 129 West 125th street of which Al R. Epstein is manager, has a 50 percent Negro trade and has had two Negro salesmen since 1932, along with four whites.

HY-GRADE CLOTHES

The Hy-Grade Credit Clothing Co. at 131 West 125th street also has a 50 percent colored trade and employs 2 colored salesmen as against three whites. B. Bunny, the manager, stated that one of these men has been in the company's employ for the past 10 years.

BUSCH KREDIT JEWELRY

Another broadminded manager on the street is Jack Rose, manager of the Busch Kredit Jewelry Co. at 128 West 125th street. Mr. Rose states that his firm employs 6 Negroes and would like to employ more but "cannot get competent Negro help." Because of the highly specialized nature of his business, Mr. Rose says it is extremely difficult to get Negroes with the training or aptitude for this work.

Many similar illustrations might be cited to show the favorable sentiment of the store managers but it is not necessary at this time. Most of the store owners—even the chain stores—state that they are now willing to give Negro residents of Harlem a fair break in the matter of employment as well as in bargains. The only thing they want is more business and urge that residents of this section buy in Harlem so that they may expand, and thus allow the new day to dawn for the Negro in business—inter-racial cooperation in business is the thing that will solve the economic problems of the Negro say those who are watching the 125th street experiment.

Wagner Labor Bill Threatens Negro In Industrial Lines

Negro Workers' Councils Urged To Insist On Amendments

NEW YORK City, May 25. (ANP)—Opposition of the National Urban League toward the present form of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill now before Congress was explained this week when Lester B. Granger, secretary of the Workers' Bureau, made public the contents of a letter sent by the National Urban League, to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of Y. was called upon to support an amendment to the bill that would define unfair practices by labor unions, so as to remove the existing threat of driving Negro workers entirely out of some lines of industry.

The Wagner Bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wagner of New York and in the House by Representative Connery of Massachusetts, would clarify, strengthen and make permanent the provisions of the famous Section 7 (a) of NRA protecting the rights of organized labor. It provides for outlawing the "company union" and establishing the closed shop by agreement between employer and workers. The bill further provides that agreements between employers and workers must be made through representatives elected by the majority of workers, and that these representatives shall have the exclusive right to bargain with employers on behalf of all workers in a plant or industry.

In his letter to the A. F. of L. president, Mr. Granger declared that the bill in its present form represents a real threat to the security of one and a half million Negroes employed in organizable industry. As long as many unions bar colored workers from membership, it would be suicidal for Negroes to have such a union chosen as their official spokesman with employers. Yet, under the present provisions of the Wagner bill, wherever the union enrolls the majority of workers in a plant this would be the case by law. The result would be the establishment of closed shop agreements shutting Negroes out of plants entirely and losing thousands of jobs to the race.

Mr. Granger's letter said in part: "The loyalties of more than one and a half million Negroes employed in organizable industry are too important to be disregarded by the American Federation of Labor in its fight for passage of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill. Located, for the most part, in northern states and in many cases wielding a theoretical balance of voters' power, these one and one half million workers should be enrolled as staunch supporters of this legislation to improve the bargaining strength of organized labor.

Such support is not possible under the present provisions of the Bill which fail to protect Negroes from unfair practices by some bodies of organized labor. Section 9 (a) would give a monopoly in workers' representation to many unions from which Negroes are excluded by constitution or ritual. Thus, a minority of Negroes employed in a plant or industry dominated by such a union would find themselves "represented" solely by the very union which seeks to keep them out of industry. A closed shop might thereby be established which would exclude them entirely from an occupation.

In order that the American Federation of Labor shall take this opportunity to push for real democracy in trade unionism—an ideal preached in countless statements by the Executive Committee—the National Urban League urges that the Bill in its present form be amended to include the following provision as Section 8 (b):

"'It shall be unfair labor practice for a labor organization to bar from membership any worker or group of workers for reason of race or creed either by constitutional provision or by ritualistic practice.'"

In a bulletin sent to nearly fifty Negro Workers' Councils and to many union locals of Negro workers all over the county, the Urban League has set forth the provisions of the bill and urged that voters support be organized to obtain the amendment which would protect Negro workers.

HIRING NEGROES AT KRESS STORE

Second Local Merchant Wins Suit From City For Riot Damages

A number of colored workers are being hired by the manager of the West 125th St. Kress store to work in new store recently opened by the firm at 39th street and Fifth avenue, it was reported this week. Although Mr. Wright, manager of the 125th street store refused to comment as to whether colored saleslgirls would be hired, it was authoritatively learned that he is being aided in his employment activity by Lieutenant Samuel Battles of the local precinct.

A number of colored men are said to have been taken on as porters in the down town Kress store and Matthews, former doorman at the 125th street Apollo Theatre and a familiar figure about Harlem, has been employed as store detective.

Meanwhile, the victory of a second local shopkeeper in a suit for damages brought against the city as a result of the rioting last March 19, was also reported this week. The newest victor is Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, proprietor of a store at 429 Lenox avenue, who was awarded $804 in Municipal Court for damages which she asserted her store sustained during the disturbance.

The 125th street Kress store is said to have been the starting point of the rioting which is said to have been caused by the circulation of a report that the management of that store had brutally beaten a young colored boy whom they had caught stealing from a counter.

As a result of that disturbance, there are about 160 other cases brought against the city by local merchants for damages sustained that night. Declaring that the "city cannot stand such a burden," Mayor LaGuardia has directed that all of these cases in which verdicts are rendered against the city shall be taken to the Court of Appeals.

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EFFORTS TO FORCE SHOWDOWN BRING PLEDGE OF ACTION

Breen to Renew Motion for Record Vote on Act by Assembly

DRIVE TO SHELVE BILL EXPECTED TO BE BALKED

Special Dispatch to New York Post

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Despite the efforts of William T. Andrews, Negro Democratic Assemblyman from Harlem, to force a showdown on the Child Labor amendment in the Assembly here, the measure is back in Judiciary Committee today.

Andrews action, however, has virtually assured a test vote on ratification of the amendment in the future, thereby defeating what seems to be a strong move to shelve it.

While the budget was under discussion yesterday, Andrews tossed a bombshell into the ranks of the opponents of ratification by making a motion to discharge the committee from consideration of the bill.

Roll Call Sought

Andrews wanted a slow roll call which would have put each Assemblyman on record as to how he voted. Under Assembly rules to force this a standing vote of fifteen members is necessary.

When Speaker Steingut called for the standing vote, however, only Andrews and four others arose. They were McNamara, McGrath and Kaminsky, Democrats, and Moffat, Republican.

The vote of record beaten, Andrews's motion to discharge was defeated by the next minute by a viva voce vote with a loud chorus of "nays" and a few scattered "ayes."

Breen to Ask Vote

His action, however, brought from Assemblyman Mitchael F. Breen of Troy, the sponsor of the resolution in the lower house, a promise that he would renew the motion for a record vote.

Breen asserted that he had intended to do so before, but that he had been persuaded to wait until the budget was out of the way.

This was the first time, however, that Breen had given any indication of pushing the measure. Even immediately after the Senate Judiciary Committee stifled the bill in the upper house, Breen kept a discreet silence. Now he must make good or go back on his promise.

NEW YORK TIMES

FEB 15 1935

ASSEMBLY AVOIDS CHILD LABOR TEST

Rejects by Viva-Voce Vote Motion to Take Bill From Judiciary Committee.

BREEN TO RENEW DEMAND

Roll-Call on Measure Held Likely After the House Acts in the Near Future.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment came before the Assembly today in a brief flare-up, only to be sent back hastily to the Judiciary Committee. A test vote in the future seemed certain, however.

During discussion of the budget, William T. Andrews, Negro Democratic Assemblyman from Harlem, made a motion to discharge the committee from consideration of the bill. There was consternation among opponents of ratification.

Speaker Steingut heard a demand for a slow roll-call. Under the Assembly rules fifteen members must stand up to force a record vote.

The members waited tensely for the response. They saw Assemblyman Andrews and only four others rise. They were McNamara, Kaminsky and McGrath, Democrats, and Moffat, Republican.

A moment later the motion to discharge was defeated by a viva voce vote with a loud chorus of "nays" and only a scattering of "ayes."

In the face of demands from Governor Lehman and others directing party policy that members of the Legislature should be placed on record on an important issue like the Child Labor Amendment, hope seemed brighter for a record vote later.

Assemblyman Breen, sponsor of the child labor measure, announced immediately after Assemblyman Andrews's motion had been defeated that he would make such a motion himself soon.

Mr. Breen said that it had been indicated to him that those directing affairs in the Assembly did not want a record vote until after the budget had been disposed of, in order to obtain full consideration for the measure.

He said when he made his motion to get the measure out of committee the entire Assembly would know what was going on.

Mr. Breen's motion, he indicated, will mean that a vote for or against discharge of the committee will constitute, in effect, a vote for or against ratification.

Ratification of the amendment by the Legislature is regarded as almost hopeless. The Senate Judiciary Committee has already killed the measure. But some Democratic leaders want to place every member of the Assembly on record so that the Democrats will not have to bear the full responsibility for its death.

SEEKS TO ORGANIZE MILK DRIVERS HERE

Effort Being Made to Open New Field of Employment for Men of Harlem

Amsterdam News

Organization of Negro milk drivers of New York into an independent association was announced yesterday by the Industrial Department of the New York Urban League. Louis Miller, white, who organized a similar group in Chicago is conducting the organizing campaign here with the support of the Urban League.

Realizing the amount of milk consumed by Negroes in this city and the failure of the large distributing companies to give adequate employment to Negroes, Miller believes that there is opportunity for men to make themselves self-supporting by selling milk in their own neighborhood.

In the plan each man is an independent driver. The bottled milk is obtained at a wholesale station in charge of Mr. Miller. In Chicago the organizer said drivers are earning between $35 and $65 weekly on sales. A meeting is scheduled for next Thursday night at the Urban League.

Chain Theatre Agrees to Use Ticket Sellers

NEW YORK. — Announcement that a theatre on 125th Street, member of a chain, had agreed to employ ushers and ticket sellers other than whites, was made at the meeting of the African Patriotic League by Arthur Reid, president, Sunday.

It was stated that negotiations for the new departure were being made through Ira Kemp, vice-president of the league, and the vice-president of the theatre chain.

Other campaign plans of the league include: police captains, street car motormen and conductors, ferry men, street repairmen, and doctors in all hospitals.

Negro Plasterers Win Suit From Contractor In "Kick-back" Action

According to an announcement from Samuel Solutzman of 112 West 132nd street, attorney for a group of Negro plasterers who worked on the Harlem Hospital annex two years ago, the contractor, Michael J. Kenney, has agreed to return to them substantial sums which they were forced to "kick-back" from their weekly pay. Suit was filed on behalf of these men in the 10th District Municipal Court on January 12, 1934.

The complaint stated that the men were hired at $12 per day on a five-day week, but shortly after they began working were told that they must sign the payroll for $60 and receive only $30. Although the contractor through his attorneys, Wolf and Cohen of 270 Madison avenue, filed a general denial to these charges, the case was settled out of court, when it came up for trial last week.

The men who benefit by the settlement are: Joe Suber of 213 West 121st street; Gassaway Suber of 211 West 127th street; Burl Moses of 124 West 134th street; Winton Sears of 35 West 127th street; and Elijah Jackson of 20 West 134th street.

NEGRO SUBWAY CONDUCTORS.

Negroes as conductors on the subway! A long-cherished hope became an actuality in New York City at midnight Sunday when members of the race were put to work on the city-owned Eighth avenue subway. They received notice of appointment too late to get fitted for uniforms, but proudly donned the regulation cap. Seven are said to have been assigned to cars by Monday afternoon with prospects of the number being swelled to thirteen before the end of the week.

The advent of the Negro subway conductor is epoch-making in New York City. Heretofore only white men have been considered eligible for employment as conductors and motormen on local surface, subway and "L" lines. Even the bus carriers find some excuse for not employing Negroes, although thousands of the group patronize them daily.

Were the new Eighth Avenue Subway owned or controlled by private interests it is doubtful whether the Negro would enjoy the economic recognition he now receives. It has been due to an unwavering, intelligent campaign waged by Harlem leaders that has motivated municipal authorities to throw down the barriers which so long have made impossible the employment of colored men as conductors and motormen. For months Alderman Conrad Johnson and other interested citizens appealed to members of the Transit Board and various city officials for a square deal on behalf of all who took the civil service examinations, pointing out that in the case of Negro applicants gross discrimination sometimes had been practised.

Announcement was recently made that out of 130 to pass the Civil Service test for conductor thirteen were Negroes.

Chain Stores Control 125th Street Business

Only Few Of The Stores Have Recognized The Justice Of Employing Negroes Where They Constitute Majority Of The Patrons

The chain store idea seems to have taken root in Harlem in a more marked degree than in any other section of New York City. About a third of all the stores in this section are branches of larger chains and their volumne of sales is more than 60 percent of the total.

These stores have the usual advantages of the chain store idea—i. e. a larger buying capacity and hence cheaper prices, standard advertised brands, etc. But they also have the disadvantages of absentee corporate ownership, without that personal interest in the people whom they serve. This is one of the reasons why it has been so difficult for the residents of Harlem to make headway in their efforts to get employment in the stores which they support.

The survey, which The Age is now conducting of the stores in the 125th street shopping district, reveals the above condition to exist. Exclusive of banks and theatres, a questionnaire was submitted to the managers of 72 stores on 125th street between St. Nicholas and Lenox avenues. 26 of these were branches of chain stores and most of these managers refused to give information but referred the reporter to their headquarters or district manager. A typical example was furnished by Childs Restaurant, which has a branch at 125th street near Eighth avenue.

For a long time the opinion has prevailed in Harlem that this restaurant does not desire the patronage of Negroes. Mr. Hine, the manager, stated that his firm was aware of the Civil Rights Law, which does not permit discrimination in public eating places because of race or color. In fact, he said, colored people were welcome as customers in this restaurant but that no effort was made to cater to their trade. When told that something should be done to dispel the view that they were not wanted, he referred the reporter to Allen Childs or A. H. Dressel at the headquarters of the company 200 Fifth avenue, and refused to give out any more information. Nevertheless, he did say that no Negroes were employed in the Harlem branch of the restaurant. Efforts to get in touch with either Mr. Childs or Mr. Dressel, both high officials of the firm, were unsuccessful.

Similar experiences were had with Wallach Brothers, men's clothiers; Ludwig Bauman, credit furniture and house furnishing store; Davega, sports goods; Arness (where the riot started) and McCrorey's 5 and 10 cents stores; Regal, A. S. Beck, Wise and the Blynn Shoe stores.

There are a few of the chain stores, however, that have noted the sentiment of the Harlem public for clerical employment in the stores largely patronized by them and in the main have found it good business to heed this sentiment. Below is a cross-section of the results obtained by some of these stores.

DOUGLASS SHOE CO.

The above-named company has maintained a branch at 250 West 125th street for 21 years. Mr. Lippman, the manager, states that about 60 percent of the business of the store is colored. They employ 2 colored clerks, one a young colored girl of whom he seemed especially proud. This young lady has been employed since August, 1934 and was trained by the sales staff of the store for the work she is now doing. Both colored clerks weer highly commended by the manager. There are 5 white clerks in this store also.

ORKINS DRESS SHOP

Last fall, Orkins Dress Shop, whose headquarters are at 500 Fifth avenue opened a Harlem Branch at 220 West 125th street. They placed in charge of this store as manager, Irving Propper, a former real estate salesman who had been a resident of Harlem for 28 years. Mr. Propper stated that about 60 percent of his trade was colored and that from the beginning his store had employed colored salesgirls. he store now has 8 colored girls and 12 white and seems to be doing better business than most similar establishments in the vicinity. Business was especially good for the Easter season, Mr Propper stated.

W. T. GRANT 25c TO $1 STORE

H. B. Robinson, manager of the W. T. Grant, 25c to $1 department store, took time out on a busy afternoon to conduct The Age reporter on a tour of his store, which occupies a large building at 226-228 West 125th street. Mr. Robinson said that at least 70 percent of their business was colored, and this his firm recognized the justice of the Negro's demand that they are entitled to a fair proportion of jobs where they gave a majority of the business. He said that his firm had employed at least one colored salesgirl since they opened their Harlem branch seven and a half years ago. At the present time they employ 6 Negroes and 44 whites in their Harlem branch. Other colored would be employed as the business warranted.

WOOLWORTH'S HAS 12

The F. W. Woolworth Co. (5 and 10 cents store) at 210-216 West 125th street, employes 12 Negroes and 44 whites in this store. Most of these Negroes are waitresses, window trimmers, stock-room clerks, porters, etc. When C. W. Dale, manager, was asked whether the company planned to increase their colored sales force in proportion to the 60 percent colored sales, he referred the reporter to the company's main office.

LONDON SHOES HAS NEGRO CHIROPODIST

Charles Merken, manager of the London Shoe Store at 276 W. 125th street, stated that his firm had been employng Negroes for the past 19 years. Several chiropodists connected with the store are colored—one in their Pitkin Avenue Branch, where almost all their trade is white. In their 125th street store, they employ one Negro clerk and a Negro chiropodist.

LOFT HAS LARGE NEGRO GROUP

Although Loft's candy store at 266 West 125th street employs only 3 colored to 6 white, Loft, Inc., which operates the largest chain of candy stores and restaurants in the city, has several hundred Negroes employed in their factory and restaurants in other parts of the city. William Kelly, the manager of the Harlem store, stated that only 2 percent of their trade on 125th street was colored.

BISHOP'S DRESS SHOP

Another store that has an almost 100 percent colored trade is the Bishop Dress Shop at 278 West 125th street. This store employs 3 colored salesgirls and 12 whites and Harry Propper (proprietor) states that he has employed Negroes in clerical capacity since 1927. He is very much pleased with the efficiency of his colored staff.

Job Displacement

To the Editor of The Amsterdam News

Dear Sir—Now that we are far enough removed from the recent disturbance in Harlem to evaluate and see some of its reactions, may I call attention to the subsequent effect upon the employment situation?

A number of reports have come to the Urban League of the loss of jobs on the part of Negro workers outside of the Harlem area. In one shop three women were laid off and told that, since the people of Harlem are demanding jobs in the Harlem district, their places would be given to white workers. Many other instances have come to our attention. Certain employment agencies are taking advantage of this situation by sending their agents into houses in the downtown business district, asking that they discharge Negro workers and allow them to supply white help. We know that in Chicago scores of Negroes lost jobs as result of a fight to secure work in the Negro districts.

* * *

I am sure that no one interested in furthering the interest of Negro workers would, for a moment, question their right to contend for jobs in the district where they live and buy. But it seems to me that this whole program aimed at jobs on a basis of race residence is fraught with danger, unless it is correctly interpreted and carried out in a more orderly fashion. If the economic status of the Negro is to be improved, we must contend for jobs on a basis of merit and capability, regardless of locality. Let us remember that, if all the jobs in Harlem were turned over to Negro workers, they would provide for probably less than five per cent of Harlem's employable.

The earnings from these jobs, moreover, do not compare in any measure with earnings from jobs held by Negroes in other sections of the city where the big and profitable businesses are located. Our guns, then, should be leveled at the big corporations, such as: New York Telephone Company, milk distributing companies, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Consolidated Gas Company, etc. We should contend for jobs in every section of the city, not merely those in which Negroes are concentrated. It has been my privilege to fight against the tendency to assign Negroes in the work of the Home Relief Bureau to Negro districts exclusively.

* * *

It is essential that we adopt now a clear-cut policy that will underly any campaigning for jobs, otherwise we run the risk of not being inconsistent, but of committing economic suicide. The Negro worker in New York City has already, in spite of his handicaps, pushed his way into industry irrespective of race. As an example, the garment industry employs thousands of Negro women who work shoulder to shoulder with white workers. I know of Negro business men, even in the far South, who depend almost wholly upon white trade, and they employ only Negro help.

The time has arrived for clearer thinking and planning on the part of those who would advance the economic status of the race, lest in their attempts they jeopardize much that has already been gained. I suggest, therefore, that some group such as the Harlem Committee on Public Policy call together those who have organized the drive on 125th street and see if a broad program and policy can be formulated.

GRACE E. WALKER,
Acting Industrial Secretary,
New York Urban League.
Harlem.

Blind or Foolish

A CHAIN CONCERN with a group of attractive ice cream shops throughout the city recently opened one of its branches at a busy corner at Eighth avenue and 125th street. Because of its location, it was natural and conclusive that 70 to 85 per cent of its patronage should come from Negroes, yet ten young men were placed at work and all were white.

If the store's owners are literate, they probably read the newspapers. If they have read them they probably have heard that lack of jobs is causing considerable unrest among Negroes. If they are intelligent they know that Negroes want a fair share of the jobs where they spend their money. We hope no others so foolish or blind will pick our community to do business.

New York.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

THIRTEEN NEGROES NOW ON LIST AS CONDUCTORS FOR NEW CITY-OWNED SUBWAY

Seven Of The Number Are Already At Work On Independent Line

ASSIGNED MONDAY

Six Others Await Call To Duty; Long Fight For Recognition Ends

For the first time in the history of New York State Negro conductors this week appeared on subway trains. Seven went to work Monday morning on the city-owned Eighth Avenue Subway; the remaining six of the thirteen who passed on the civil service list will be placed as the need for their services is shown.

With 2,112 applicants taking the practical oral examination, only 130 passed, ten per cent of whom were colored. There still remains the posting of the results of the physical examinations, upon which hinges the publication of the final and permanent list. When this list is realized it is believed, several names now appearing on the eligibility rolls will be dropped.

Present List

The men who passed the oral test, together with their position on the present list and percentage rating, are:

Name	Position	Per Cent
James C. Harrison	14	85.20
Wm. H. Griffin	47	81.50
Junius O. Chambers	54	81.00
A. Leon Harding	55	80.90
Chris H. Leftwich	59	80.60
James R. Lang	62	80.40
Jas. C. Robinson	71	80.00
Augustus J. Johnson	85	79.40
Jesse Covington	99	78.40
Henry Williams	114	77.60
Cleveland Evans	123	76.40
Wm. R. Tolliver	128	74.80
George D. McLeod	130	74.60

Vacation Fillers

These men will temporarily fill vacancies created by the recent granting of vacations to railroad men, and will probably be kept busy throughout the summer. At the end of that time those who still remain on the list, following announcement of results of the physical examination, will have been placed in permanent positions.

The fact that Negroes have become conductors on one of New York's subway lines is the direct result of a long fought and insistent campaign on the part of Alderman Conrad A. Johnson. He has been working painstakingly and consistently toward placing the Negro in responsible positions which call for the skill the race possesses.

"Specialized Era"

"This proves that if Negroes as a whole were permitted to take examinations in fields other than those in which they have been engaged heretofore," the Alderman said, "that they could qualify for many positions which have, up to now, been withheld from them.

"I believe this is an opening wedge which we must necessarily follow through in order to make new openings in this specialized era when other avenues have been closed to us; and it's only in this way that industry will be enabled to absorb the colored boys and girls who graduate from school each year.

"Must Prove Selves"

"Our people as a whole cannot afford to sit back and rest on their laurels. They must prove first that they are qualified to hold these positions. Second, they must be placed in positions of trust and skill, and third and most important, they must maintain a standard which will inspire confidence and faith in the minds of those in whose hands falls the allotment of such jobs, so that those who follow in the footsteps of these pioneers in the business world will not suffer thereby."

The new men will receive their uniform next Monday. In the meantime, those who have begun work and who have not been assigned to trains will continue on platform dut yat different stations along the line. The revised list will be ready for publication by next Wednesday or Thursday.

HARLEM MARKET MEN SING WHILE THEY SELL

THE sidewalks of Harlem resound to sprightlier music than that heard on the East Side or West Side of New York, for carefree street vendors employ amusing jingles and syncopated rhythms in offering their wares. Market songs chanted and sung by Negro pushcart, horsecart and cook-shack sellers of foodstuffs impart an air of bustling hilarity to the curb commerce of the section.

Cracklins, yams, sweet potatoes, pompanoes and even "greasy greens and buttah beans" are inspirations for songs. The merits of edibles on hand are extolled in songs with such lucid titles as "The Street Chef," "Ice Cream Man," "Harlem Menu," "Vegetable Song," "Chef of New Orleans," "Hot Dawg Dan" and "Yallah Yams."

While many of the Harlem market songs were originated on the spot when trade dragged, others have their origin in the South and in the British and Spanish speaking Indies.

These songs have grown as the population of Harlem has increased, but until recently have never been a matter of public record. Now thirty-two market songs have been assembled as part of the survey of the city's pushcart peddlers conducted under the direction of William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Public Markets.

The street cries and songs were collected by a Negro reporter who is a student of melodies, plantation tales and taboos stemming from the South and the West Indies. Most of them came from the Fifth Avenue and Eighth Avenue push-cart markets.

"Harlem Menu" originated in the cook-shacks of the street chefs.

Their Yams and Greens Are Set to Music

Several older market workers lay claim to the authorship, but since the cook-shacks became general in the Harlem market picture only in the past three years, the song is believed to share the newness of most of the others. The words are:

Sund'y folks eats chicken;
Mond'y ham an' greens,
Tuesd'y's de day fo' po'k chops;
Wednesd'y rice an' beans.
Thursd'y's de day fo' 'tatoes,
Candied sweets or French-fried leans.
Fish on Frid'y, some folks says,
But Sat'd'y gimme kidney beans.
Yassah! Plain kidney beans!

One of the cooks in those restaurants-on-wheels, now a familiar sight in the Harlem markets, was undoubtedly responsible for "The Street Chef," which follows:

Ah'm a natu'al bo'n cook
An' dat ain't no lie,
Ah can fry po'k chops
An' bake a lowdown pie.
So step right up
An' he'p you'se'f
Fum de vittles on
Mah kitchen she'f!

* * *

MANY of the tunes are improvised to meet the needs of the moment. Since the migration of West Indian Negroes to New York songs typical of the island vendors have been heard in Harlem's teeming streets. One of the cries of the West Indian vendor is:

Yo tengo guineos!
Yo tengo cocos!
Yo tengo pinas, tambien!

Several of the songs are melodic recitations of wares on hand. The most notable example of this type of song is "The I-Got-Um Man." He sings:

Ah got string beans!
Ah got cabbage!
Ah got collard greens!
Ah got um!
Ah got um!

This goes on, the same word pattern being used for each group of three commodities he offers, until the list is exhausted. Then the vendor concludes with:

Ah got anything yo' need,
Ah'm de ah got um man!

Only two of the thirty-two market songs mention other localities. Even these two are not in the I-want-to-go-back vein. The New Orleans chef sings thus:

Ah come fum down in New Orleans,
Whar dey cook good vittles, speshly greens.

* * *

VIRGINIA shares with New Orleans the distinction of being named in a Harlem vending song. Thus the clam man lifts his voice:

In Virginny we goes clammin'—
We goes clammin' ev'y night—
An' de water lays dere still lak,
Lawd, a mighty purty sight!

Clams an' oysters fo' de takin',
An we gits 'em ev'y one:
Twell de sun comes up ashinin'
An' our clammin' she am done.
Ho! Clahmmmmms!
Ho! Clahmmmmms!

Some songs die out as trade languishes, but others promptly arise to take their places. So long as there are curb markets in Harlem, and a spirited, joyous race to buy at them, the push-cart men of the section undoubtedly will continue to contribute to the unique street cries of America.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

SEP 16 1935

Johnson Finds Maids for Sick and Needy Women 'Worthwhile'

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Works Progress Administrator, said today that the appropriation of $146,291 for Negro maids to help out relief families in Staten Island, Queens is "of no particular importance."

He added:

"It is only the extension of a project in effect in Manhattan and Brooklyn since February, 1934. From then until last July, we have had 200 Negro women on the payroll in domestic roles at a cost of $133,482.50.

"It is a very worthwhile project."

According to the General, the "housework project" provides maid service to the home relief families when the mother of the family is ill or incapacitated and the home might otherwise be left uncared for.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 16 1935

WPA Will Employ Many Negro Nurses Here To Help Families on Relief in Illnesses

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Hundreds of Negro women in New York City will obtain emergency employment under the Works Progress Administration, which will place them as housekeepers and practical nurses in the homes of families on the relief rolls in Staten Island and the Borough of Queens, where either one or both parents of the household are afflicted with illness or other disability.

President Roosevelt had approved allotments of $121,000 for this relief work in Queens and $25,291 for Staten Island, the Division of Application and Information announced tonight.

There are many Negro women in New York City trained as practical nurses who are out of employment, a relief official said.

Another New York City project approved by the President calls for the organization of sewing shops in settlement houses and other institutions where women needleworkers will make house dresses and other garments for home-relief families.

This project will be carried out by the Works Progress Administration with $330,000 of Federal funds.

An allotment of $84,340 was approved to landscape and grade the grounds at the Ellis Island Immigration Station, remove and destroy débris, clean walls and floors of existing buildings and to stack and store old furniture.

NEW YORK SUN

SEP 16 1935

Maids to Help Dole Families

Unemployed Negro Women Here to Be Supplied from Relief Funds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Federal Government's solicitude for families on the dole reached a new high here yesterday when Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, announced that $146,291 had been set aside for the purpose of providing servants in homes where "either one or both parents" are ill or disabled.

It is understood that the free maid service project was submitted by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, WPA head for New York city and approved by Mr. Hopkins and the President. Homes in Staten Island will be furnished with servants to the extent of $25,291, while Queens will receive an allotment of $121,000. The servants will be drawn from the ranks of unemployed Negroes, many of whom, it is said, have been trained as practical nurses.

Another innovation was also announced for Amherst, Mass., where Federal funds amounting to $759 will provide music lessons for the children whose parents are unemployed.

In making public the "servant service" in New York the following statement was issued:

"A project to assign Negro housekeepers in the Borough of Queens to those homes in which either one or both parents are afflicted with illness or other disability. Federal funds $121,000. Same for Staten Island. Funds $25,291."

All Up to Johnson.

When asked whether all a family on the dole would have to do would be to telephone for a maid, a relief official indicated that it would not be as simple as that. Asked if a personal investigaton would be made, he replied:

"Well, that's all up to Gen. Johnson. He doesn't know anything about these projects. They were sent in by Johnson and approved without investigation. He's responsible.

"And if you think these are bad, how about the Massachusetts project for giving free music lessons to children in relief families to employ jobless music teachers?"

It was also announced that $330,000 had been appropriated for the purpose of organizing sewing shops in New York city where women needleworkers will make underwear, house dresses and other garments for home relief families.

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, said that the proposed elaboration of the Federal census figures, for which $10,000,000 has been alloted by the WPA, would be started today. This project, designed to employ 35,000 persons, will draw fully 90 per cent of the workers from the unemployed.

Business Census Planned.

Another project, this one to cost $8,000,000, will be a census of American business in its seven phases: wholesale trade, retail trade, business services, construction and real estate, banking and finance, insurance, professional services, transportation and communication. The information gathered in this census is expected to form a permanent statistical record, which will embrace all segments of business activity.

The Federal census is designed to prepare an alphabetical index, by geographical units and families of all individuals returned in the census of 1900. It is said that the information in the index, including the ages of all persons, will be important in the operating of the security act.

The enumerators on these two projects will not begin work until January 2, 1936, and it is expected that the work will be completed within three or four months.

The State TERA announced yesterday that park and recreation facilities throughout the State have benefited more since 1931 through the work relief program than in any of the previous boom years. Frederick I. Daniels, executive director of the TERA, said that, "since the major cost of work relief in cash wages for the unemployed who otherwise would be supported by a dole, these recreational facilities are valuable dividends from a necessary relief cost."

Unfair to White Women

Amsterdam News

DISCRIMINATION is discrimination, The Amsterdam News maintains, and for that reason is opposed to the exclusion of white women from the housekeepers' project for unemployed domestics and practical nurses sponsored by the Federal Works Progress Administration.

Such discrimination against white women is unwarranted and unfair. By its maintenance of a color bar against white women, the WPA implies that white women are not qualified to serve as domestics and practical nurses. And yet the relief rolls must contain thousands of women of that race who have had years of experience in this work.

And while it is readily admitted that some families on relief to whom the women are to be assigned may prefer to be served during illness by colored women, it cannot be gainsaid that there are others who would choose white women for such service. German domestics are everywhere famous for their thoroughness. Is their color to bar them for rendering service to some needy family in Harlem?

Because of its obvious unfairness to white women, The Amsterdam News protests against the project as now constituted. Color should be a bar to employment in no field. On behalf of the unemployed white domestics and practical nurses in New York City, this newspaper urges that the present exclusive character of the housekeepers' project be abandoned and that white women be admitted to participate in the project on a plane of equality with Negro women.

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LOW WAGES CAUSE LOSS OF WPA JOBS

Because of alleged violation of wage agreements, contracts totalling $50,000 for WPA jobs were cancelled yesterday with the Breen Construction Co., 70 Sherman ave., The Bronx.

On the complaint of Chief WPA Investigator McEwen, Joseph Breen, head of the concern, was arrested on a charge of violation of Section 9 of the Emergency Appropriations Act of 1935.

The specific complaint against Breen is that his firm paid a drill worker $5.50 daily instead of $8.80, as stipulated in the WPA contract. McEwen indicated his belief that this was a general practice of the company.

TO EMPLOY LAWYERS

The investigator also filed a complaint against the concern with U. S. Commissioner Cotter. Breen is one of the largest WPA contractors in the State.

WPA Administrator Ridder, returning yesterday from Washington, said that a project to employ 60 lawyers will be started at once. They will revise the land title legislation system.

ERB officials announced that 350 investigators and clerks have been notified their services will not be required after Dec. 1. This makes a total of 1,300 staff members dropped since Oct. 23. WPA has absorbed 850 of them.

TRANSIENT RELIEF

Protesting against the firing of the ERB employes, a mass meeting was held last night at Madison Square Garden. Demands were made for 40 per cent additional relief appropriations, payment of union wages on WPA jobs and passage of "genuine" social security and unemployment insurance measures.

Miss Charlotte Carr, ERB director, announced yesterday that transient relief will continue for the time being. This was in answer to a dozen pickets, most of them Negroes, who have been keeping a night and day "death watch" at City Hall.

Manufacturers Are Changing Their Ideas About Negro Consumer. Salesman Asserts

Firms Are Studying the Colored Market Possibilities

Amsterdam News 11-16-35

WHITE manufacturers are changing their ideas about the Negro consumer, according to Willis E. Rowland, former Harlem restaurateur and a headwaiter for years in some of the country's largest hotels.

There was a time, Mr. Rowland admits, when the white manufacturer thought no effort was needed to woo the Negro trade.

"In spite of the fact that Negroes work as domestics in thousands of white homes," he explained, "and do much of the purchasing for these homes, was also overlooked. It was just thought that the Negro would buy anything, without stopping to inquire into the merits of the commodity.

"But that day has happily passed. The manufacturers who have ignored the Negro consumer have seen him turn toward other manufacturers who paid them some attention."

Mr. Rowland has recently accepted a position as a supervisor of salesmen for Schenley Products in New York and a number of eastern cities. He is the first colored man to receive such recognition from the company.

"The Schenley Distributors are one of the groups which has come to life and recognized the Negro consumer," asserts Mr. Rowland. "When sales promotion plans are considered, the Negro is taken into account in the same manner as other groups into which our population may be broken up. Schenley does not expect the Negro to purchase Schenley products if no attempt is made to induce him to do so."

Willis E. Rowland.

fact that Negroes spend millions of dollars for products used in their own

800 Negroes Desert C. C. C. Jimcrow Camp

Daily Worker 11-26-35

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Disgusted with the rotten food, poor pay and hard work in the C. C. C. camp near here about 800 of the 1,300 Negro boys who were enrolled in the camp have deserted in the last six weeks, it was revealed today by one of those who left the camp.

New York Age

The camp is officered by white men and the boys are forced to work at hard labor on the Walkill River flood control project. This work was planned to be done with steam shovels, but since the establishment of the camp all the work is being done by hand.

Food at the camp consists of beans and macaroni for the most part. Even on this diet the boys are given two hours of hard military drill after they return from work every evening.

Near the C. C. C. camp 1,000 veterans are being taken care of in another encampment. These men although not well cared for, receive better food and generally better treatment and are used by their officers as a police force against the Negro boys. Some of them are showing signs of discontent.

Senator Copeland spoke to the boys in the camp a short time ago, explaining the importance of the work they were doing. The value of the land in this area would be increased and the farmers would be grateful, he said. He failed to point out that the people who work the land do not own it and only the bankers and holding companies who are getting this work done almost free will benefit.

Ralph O. Gothard Gets PWA Executive Position

New York Age 12-14-35

Major Wilfred E. Boughton, head of the Industrial Reemployment Bureau and special assistant to Administrator Victor F. Ridder, regional head of the PWA, announced last week that he had appointed Ralph O. Gothard as an executive assistant to handle problems of the reemployment of Negroes by private industry. Mr. Gothard will be located in the same office with Major Boughton at 618-20 Sixth avenue.

Mr. Gothard is a native of Hutchinson, Kan., and a graduate of Langston University. He has been a resident of Harlem since 1915. He saw 13 months' war service in the U. S. Navy, and since that time has been connected with various business enterprises of Harlem. He has been a sales manager for Belstrat Laundry Co., general manager of the Belclair Market, Inc., executive secretary and general organizer of the Harlem Business Men's Club, and a member of the executive committee of the Col. Charles Young Post, No. 398, American Legion.

He has evolved a plan to open new industrial opportunities for the Negro in private industry.

PICKETING BRINGS RESTAURANT OWNER TO TERMS

NEW YORK-(CNA)- A 100 per cent wage increase and the right for Negroes to work behind the bar at the Bella Restaurant, 329 Lenox Avenue, was won with the powerful backing of the Harlem International Labor Defense and other organizations.

Crusader News Agency New York, N.Y.
11-30-35

Mr. Stewart, a restaurant employee, went out on strike, demanding his salary be raised from $10 to $20 a week. After seven hours of continuous picketing by members of the I.L.D. and Mr. Stewart, the proprietor capitulated.

OWNER DISCRIMINATES AGAINST NEGRO

White Worker Quits, Starts Picket Line

NEW YORK-(CNA)- Nat Solomon well-known white Harlem trade unionist, went out on strike when his employer, the General Stationary Store, 205 W. 125th St. refused to grant increased wages and to employ Negro help.

Crusader News Agency
11-30-35

Solomon is backed by the Retail Radio, Sporting Goods Salesmen Servicemen's Union, Local 830, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association affiliated with the A.F. of L. Picketing is in progress.

The store employes two white clerks. During the Christmas season, additional help is hired, but never Negro clerks. An appeal has been issued by the union to the people of Harlem to boycott the establishment until the wage increase and Negro employment are won.

Solomon is known for his active participation in the fight for Negro Rights in Harlem. He is a leading member of the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee.

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 5 1935

13 MORE STORES AID JOB DRIVE OF WPA

Total of 24 Cooperating in Efforts to Give Private Work, Boughton Reports.

BUREAU ADOPTS A SYMBOL

Shows 'Recovery Key' Clenched in Laborer's Fist—Lawyers' Project Under Way.

Thirteen additional department stores have joined in the efforts of the WPA in this city to transfer as many WPA employes as possible to jobs in private industry and business, Major Wilfred E. Boughton, head of the WPA industrial employment bureau, announced yesterday.

Major Boughton said twenty-four department stores were now cooperating in the WPA re-employment campaign.

The new stores include W. & J. Sloane, McCutcheon's, Kress, Saks Fifth Avenue, Bonwit Teller, Russeks, Ludwig Baumann, Arnold Constable, Stern Brothers and the Namm Store in Brooklyn.

He said the re-employment drive was showing definite indications of progress as an increasing number of employers were being brought into the campaign.

To facilitate the drive, Major Boughton announced, his bureau has created an insignia along the lines of the defunct NRA blue eagle which will be given to cooperating employers to be displayed in windows and elsewhere.

Jack Rivolta, an employe of the Federal WPA art project, drew the design in competition against thirty-five others. The emblem will appear on all literature, bulletins and pamphlets of Mr. Boughton's bureau.

The emblem adopted is a drawing of a craftsman's arm thrust forward, with a large key clenched in the fist. The inscription reads: "The Key to Recovery." The top of the key is the form of the word "jobs." There is also a dollar sign, symbolizing prosperity.

Captain Asa Davison, former vice president of the United States Shipping Board, has been appointed special assistant to handle all marine work in the bureau, which was established by Victor F. Ridder, Works Progress Administrator.

Captain Davison believes that jobs can be found for many unemployed marine workers with shipping companies, in shipyards, repair yards and other maritime establishments.

Ralph O. Gothard, a Negro, has been appointed to handle the re-employment drive in Harlem. Mr. Gothard is a graduate of Langston University, Langston, Okla.

To give employment to seventy-eight needy lawyers, Mr. Ridder announced that a new $90,000 project was being set up under the sponsorship of the Corporation Counsel's office. The lawyers were requisitioned from the ERB yesterday. They will draw salaries of $103.40 a month for 120 hours of work.

The lawyers will make a card index of approximately 34,000 real estate cerfiorari cases now pending in the courts. They will also survey cases in the Court of Domestic Relations and arrange a cumulative index of opinions by the Corporation Counsel's office from 1898 to 1935 and tabulate other data.

New York's New WPA Chief Vows to Eliminate J.C.

Gen. Johnson's Successor Names L. Z. Foster to Head Probe Group.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

COMMITTEE TO ACT ON ALL COMPLAINTS

11-16-35

Existence of Abuses at Present Admitted.

NEW YORK—Victor F. Ridder, who succeeded General Hugh S. Johnson as administrator for the New York City WPA, announced Thursday that he intended to eliminate all discrimination from WPA projects.

As the first step in this move he appointed Lemuel Z. Foster chairman of a committee whose duty it will be to report to him on all charges involving unfair treatment because of race. Associated with Mr. Foster on the committee are Robert Rosenbluth and Stephen Zegan, white.

Must See J. C. Requisitions

Mr. Ridder's executive order read:

1. Absolutely no discrimination shall prevail in the selection or assignment of workers at any point in the Works Progress Administration.
2. No requisition for personnel which as a prerequisite, discriminates against any group, or which is based on any other qualification than that of ability to perform the work specified, shall be considered, unless approved by me.
3. Any request violating this rule must be referred immediately to the administrator personally.
4. The earnest co-operation of all workers, in whatever capacity, is asked to bring about better relationships and to end unjust practices.

Existing Abuses Admitted

In explaining the reason for the issuance of the order, Mr. Ridder said the fact that discrimination existed within the WPA had been brought forcibly to his attention by the Advisory Committee on Negro Problems, headed by the Rev. John H. Johnson of St. Martin Church, 230 Lenox Avenue.

Investigation on his part, he admitted, showed the charges to be well founded. "I want the colored people of New York City to know that these practices will be discontinued at once," he said. "I am going to take up each individual case personally."

Soon after Mr. Ridder had made this announcement to the press, he was visited by twenty-five members of the Joint Conference Against Discriminatory practices in Harlem, to whom he reiterated his statements on the matter.

Labor-1935

North Carolina

Occupation, Wages, etc.

RETIREMENT OF J. R. FLEMING RECALLS HIS UNIQUE POSITION

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The recent retirement of J. R. Fleming from the postal service here after 30 years continuous service brings to mind the very unique place he occupied and still holds in this community of 10,000 citizens.

Mr. Fleming, familiarly known as "Josh" Fleming to the hundreds of persons who are privileged to know him, retired on December 31, 1934, at the age of 65 years. He entered the local post office on August 1, 1904, when Col. L. M. Meekins, now a United States District Court judge, was postmaster.

Thoughout his years of service, Mr. Fleming's position was more than unique in that he was the first and only Negro to work out of the Elizabeth City post office. Indeed, it is doubtful if there will ever be another to hold the position.

When the now retired postman entered the service, his route covered all of that portion of the city south of Shephard Street and remained particularly the same throughout his tenure of service.

He himself has estimated that his route covered seven and eight-tenths miles and that he has walked approximately 135,000 miles exclusive of Sundays and his annual leaves of absence.

Passed Examination

At the time Mr. Fleming entered the postal service here the local post office was located at Fearing and Poindexter Streets. The present Federal building on East Main Street was not built until eighteen months later. In addition to Judge Meekins, Mr. Fleming served under the following postmasters: John P. Overman, W. F. Keaton, Dr. A. L. Pendleton, Jethro A. Hooper, and W. T. Culpepper.

The postal delivery service was inaugurated in Elizabeth City in 1904 and Mr. Fleming was one of four men to pass the necessary civil service examination out of a total of nineteen applicants to take the test. Just how well he conducted himself and endeared himself to his fellow employees is shown in the fact that he was presented with a token by them upon his retirement, and the additional fact that he was elected secretary of the local branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Educated in the local public schools and then at the State Normal School here, Mr. Fleming taught in the city schools for two years and then was an instructor under the late Dr. P. W. Moore at State Normal for eight years. He has always been actively interested in the affairs of the State Normal School and served as president of the Alumni Association for five years during which time he endeavored to inaugurate a constructive probram with definite objectives.

Church Activity

Mr. Fleming has also been actively interested in church and Sunday school work here and served for many years as superintendent of the Cornerstone Baptist Sunday school, in addition to holding office in the church proper. And any citizen of Elizabeth City no matter what his race, can testify to his unusual interest in all community projects affecting the Negro group.

Indicative of the very high esteem in which Mr. Fleming is held in this community was seen several years ago when he was the victim of an automobile accident while on his way to report for duty. As a result of the mishap he was forced to remain in bed for practically three months and at times his life was despaired of. On more than one occasion special prayers for his recovery were offered in his and other local churches.

The retired postman was among the first in Elizabeth City to see the advantages of the Boy Scout movement, and together with other civic-minded citizens, organized and outfitted the first Negro boy scout troop in the city.

Lillington, N. C., News
January 10, 1935

EMPLOYMENT AND THE CODES

From Fuquay Springs comes a letter to The News this week. The writer complains that certain employers of labor are not abiding by the codes. Another complaint registered by the correspondent is that some employers hire Negroes in preference to white men.

Of course The News does not pretend to agree with all that correspondents may say in their letters to the paper. These columns are wide open to all who may wish to write, so long as they conform to the rules laid down, in signing their names to their communications, and otherwise arranging their use of words so that nothing will be found offensive. It may be that the Fuquay Springs correspondent has used words that will be offensive to some people, but The News cannot deny the privilege of use of its columns on that score. There are people who do not seem to take into consideration the fact that the reading public wishes its newspaper printed in the nicest and most polite words available.

As to the complaint of the correspondent that some employers are not abiding by the code in paying code wages, The News suggests that remedy for such an evil, if it exists, lies in the hands of persons acquainted with the facts in that regard. Cases of violation of the code should be reported to the proper authorities. It was our opinion that wages had been boosted considerably by reason of the code regulations.

The complaint of the correspondent that some employers hire Negroes in preference to white men cannot be heard under any code regulation. The codes make no distinction as to color of workers.

It may be suggested to the correspondent under the Constitution Negroes have as much right to hold jobs as white men. Whether in fact any employer had rather hire Negroes on jobs which white men could better perform is a question about which there may be much doubt. The News could not believe that Negroes could take the jobs of competent white men, if competent white men were available. But, however that may be, there can be no quarrel with any employer who sees fit to trust his business to trustworthy Negroes. The News is inclined to believe that its corretpondent is going far afield when he makes such complaint.

There can be no good result to come from lambasting employers because they do not find jobs for everyone who applies. It is our belief that employers in every reputable line of business would like mighty well to augment their forces if they could see business levels rise in justification of that course.

Unemployed Ratio Highest In W. N. C.

Figures Show 10.2 Per Cent of Persons in Section Jobless, With Extreme Eastern Portion Trailing.

RALEIGH, Aug. 22.—(AP)—North Carolina's most acute unemployment problem at present exists in the extreme western portion of the State, with the extreme eastern portion furnishing the next most acute problem, a comparison of unemployment figures for July with census figures indicates.

For the State at large, Mrs. Pauline W. Horton, statistician of the State Department of Labor, found 132,856 persons on the books of the State Employment service at the end of July. On the basis of a census population of 3,126,626, a total of 4.2 per cent of the people in the State are registered with the employment service.

But in the extreme west, a comparison of Mrs. Horton's figures with the census figures shows that 10.2 per cent of the people in employment District 87, embracing Swain, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham counties, are registered with the service. The balance reported at the end of July by the Bryson City district office was 7,171, compared with a population of 70,185.

SECOND LARGEST.

The second largest percentage of reported unemployment is found in District 65, embracing New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus and Pender counties, in this district, the unemployment registration balance of 8,611 and the population of 112,234 gave a percentage of 7.6 unemployment.

The third heaviest unemployment was found in District 11, centered in Asheville and embracing Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Madison and Transylvania counties, where 7 per cent of the population was listed as unemployed.

Leading the Piedmont industrial area in percentage of registered unemployment and leading the entire State in total registered unemployment is District 60, centered in Charlotte and including Mecklenburg, Anson, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland counties.

Although the Charlotte office showed 17,439 unemployed, greatest in the State, the population of the Charlotte district is 351,178. As a result, the ratio of registered unemployment to population is only 4.9 per cent, the fifth heaviest in the State.

DURHAM DISTRICT.

District 32, with headquarters in Durham, shows an unemployment level above the State average of 4.2 per cent.

Embodying Durham, Granville Orange, Person and Vance, the district office reported a balance of 7,257 at the end of July, as compared with a population of 166,423.

The brighter side of the unemployment picture is found to the east of Raleigh, in the tobacco and agricultural rural section. Lowest percentage figure in the State is found in District 33, with headquarters in Rocky Mount. This unit contains Edgecombe, Nash, Halifax and Wilson counties. Only 1.7 per cent of the population in the district was shown to be unemployed.

The Winstol-Salem district, composed of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin counties, has a population of 191,667 and the unemployment registration is 7.501, or 3.3 per cent.

Newton, N. C., News-Enterprise
August 16, 1935

ROW ON NEGRO CCC CAMP MAY MEAN ITS REMOVAL

If the people of Belvedere in Cleveland county don't want a Negro CCC camp in that vicinity to engage in soil erosion control work they need not fear that it will be kept there, General Manus McCluskey of Fort Bragg, has announced.

"We try to please the people of the affected community before we establish a camp," he stated. "If they don't want it, we can put it in another section or county."

General McClusky, who is in charge of CCC camps in this area, said he had sent an officer to investigate the Cleveland situation.

A small group of citizens, it is reported, are denying 25 Negro campers right-of-way for roads water and lights, while a much larger group of Cleveland farmers want the assistance of the camp, which it is proposed to inhabit with 200 workers, in soil erosion control.

Where objection to CCC camps has arisen before, the outfit has been established elsewhere.

Lincoln county appears likely to get the Belvedere camp if it is not established in the latter community, for youths do not want to be marked by other youths as being unable to find niches in which to earn a living.

There is no census which can tell us how many young people are unemployed at present. The best estimate that one can find is that 13 per cent of the young people between the ages of 16 and 25 do not have steady jobs now. This can only mean that we have great masses of young people to whom the world seems an unsatisfactory and disillusioning place in which to live and who think our form of civilization one that creates despair. They are willing enough to grant that heads of families require work, but they realize that most of them are potential heads of families and have a right to demand that their elders, the builders of this strange type of civilization, shall give some thought to adjusting to their needs.

It seems to me that the best way to handle this situation is to take it up in every community. Each community should make its own census in order that it may know what the young people can do and put them in the way of gaining experience or creating jobs for themselves. The industries will undoubtedly aid by suggesting new occupations which might give opportunity for enterprising youth. There should be a correlation of all agencies, federal, state and local, in an effort to build up a youth program and it should be done before these two million youngsters just out of school are added to those already unemployed.

This is not only the problem of youth; it is the problem of all of us and demand our attention.

Negro CCC Company Will Not Come Here

Lambeth Aids in Getting Assurance from Authorities; No News of White Company

Town officials received assurance early this week that a Negro CCC company will not be located at William H. McLaurin camp here. A letter from Congressman Walter Lambeth, enclosing a radiogram from General Moseley, commander of the Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, assures the town government that the Negro company destined to come here has been diverted to Fort Bragg and that the matter of location of Negro camps in the State has been referred to the governor for adjustment. A letter was received from General McCloskey at Fort Bragg to the same effect.

Whether or not a white company will be sent here or when it may be expected had not been learned Wednesday.

The Mayor and Town Commissioners made formal protest to Army authorities last week, after learning of the probability that a Negro company would be sent to replace the company recently moved to Washington state. The protest was made because of the location of the camp in a white-populated section. Letters were also written to Congressman Lambeth and Senator Bailey, enlisting their aid in diverting the Negro company.

Following are the letter and radiogram received this week:

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.
August 17, 1935.

Dear Mr. Dunn:

Referring further to your recent letter protesting against sending a colored CCC company to Laurinburg, I am enclosing a telegram from General Mosely, commander of the Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, and also a letter from General McCloskey.

I am very glad to learn that the colored company has been diverted to Fort Bragg. I trust that arrangements may be made to send a white company to Laurinburg.

With kindest regards, I am
Cordially yours,
WALTER LAMBETH.

Thos J. Dunn,
Attorney for the Town of
Laurinburg,
Laurinburg, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16, 1935
Signal Corps, U. S. Army
Radiogram

Hon. Walter Lambeth, M. C.

This Hdqrs. has received protests from citizens Laurinburg and vicinity against assignment of colored company stop Company destined for Laurinburg has been diverted to Fort Bragg stop Question of assignment of colored companies in North Carolina has been referred to Governor for adjustment.

MOSELEY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y
TIMES UNION
SEP 17 1935

HOUSEMAID RELIEF SERVICE NOT NEW

Sponsored by Brooklyn Urban League in 1934.

Employment of colored housemaids to work in relief homes where one or both parents are ill or disabled, announced in Washington yesterday for Queens and Staten Island, is one of the oldest, if least known, works projects in the city. The service was sponsored by the Brooklyn Urban League and the New York Urban League and went into effect in Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx on Feb. 9, 1934.

The project was started by the old Civil Works Administration and since has employed an average of 200 women at a total cost of $133,482. The Emergency Relief Bureau later took over the service and in turn it was given to the WPA, which still handles the payrolls.

The Urban Leagues, which sponsored the service originally, had offices at 105 Fleet pl. and 204 West 116th st., Manhattan. The women, who at first received $15 a week and now get $13.96 for a six-hour five-day week, served 2,056 families up to last July 1, 939 of them in Brooklyn and 1,117 in Manhattan. Of the total expenses, $66,994.50 was spent in Brooklyn and $66,488.50 in Manhattan.

NEGROES KEEP JOBS DESPITE DEATH OF NRA

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Cooperate Manager Maintains Wages of Employees

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When the U. S. Supreme Court made public its ruling recently that the NRA was unconstitutional, and therefore its benefits to labor would have to cease, 200 Negroes in Louisville, Ky., got panicky for awhile.

Thee were the workers who were making thousands of barrels for the Schenley Distillers Corp. The prospect of losing the benefits of the 8-hour day, 40 hour week, had sped dizzily before their eyes. This occurred two months ago.

Today, a newspaper survey reveals, these workers, employed at the Chess & Wymond cooperage plant in Louisville, still enjoy the NRA privileges they obtained before the "death knell" was sounded.

Many of them are former cotton-pickers and farm hands who were accustomed to working long hours, as many as 16 a day in some instances, before they learned to make barrels for Schenley. Many have large families and are grateful for the security their jobs offered them.

Their employer is glad to employ Negro help at the barrel plant, and in various other occupations it was revealed, because of their keen aptitude for this kind of work.

For the most part, they perform their duties cheerfully, singing most of the time.

Labor – 1935.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

North Carolina

W. R. JOHNSON NAMED WPA CONSULTANT ON NEGRO WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA

W. R. JOHNSON

RALEIGH, N.C.—In an effort to protect Negroes against discrimination in the allocation of work under the Works Progress Administration in this state, William Randolph Johnson, consultant with the state board of charities and public welfare here, has been appointed as consultant and advisor on Negro Work for the WPA set-up in North Carolina.

Conrad O. Pearson, Durham attorney was named assistant to Mr. Johnson.

The latter will continue his work with the state board of charities and public welfare.

Before coming to this city to take the position vacated by Lieut. L. A. Oxley, when the latter accepted a job in the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, Mr. Johnson was the pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Norfolk, Va., and held outstanding positions in the civic life of the race in that community and in the state of Virginia. A native of Oxford, N.C., Mr. Johnson attended school at Mary Potter School, at Shaw and at Virginia Union Universisty in Richmond. He later studied in New York School of Social Work and did field work in the children's court of the Manhattan District in the city of New York.

While living in Virginia he served as field secretary of the Virginia Negro Organization Society. He once held the posistion of probation officer in the Richmond Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and was a charter member of the Virginia Society of Research, having served one term on its executive committee.

Labor—1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Ohio.

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New Avenue For Race Is Opened By Fisher Bros.

Launching a new and active plan of co-operation and reciprocation with its Negro patrons, the Fisher Brothers Grocery Co., in conjunction with the Future Outlook League, has given employment this week to two additional Negro clerks, the first of what is planned to be a gradual opening up of jobs for Negroes in the famous "Green and Gold" stores in the Negro districts.

The two young men placed this week are Charles Tomlin, of 2337 E. 63rd St., who is located at the store at 7815 Central Ave.) and Marshall Patton, who is located at the store at 3929 Woodland Ave.

The decision to launch the new program of close cooperation grew out of a conference which officials of the Future Outlook League held with Fisher Bros. representatives last week, a meeting that was especially marked by a spirit of willingness to "play ball" by the Fisher Bros. Co.

The Fishers Stores, which are locally owned, have become justly famous by reason of the fine quality of goods they handle. The slogan "It's Always Fresher at Fisher's" being one of the media by which the huge grocery chain emphasizes its merchandising policy.

It is planned to place additional Negro employees in the stores as quickly as possible.

"We are particularly gratified at this siprit of co-operation, said President John Holly of the Future Outlook League, Wednesday.

NEGROES HAVE AGREED SHARE, HE DECLARES

Takes Issues With Recent Editorial In Eagle On Job Situation

2-6-35

AGREEMENT IS MET IN CEDAR PROJECT

Cleveland, Ohio.

Predicts More Jobs For Negroes to be Made In Portland Plans.

In a recent editorial in this newspaper the question was raised "What About Jobs for Colored Workers" on Federal projects in Cleveland, and mention was made that William R. Conners, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, had some understanding with the administrator of public works, under whom these projects are set up, relative to the employment of colored workers.

In an interview with a representative of THE EAGLE Wednesday, Mr. Conners stated that "it is true that he has had an understanding as to the minimum number of colored workers to be employed". He declared it was promised that in the distribution of employment, "colored workers were to get a minimum of twenty-five per cent of the payroll for unskilled labor, and four per cent skilled labor"—this being based, he said, "on the total number of colored workers in the Building Trades Craft as shown by the last federal census."

Mr. Conners further assured THE EAGLE that he has kept in close contact with the development of the Cedar-Central project, and that the payroll shows that the contractors have for the entire period of construction, lived up to the agreement and paid colored workers twenty-eight per cent of the funds expended for unskilled labor, and slightly more than four and one-half per cent for skilled labor.

Enumerating the number of colored workers on the job, Mr. Conners further informed THE EAGLE that there have been five bricklayers, which are now reduced to three out of a total of 29 workers in this craft; two carpenters out of a total of 30; one cement finisher; one engineer; and a number of semi-skilled and common laborers.

With reference to the Portland-Outhwaite job, Mr. Conners advised that he has been assured a larger number of colored workers on that project, despite the fact that the usual procedure in obtaining workers has been to requisition them through the various building crafts. It is planned, Mr. Conners said, "to recruit workers for the Portland-Outhwaite project through the Ohio State Employment Service, which will select union workers on Relief first; then workers not on Relief; and then finally non-union workers on Relief."

Commenting further on the tremendous problem facing colored workers, Mr. Conners emphasized that in the rush to assign workers to projects from Relief rolls, many skilled workers were sent out to jobs out of line with their training and experience. He has vigorously protested against this, he advised, and has been assured that such workers will be re-assigned to new jobs as soon as the WPA has been able to approve other projects requiring them.

"The Negro Welfare Department", concluded Mr. Conners, "has set up a department to assist in securing the proper assignment of colored workers. It has also protested against the set-up of the WPA administration staff without the inclusion of colored workers, and is now referring qualified workers to the main office for consideration. We are also investigating the work projects now under way to determine whether the colored workers formerly on Relief are getting their fair share of the work. The Association will be glad to assist in the adjustment of any problem which workers experience on public projects."

The office of the Negro Welfare Association is at 2554 E. 40th St.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Ohio.

Cleveland Stores Hire Race Clerks

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—Two Race clerks were hired in one chain and one independent stores as a result of the activities of the Neighborhood Committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Saturday the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company located at 12825 Kinsman road and the David Schumaker store located at 12909 Kinsman road hired Race clerks.

The committee is working to get Race clerks in all the stores in this ward. There are six thousand Race members in this section. The stores that do not comply with the demands of the committee in the next few days will be picketed. The picketing will start Saturday with workers from both groups participating.

OXLEY TALKS ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Says Brighter Future In Store For Them

LORRAINE, Ohio — Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, chief of the division of Negro labor, United Department of Labor, spoke here last week before the second Ohio Association State Industrial and Business Girls Conference, sponsored by the Ohio Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Mr. Oxley stressed the plight of the Negro woman worker and the necessity of organization among Negro women themselves to better their plight.

Speaking of the conditions for Negro woman labor, Mr. Oxley said: "While women workers in general have been restricted by lack of opportunities for employment, by long hours, low wages, and harmful working conditions, there are groups—the latest comers to the industry, particularly the Negro women wage earner—upon whom these hardships have fallen with increased severity.

"Added to the fact that Negroes come late to the job market is the fact that they have suffered the handicap of racial discrimination. Slavery placed a stigma upon the capability of the Negro which has caused him to be considered unfit for factory or skilled work. White men and women because of this and because they resented the competition of cheap Negro labor, were unwilling to be engaged on the same work processes with them. For these reasons, the more menial, the lower paid, the heavier and more hazardous jobs have fallen to the Negro.

Double Tragedy

"It is true that the economic status of the Negro woman workers is even more seriously undermined by a depression period than that of the white woman. When there is an over supply of labor as in a period of depression as the present one, discrimination against the group least assured of a stable position in the prevailing economic system springs up."

Mr. Oxley mentioned research agencies whose function is to seek out the actual conditions of Negro woman labor; but he cautioned, "nothing would be more helpful to Negro workers than efforts made by themselves through organization. We achieve little in this world individually; it is mainly through collective action."

In spite of the problems confronting the Negro woman worker, Mr. Oxley was not discouraged. He said: "To be optimistic about the future progress of our women workers, it is necessary to take a long range view, for it requires not days, nor years, but decades for any marginal group to establish itself. While in this depression we can remember that in each period of more normal activities the tide of progress washes up a little higher on the shores of opportunity.

"The Department of Labor in its function of formulating standards and policies for wage earners has stressed the particular problems of Negro women and advocated higher standards for their employment and the development of better occupational opportunities."

Colored Clerks to Run Liquor Store

The Democratic Headquarters League has announced the opening of a State Liquor Store on Friday, November 1, with an entire colored personnel as follows: Manager John W. Carmack, 2288 E. 97th Street; Cashiers, Dr. J. R. Hackney, 8202 Cedar Avenue; John A. Cobbs, 2261 E. 85th Street; Clerks, George Burden, 2319 East 93rd Street; Arthur Hutchinson, 2127 E. 83rd Street; Robert Starks, 2295 E. 82nd Street; Ray Hinkle, 7803 Quincy Avenue; Clarence Bond, 2201 E. 55th Street.

All of the men selected for the personnel have been working for Ray T. Miller. The store will carry a full line of supplies and the hours will be the same as all other liquor stores. It is a part of the general program of Governor Davey and the various Democratic County organizations in recognizing the need of employing Negroes in many State Departments.

LEAGUE OPENS UP ON GROCER BARNES

On Saturday morning more than two thousand hand bills were distributed through the Kinsman section requesting all citizens who believe in fair play or have any race pride to stay out of the Barnes Food Store, located on 73rd & Kinsman Rd.

The hand bills read "Wake Up, don't spend your money where you can't work. Will you continue to spend your money at the Barnes Food Store, 73rd and Kinsman Rd., who for 12 years gladly received your pennies, nickles, and dimes, but publicly stated that he would die and go to H--- before he would employ a Negro, and sought an injunction in the courts to prevent your protesting? If you have any Race pride, STAY OUT OF BARNES."

A special bulletin issued by the executive board states that the hand bills will be distributed from time to time. Approximately two dozen speakers from the F. O. L. Speakers Bureau covered practically every church the following Sunday, calling attention to the fact that the Negroes who helped Barnes to build his store, from an insignificant shop to one of the largest meat and grocery stores—and beer parlors—between E. 55th St. and 105th, now find themselves publicly ridiculed. After patting the Negroes on the back, welcoming their pennies, nickels, and dimes all these years, and in return publicly stated before more than 25 ment and women that he would die, and go to H--- before he would employ one in his store. In addition to that Barnes not only sought an injunction to prevent them from protesting but stated now he did not need their trade. Any merchant who believes in such principles should not be allowed to operate in a community of fair minded citizens. And it is up to the citizens of the Kinsman district to maintain their self respect by making an example of Barnes, by demanding fair treatment from any business they help to support," said the League's statement. "There are merchants in the community, even around Barnes, who are employing Negro help whose food is just as good as Barnes or better. We are asking all citizens to patronize these merchants and stay out of Barnes, "Resolve to let Barnes be a lesson to the average Negro who will let a pat on the back and a wise crack lead him to disgrace," the statement concluded.

Pennsylvania.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Philly Domestics Thumb Noses at Some Employment

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA — Can you blame a jobless mother of three children for refusing to accept a long hour domestic job which pays eight dollars per week when the County Relief Board is supplying her with eleven dollars?

Well this is the kind of problem which has faced a number of women who have been accused of shunning employment in domestic servce in Philadelphia, the AFRO-AMERICAN learned this week.

Wages Low

According to information gathered from reliable sources the present median wage for domestic service in this city is about $6.50. The wages run from five to eight dollars weekly. In most cases, it is said, board and room is furnished, but most workers in this field prefer to forego the board and room for the human privilege of social contacts with friends and which they must give up when they "live in."

Recent statement of employment agencies that many domestics thumb their nose at work and refuse to take jobs these agencies offer them were investigated by this paper. While there are undoubtedly some jobs being offered which are not being taken most of these jobs pay low wages and have other objectionable features, workers say.

On the other hand, agencies like the Armstrong Association are pointing out that our workers should take advantage of some of the more desirable places.

In 1930, according to this agency, eighty-five per cent of employed colored women were engaged in domestic and personal service. There were employed at that time about 36,000 of our women workers in this field.

When the depression started many of these jobs were being taken by whites and the colored workers crowded out. A number of these places have again become available as a result of relief and job expansion.

Take Advantage

There have been numerous complaints also that many employers have taken advantage of the depression to lower wages and increase working hours.

Domestics Included In Bill

Courier

5-19-35

Baltimore Md.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 25 — Largely through the persistent efforts of Representative Hobson Reynolds of North Philadelphia provisions were made to include domestic servants in House Bill No. 1199, known as the Compensation Act, which was reported out favorably by the Committee on Labor late Tuesday afternoon.

The measure, as originally framed excluded domestics. Reynolds contended that the Negroes were the ones who were suffering from the adverse working conditions.

After nearly three weeks of delay in wkhich Reynolds persisted in his contention, the Committee Chairman, John Yourtshin, agreed with the Philadelphia representative by saying "You are right, Reynolds, if we are going to include all others why not include domestics too."

Pittsburgh Mayor Blocks WPA Jobs as Crisis Nears

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—The City Council met in secret session yesterday to evolve plans for overcoming Mayor McNair's blockade of WPA projects by possible court action. Unemployment Council leaders made ready to propose picketing at City Hall and McNair's home at an Unemployment Council city committee meeting today.

Both courses aimed at breaking the impasse facing 35,000 families on relief, whose direct cash grants, according to a warning wire from Governor Earle, will be shut off Dec. 1.

Daily Worker

Yesterday delegations from the Unemployment Councils demanded action by the Council in a hearing on relief before that body and crowded McNair's office to protest his brazen disregard of the lives of over 150,000 people who face starvation if federal aid is discontinued. The Council hearing brought no results.

11-23-35

Mayor Refuses to Move

McNair angrily told the delegation of unemployed workers he would "go to jail" before assenting to appropriation of city funds demanded by the W.P.A. to augment $2,500,000 per month earmarked for this city.

New York, N.Y.

While unemployed organizations and the Council wrestled with the spectre of starvation yesterday, the Mayor was speeding by Pullman to New York City, there to appear as wise-cracker on Rudy Vallee's radio hour.

Little prospect could be seen of inaugurating W.P.A. projects by Dec. 1, the Mayor's stalemate in refusing to sign ordinances for W.P.A. expenditures being now abetted by a court suit filed by the Allegheny County Real Estate Owners' and Taxpeyers' League, which will not be heard for another month.

Pressure Needed

Against Governor Earle's ultimatum that the city must care for the 35,000 cases after this month, which would require expenditure of $300,000 a week by the city, unemployed families are demanding that direct relief be continued.

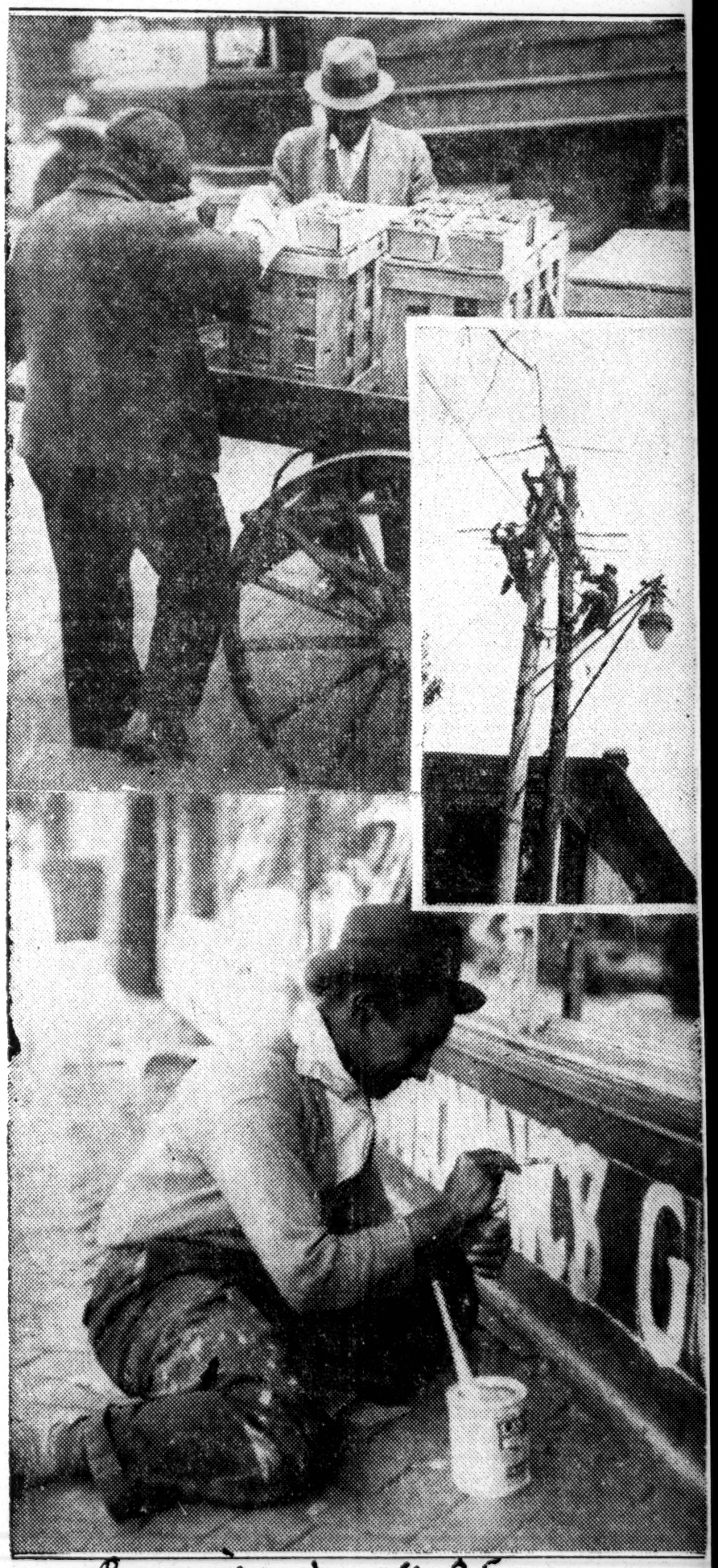
Unemployment Council leaders, pointing to the victory won by public pressure in forcing McNair to approve purchase of shoes and clothing for 4,000 needy school children recently, declared today, "Only the mass indignation expressed by thousands of Pittsburgh citizens will compel the administration to meet this relief crisis to be precipitated by withdrawal of federal aid."

New Cases Barred

The City Council some time ago instructed District Attorney Park to institute mandamus proceedings against McNair, but for unexplained reasons the court action, too, has bogged down.

The inadequacy of W. P. A. projects as a solution for the relief situation was pointed out to the City Council in the hearing yesterday by Herbert Nusser, Unemployment Council secretary. A W.P.A. ruling provides that only those on relief rolls prior to Nov. 1 can be employed on works relief projects which bars over 1,200 families newly added to relief lists with the passage of each week.

IN UNUSUAL OCCUPATIONS



Courier 6-8-35

The depression, while closing many fields to Negroes, has also sent them into many occupations unusual to them as a racial group. Above are three scenes bearing out this point, taken in Philadelphia.

Labor - 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Records and Research Department Project.

Negro Educators Study Employment Of Negroes Here

Register -

C. G. Gomillian and R. N. Davis, of the social science research department of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, arrived in Danville yesterday to conduct a three-day study of employment conditions among Negroes in Danville. Tuskegee is regarded as the foremost training school for Negroes in the country. 8-30-35

Professor Gomillian yesterday made a round of the city departments to determine the number of Negroes employed by the city. Professor Davis arrived in the city last night.

Danville, Va.

Tuskegee's study is being conducted in the principal cities of the south.

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South Carolina

Occupation, Wages, etc.

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Orangeburg, S. C., Observer
August 16, 1935

CITY WILL GET COLORED CAMP

One of the Two Educational Camps for Negro Girls to Be Located on Homestead Project Here

Chamber of Commerce was notified yesterday that one of the two educational camps to be established in the state for Negro girls will be located on the Negro subsistence homestead project out of Orangeburg.

This camp will comprise 100 girls and the nature of the first encampment is that of an experiment to determine the possibilities of a two-year program.

Secretary of the chamber of commerce, accompanied by Mrs. George Davis, Mrs. Henerey, Mrs. Raymond Sifly and Mrs. Chitty appeared before the educational committee in Columbia last week in behalf of one of the camps. At one time it was hoped that it would have been possible to have established a white girls camp near Orangeburg, but upon a visit from the Columbia authorities this camp was not found suitable and the expense necessary to get it in condition together with the necessary equipment which the community has to furnish was found rather extravagant.

Orangeburg, S. C., Observer
August 16, 1935

Negro CCC Camp Recruits in City

According to an announcement from the district headquarters of the ERA, Orangeburg will be the concentration point Tuesday of over 260 negro CCC recruits from Orangeburg, Bamberg and Calhoun counties, and that these recruits will be processed here and then transferred to camps in this section.

In addition to this announcement, the local offices state that other CCC erollments from this district will shortly take place and that today Calhoun county will send 60 recruits to Columbia for processing. Tomorrow, Orangeburg will send 20 and Lexington county will send 30 men to Columbia also. On August 21, 18 recruits from Bamberg county will report at Walterboro and that on the 25th Orangeburg, Lexington and Calhoun counties will send a total of 20 additional men to Columbia.

All recruits for the CCC will come from families now on relief rolls in this district and all those except the ones reporting at Orangeburg will be white youths.

$386,000 ON HAND ....n'di....

E. C. Rhodes, chief clerk in the office of the comptroller general of South Carolina, was in Orangeburg Monday effecting an annual settlement with the offices of the auditor and treasurer of Orangeburg county, and at the completion of his work, praised highly the work of the Orangeburg county officers, and the manner in which their work is done.

The settlement was effected without any delay, and the books were found to be in agreement in every way. The settlement revealed that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the sum of $1,696,486.22 passed through the office of the county treasurer, and at the end of the period there was a cash balance on hand for general county and school purposes, in the amount of $386,679.61. Mr. Rhodes stated that all state accounts had been settled in full by the treasurer prior to the expiration of the period, and the settlement did not reflect any balance due to the state by the county.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
September 2, 1935

CCC CAMP WILL MOVE TO FORT

Negro Unit Will Abandon Marshall Reservation Soon

With the Citizens Military Training corps at Fort Moultrie scheduled to break camp tomorrow, the 220 negroes in the CCC company now located on Marshall reservation will be moved into the army post proper Wednesday.

The negro company, which was sent here recently from Sarasota and other Florida points, will occupy the encampment site vacated by the C. M. T. C., Lieut. Col. Walter K. Dunn, commanding officer of the 8th infantry, said today.

Colonel Dunn said no other CCC companies are slated for arrival at Fort Moultrie.

Location of the negro company on the army post rifle reservation, which is at the eastern end of Sullivan's Island, evoked a series of protests to senators, representatives and army authorities from Sullivan's Island and Charleston. Messages of objection charged that the action in placing the negroes on Marshall reservation was "unsanitary" and for that reason dangerous to the residents of the island and pointed out that Sullivan's island is an exclusively white resort.

The end of the C. M. T. C. camp tomorrow will mean the end of the camp season at Fort Moultrie. Since the first of the summer about 2,000 reserve officers, national guardsmen and C. M. T. C. trainees have been given instruction and practical training at the post.

The camp site is near the post theater. Removing the negroes from their present location to the campnent will be done in one day, Colonel Dunn said.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
August 26, 1935

SEES NO DANGER IN NEGRO CAMP

Col. Dunn, Acting CCC District Commander, Replies to Island Objections

SITE IS CALLED HEALTHY

Youths to Be Restricted, He Says, Until Removal to Regular Post Later

One hundred and seventy negro enrollees from Florida in the newly-formed company 5430 of the civilian conservation corps were pitching tents and laying out a camp on the Marshall reservation at Fort Moultrie yesterday, apparently oblivious of the stir their arrival has caused in the community of Sullivan's Island, for many decades an exclusively white seaside resort.

Seventy-five of the negroes arrived Saturday and 100 more arrived yesterday. Fifty more are expected today to bring the total to 220.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter K. Dunn, acting commander of District 1 of the CCC and of Fort Moultrie, said yesterday afternoon that he knew nothing of the protest made by residents of the island to Washington authorities against the encampment of the negroes on the island, except what he had read in The News and Courier yesterday morning.

Notified by Telephone

He added that he did not know the negroes were to be sent to the fort until he received a telephone message from Fourth corps area headquarters in Atlanta Friday morning to prepare for their arrival, as they were on their way and a part of them would be there Saturday. He said they would be kept on the Marshall reservation only so long as the civilian military training camp is at the fort, after which they would be removed to the regular army post.

Asked if their assignment to Fort Moultrie was temporary or permanent, Colonel Dunn said he did not know. Speaking of the danger of an epidemic, which was stressed in the telegrams sent to Washington Saturday night by the board of township commissioners, Colonel Dunn said the Marshall reservation was as sanitary a place as there is at the post, and that all the enrollees have been inoculated against typhoid. He said also that until everything is settled, the boys are to be isolated so far as possible and are being restricted to their camp.

Only Place to Put Them

"I left Atlanta Thursday morning and I knew nothing of their being sent here at that time," Colonel Dunn said. "They have been put on the Marshall reservation, as far as possible from anyone's home, because they were shot here so fast we had no other place to put them."

It was reported Saturday night that 270 had arrived and that 130 more were expected, bringing the total number to 400, but Colonel Dunn said yesterday that the total strength of the company would be 220.

As the negroes began to arrive and pitch their tents Saturday, residents of the island began to take action, which resulted in a special meeting of the board of township commissioners of the island being called. Telegrams were sent to the United States public health service and South Carolina's congressional delegation, demanding their removal, both because of the health conditions and the social problem created.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J.
High Speed Workers

RICHARD GIBBES and BENJAMIN WHITE, two Negro skilled workers employed by the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. at Columbia, South Carolina, painting a barrel each in less than thirty seconds. This record was made under the observation of checkers with stop watches. The Charleston, S. C. "News & Courier" and the Salesmotor, a trade organ, both took cognizance of these speed demons of the paint brush.

The News & Courier of May 27 said:

"How long would it take you to paint a good sized barrel—the size shown in the accompanying picture?

"Ben White, who has been with the Standard Oil company for fourteen years, can paint the sides brown and both ends yellow in twenty-six and three-quarters seconds. He was timed with a stop watch.

"Richard Gibbes, who has been with the company seven years, just piddles along. It takes him twenty-eight and a quarter seconds. He may pick up some speed after he has had more experience.

"The negroes' duty is to paint the steel barrels in which lubricating oil is packed for shipment over South Carolina at the Charleston plant.

"Gibbes used to be a steeplejack, and learned to paint fast by swinging in the breeze on a boatswain's chair and dabbing a smokestack or flagpole every time he came within striking distance. A steeplejack has to paint fast for the sake of his health.

"Wide brushes are used in the painting process, and there is no trick to it like a spray gun, or other mechanical device. The men have developed a technique which eliminates every unnecessary motion."

These men are two of the many thousand Negroes employed by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in a wide variety of skilled and unskilled occupations. In fact, the company is credited with being one of the largest employers of race labor in the country. These include pipe line workers, filling station employees, messengers, mail clerks, sailors and steamer cooks, chauffeurs, drivers, bulk plant workers and building trade workers.

South Carolina

Labor – 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 2, 1935

Darlington Takes Pride In Pee Dee Chair Factory

Boasts Only Plant of Its Kind in the State—Increasing Business Provides Ever Larger Number With Employment.

By Rubye Arnold

Special to The State.

Darlington, March 25.—In the Pee Dee Chair company, Darlington at present has the only manufacturing plant of its kind in South Carolina. The chair company, which is located on the outskirts of the town, was established here in 1929. At the time of its establishment the local chamber of commerce was endeavoring to bring new enterprises into Darlington for the purpose of increasing the weekly payrolls and to stimulate trade.

When the factory first came to Darlington chairs were made at the rate of 200 per day with only 18 men being employed. Today more than 100 men and women are given employment there and approximately 400 chairs are manufactured each day. Men and women who had been without employment for months found work there and a steady income.

Since 1929 this growing enterprise has been operated continuously and as business expanded month by month, and year by year, and services became more in demand more men and women were added to the payroll. Fifty-two kinds of furniture are today being made at the plant. The furniture is made exclusively from native wood, consisting of black gum, ash and oak lumber. Last year, according to a report by M. W. Arnold, vice president and general manager of the plant, was the best year that the company has ever had.

The one bottom chair continues to be the most in demand article manufactured at the factory. Other articles made there are flat bottom chairs, rockers, breakfast sets, swings, lawn and beach chairs, stools and bath room racks. Today business at the plant is nine times greater than it was during the first year's operations.

Orders are delivered from the plant by express and trucks, mostly the latter. The factory salesmen cover all of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida and Georgia.

Daisy Law, a Negro woman, who puts bottoms in chairs for the company, has finished more than 12,000 chairs during the three years she has done this work. She is the fastest chair bottomer at the plant, averaging more than a dozen a day. Six of her oldest children also bottom chairs and together they have bottomed more than 20,000 chairs.

The Negroes find rockers much harder to work with and they average only about six of these per day. The work is done in their homes and each day finds the chair bottomers busy at their task. Approximately 60 per cent. of the people employed seating chairs depend upon this work for a livelihood. Nine of this percentage are widows, supporting their families, and with no other source of income. A number of white families are also employed to bottom chairs.

It is a fascinating pastime to watch a chair in the making. The rough log goes in one end of the mill and comes out at the other end a finished product. The chairs are loaded in numbers of several hundred on the company's trucks and sent many hundreds of miles each week to buyers.

The factory's present payroll is several hundred dollars per week, one of the largest payrolls in this community. This helps greatly to stimulate trade in Darlington, and most of the money is spent locally and not in neighboring towns.

The Pee Dee Chair company has decreased unemployment considerably in Darlington county. Not only among the white families but among the Negroes as well work has been found there in recent years for a great number of persons. To pass the plant and hear the sound of the rapidly moving machinery at all hours of the day one would think that the depression is indeed a thing of the past for the factory is one of the busiest enterprises in this section. The filling of the numerous orders received there requires the loading each day of one of the big, heavy trucks by the drivers and when this task is completed the truck resembles a small mountain with chairs piled high into the air and covered with a brown canvass cloth for protection against the rain.

RACE ISSUE FACTOR IN VOTE ON S. C. PENSION MEASURE

Columbia 4-13-35

Baltimore Sun,

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11—(By ANP)—Definite action toward adoption of old age pension measures were made by the Legislature this week. Collection of this $2 head tax from the Negro population of the State that is all over the age of 21, aroused much speculation among the legislators inasmuch as it would be difficult to get the money if the pension law went into effect.

The colored population of South Carolina is estimated at about 48 per cent of the total.

Representative Ben Adams, Richland, stressed the importance of the colored citizens and said he favored the bill, but felt that if the U. S. government supervised or regulated the operation of the bill, all would come in for like treatment.

"There will be no distinction between white and Negro," he said "I believe in caring for aged Negroes, but I don't think as much is necessary to care for an aged Negro as for an aged white person.'

Sumter, S. C. Herald
August 1, 1935

REMOVAL TROOP FINAL FROM CAMP POINSETT

Conference Held Relative to Substitution of Negro Contingent There.

After a complete discussion it was decided Tuesday to accept the substitution of Negro troops at Camp Poinsett to complete the work there but at the same time to close the park for recreational purposes until the project was completed. This was definitely stated that the white C. C. C. youths in camp there would be withdrawn definitely on August 21.

Captain George B. Beall, of Fort Moultrie, District Adjutant, Tuesday morning held a conference in the Board of Trade rooms with a commitee representing county and city officials. Board of Trade, and citizens of Wedgefield, respecting the transfer of the CCC company from Poinsett Park and the substitution therefor of a company of negro CCC enrollees. This conference was held because of objections, raised subsequent to previous conferences by residents of the Wedgefield community to the substitution of a negro CCC Company for the white CCC company who have been stationed in the park for several months. Wedgefield was represented by W. H. Ramsey, M. M. Mellette and H. M. McLaurin.

Captain Buell made a statement covering the entire situation and explained that the order had been issued from headuaqrters transferring the company on Aug. 21 and which orders are final, as all efforts had failed to have the order revoked so that the company now in the park could remain there to complete the project. The camp in the park must be abandoned and the work left incomplete or a negro CCC company under command of white officers, will be placed in the park to complete the program, provided the people of Sumter county, and especially the residents of the communities continguous to the camp accept this alternative proposition.

After discussion of all phases of the matter it was agreed to accept the proposal and place a negro CCC company in the park to complete the work, under the conditions and with the disciplinary restrictions set forth by Captain Buell; and it was also recommended that the park be closed to the public for recreational purposes until the park has been completed. There was only one dissenting vote to this solution of the matter. M. M. Mellette objected to the substitution of a negro CCC company for the company now in the park, maintaining that it would be preferable to abandon the camp and suspend the park develoment. All others present signed the statement, drafted by Mr. S. K. Nash and adopted, after minor amendments, by the meeting.

Labor - 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Southern States Industrial Council.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Commercial Appeal

Southern States Meeting To Be Held Dec. 16

12-12-35

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—The Southern States Industrial Council, through its secretary, Charles C. Gilbert, today announced the names of industrial and business leaders who will be in charge of arrangements for the third annual meeting of the council in Birmingham on Dec. 16. Memphis,

Paul A. Redmond of Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham, is chairman on arrangements for the meeting, which will be one of the most outstanding industrial gatherings ever called in the south and at which there will be "developed a program which can be presented to our southern congressmen for their consideration before Congress convenes." Tenn-

The committees follow:

Birmingham—W. Carson Adams, Adams, Rowe & Norman; A. B. Aldridge, Alabama Mining Institute; H. G. Barclay, Weir-Kilby Co.; J. M. Barry, Alabama Power Co.; S. F. Clabaugh, Protective Life Insurance Co.; B. B. Comer, Jr., Avondale Mills; A. B. Collins, Associated Industries Alabama; H. T. DeBardeleben, DeBardeleben Coal Co.; J. H. Eddy, Kaul Lumber Co.; L. E. Foster, Chamber of Commerce; L. E. Geohegan, Gulf States Steel Co.; H C. Stockham, Stocknam Pipe Fitting Co.

Alabama—J. F. Ames, Selma Manufacturing Co., Selma; D. R. Dunn, Alabama Dry Dock & Shipping Co., Mobile; J. T Flagg, Gardner-Warring Co., Florence; J H. Friend, Southern Kraft Corp., Mobile C. A. Hamilton, Alabama Pipe Co., Anniston; J. M. Jenkins, Jenkins Brick Co., Montgomery; Lloyd Liveiy, Alabama Hosiery Mills, Decatur; Francis Lynch, Saratoga Victory Mills, Albertville; Mark Lyons, McGowan-Lyons Supply Co., Mobile; A. C Michaels, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Anniston; T. Scott Roberts, Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Anniston; Benjamin Russell, Russell Manufacturing Co. Alexander City; H. D. Warner, Gulf States Paper Co., Tuscaloosa.

Arkansas—E. S. Dilley, Standard Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., Pine Bluff; Fred Wyman, Southern Lumber Co., Warren; F. W. Scott, Union Saw Mill Co., Huttig.

Kentucky—Lyman C. Martin, Mengel Co., Louisville; Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Corp., Owensboro; E. F. Pawsat, Wald Manufacturing Co., Inc., Maysville.

Louisiana—E. A. Frost, Frost Lumber Industries, Inc., Shreveport; A. B. Freeman, Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Co., New Orleans; Steve F. Michaud, Southern Advance Bag & Paper Co., Hodge.

Mississippi—V. C. Rutledge, Buckwalter Lumber Co., Union; J. H. Thickens, Masonite Corp., Laurel; D. S. Wheatley, Wheatley & Co., Greenwood.

Tennessee—John S. Fletcher, Strang, Fletcher & Carriger, Chattanooga; E. J. McMillan, Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville; J. M. Buck, Plough, Inc., Memphis.

Speakers who will address the industrialists at the four sessions of their one-day meeting are scheduled as follows:

Fitzgerald Hall of Nashville, president of the N., C. & St. L. Railway; Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; James E. Edmonds of New Orleans, managing editor of the Cotton Trade Journal; Cleveland A. Newton of St. Louis, general counsel of the Mississippi Valley Association; Charles L. Cornelius of Nashville, former state senator; C. C. Shepard of Clarks, La., president of the Louisiana Central Lumber Company; John E. Edgerton of Lebanon, Tenn., president of the Southern States Industrial Council, and Dr. Gus W. Dyer of Nashville, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University.

Labor-1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Tennessee

Clarksville, Tenn., Chronicle
April 24, 1935

A COLORED TERA PROJECT LAUNCHED

A project employing between 30 and 40 colored women manufacturing comforts was started Tuesday in the gymnasium of the Burt high school. The output is not definitely established yet, Mrs. L. M. Moore, administrator, stated today pending full knowledge of the ability of the employes to construct the comforts which will be distributed to relief families.

The production in the mattress factory has been doubled by state specifications. From this date until May 31 the factory will be expected to turn out 150 mattresses each week. The quota has been 75 heretofore.

GIVE NEGROES JOBS.

East Tennessee news

IT IS VERY LIKELY THAT OUR STATE Commission controlling public utilities will, at an early date, vote their indorsement of the bus franchise that will provide Knoxville with a number of bus lines to take care of transportation of passengers over our streets in a satisfactory manner and at a reasonable charge. As plans then get under way for the new lines, it does seem that the promoters of the new company would consider employing Negro operators of their lines that serve Negro sections. Such an arrangement would go far toward according that part of our citizenship that will offer much support of their buses, consideration in the way of employment, and further, such a step would be just another far advanced over the attitude of the Tennessee Public Service wherein they accord Negroes very little consideration in the way of employment.

MALICIOUS

The East Tennessee News.
6-27-35

THE FRONT PAGE STORY APPEARING in Monday afternoon's edition of the Knoxville News-Sentinel under the caption "Negro Waiters Replace Girls at Hotel Grill." did more to destroy chances of Negroes to gain employment than anything that has been directed at the Negro racial group in Knoxville in many years. All efforts of the Ku Klux Klan and all other individuals and organizations inimical to the Negro could not possibly have directed a more malicious and effective blow in the way of throwing Negroes from jobs than this one article appearing in a most conspicuous space on the front page of our afternoon contemporary.

The situation bears out the contention that the News-Sentinel is guilty of employing the most flagrant treachery in the conduct of their publication. Careful observers are frank to charge that there is not the slightest semblence of consistency on the part of the paper. At some time an editorial or news article will appear in the columns of the paper which lead the readers to believe that a spirit of just and fair dealings characterize every phase of the newspaper's organization, then, as is true in the instance above referred to, an article will be played up, fraught with prejudice-moulding sentiment and designed to do serious injustice to members of the minority racial group. Knoxville, Tenn.

All through the article referred to appears the word Negro with the capital "N," in compliance with sentiment and contentions among members of that racial group for such consideration. In the words of an observer, very aptly stated, it would be better that "Negro" should be spelled without the capital "N" from now, henceforth and forever more, if such a slight would prevent the publication of such damaging articles that serve to prevent the employment of members of the racial group. "To hell with the capital 'N' were the words of the observer—WE WANT AND NEED JOBS!"

TIMES
Kingsport
JUN 23 1935

LABOR AND THE WAGE LEVEL

Were any employer, public or private, to come into South Carolina and offer a large number of laborers double or treble the present wage scale it would undoubtedly cause great inconvenience to many other employers. It would upset things.

Some employers would be ruined by it. But were the wage scale raised to the level of the East and Midwest people from these regions would flock into South Carolina.

If the South Carolina wage earners, white and black, could not or would not do as good a day's work for the same money as the newcomers, they would be "out of luck."

In the South the Negroes have never really had to compete with white labor. All the competition has been the other way,—the whites have had to compete with Negro labor.

Were the wage level raised in the South to the level of the North the Negroes would have to work with equal efficiency with the whites or they would be crowded out. Whether they could or would meet white labor on equal terms we are not now discussing. The fact is that Negro labor has had a great chance in the South since 1865, especially the last thirty-five years—a better chance than white labor has had despite the lessening of its handicap by giving it complete possession of the textile industry.

Ninety per cent that is written about the economic hardships of the Negroes in the South is drool. The protective tariff is the main hardship that has been inflicted upon them—and that was inflicted by their traditional and loving "friends."—Charleston News and Courier.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

JUL 11 1935

What About Mattie?

Back in 1928 a family fairly representative of substantial Tennessee citizenship employed a 17-year-old colored girl as a domestic servant. She was untrained but willing and agreeable and in due course of time became what is colloquially known as "good help." She made up in loyalty and honesty whatever she may have lacked technically. She was paid in money the prevailing wage for that sort of service and in addition was rewarded in ways typical of such situations.

Things went along on the foregoing basis until the early part of 1935, at which time Mattie became obviously indifferent about whether she gave any degree of satisfaction whatever. Eventually she was dismissed and went her way nonchalantly. In a few days, however, the family began to wonder about Mattie and the man of the house went down to see. She was found on the front porch, rocking and fanning. Inquiries revealed the fact that she was on relief and not to be put to the vulgar ne-

cessity of work as long as Mr. Roosevelt was president. She also bestowed the information that she was not only eating but also eating better than she had been during the years preceding, during which period, of course, she had had the same meals as her employers.

What about Mattie, anyway? Her case presents in little a very serious and an increasingly grave problem for those of us who are at work and paying taxes. It is presumably unreasonable to expect Mattie, or any one of the millions like her, to work as long as she can live without it. There are plenty of folks who will take just as long as any one will give and without lifting their hands or bothering their minds about finding work to support themselves. It is a mistake to think otherwise, and yet there are undoubtedly others who have been unable to find work. It is admittedly difficult to draw the line, and still it must be drawn if this country is to avoid the permanent pauperization, and the unnecessary pauperization, of large blocs of population.

If Mr. Roosevelt and his aides want to perform a genuine service to this country, they can do it by establishing a sharp distinction between the ability to find work and the chance to choose it. A bad disease frequently requires bitter medicine.

Chattanooga Times
July 27, 1935

MAJ. SANDLING PRAISES NEGRO C.C.C. CAMPERS

ATLANTA, July 26 (AP).—Southern communities may object to Negro civilian conservation corps camps being established near them, but Uncle Sam is finding his dusky C. C. C.'s very satisfactory.

That's the opinion expressed by Maj. E. O. Sandling, United States army, commander of C. C. C. work in the Fourth corps area.

So well have the Negro companies worked, says Maj. Sandling, that of sixteen C. C. C. projects to be established in the corps area under the new expansion program, thirteen are to be manned by Negroes.

On numbers of occasions white citizens have been prompt to complain when they learn of plans to send the Negro units into their communities. At least two such complaints—from Washington, Ga., and Waynesboro, Miss.—have been filed this week.

B. M. Lufburrow, Georgia state forester, said the objections were caused, in Georgia, because business men feared Negro C. C. C.'s would not spend as much money in their towns as would white men and because they feared the Negroes would cause trouble.

But, because the Negroes have been commanded by efficient officers, said Maj. Sandling, "not a single untoward incident has occurred."

He said there has not been an instance where white citizens have protested the presence of Negro camps after they have been established. In all cases where objections have been filed before the camps were set up, he said, the Negroes have been sent elsewhere.

WORK RELIEF INJURES NEGRO SERVANT CLASS IN DIXIE, SAYS NOTED MEMPHIS NEWSPAPER

The Black Dispatch

SAYS MUST MAKE SHARP DISTINCTION BETWEEN ABILITY TO FIND WORK AND CHANCE TO CHOOSE IT.

Oklahoma City

Deaf Ear Turned To Sharecropper Plight

7-25-35

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18.—(ANP)—In respect to the large number of persons, white and black, throughout the country, who are taking advantage of the relief offered by the states and the federal government to escape legitimate opportunities to work, The Commercial Appeal of this city posed a question last week.

The editor of the newspaper chose for his illustration of the point the story of a colored girl, done to suit his taste, and set up the implication that the relief agencies are spoiling good servants.

The Commercial-Appeal has been notorious for the viciousness it has shown in respect to the sharecropper problem in the south. Its policies have been obviously dictated by the planter class and it has passed up no opportunity to impede and destroy the organization of the sharecroppers. Though it has no heart for these American slaves, white and black, The Commercial-Appeal shows much concern about the problem of what it calls families of "substantial Tennessee citizenship," presumably white. It, therefore, makes the following editorial query, entitled, "What About Mattie?"

"Back in 1928 a family fairly representative of substantial Tennessee citizenship employed a 17-year-old colored girl as a domestic servant. She was untrained but willing and agreeable and in due course of time became what is colloquially known as 'good help.' She made up in loyalty and honesty whatever she may have lacked technically. She was paid in money the prevailing wage for that sort of service and in addition was rewarded in ways typical of such situations.

"Things went along on the foregoing basis until the early part of 1935, at which time Mattie became obviously indifferent about whether she gave any degree of satisfaction whatever. Eventually she was dismissed and went her way nochalanty. In a few days, however, the family began to wonder about Mattie and the man of the house went down to see her. She was found on the front porch, rocking and fanning. Inquiries revealed the fact that she was on relief and not to be put up to the vulgar necessity of work as long as Mr. Roosevelt was president. She also bestowed the information that she was not only eating but also eating better than she had been during the years preceding, during which period, of course, she had had the same meals as her employers.

"What about Mattie, anyway? Her case presents in little a very serious and an increasingly grave problem for those of us who are at work and paying taxes. It is presumably unreasonable to expect Mattie, or any one of the millions like her, to work as long as she can live without it. There are plenty of folks who will take just as long as any one will give and without lifting their hands or bothering their minds about finding work to support themselves. It is a mistake to think otherwise, and yet there are undoubtedly others who have been unable to find work. It is admittedly difficult to draw the line, and still it must be drawn if this country is to avoid the permanent pauperization and the unnecessary pauperization of large blocs of population.

"If Mr. Roosevelt and his aides want to perform a genuine service to this country, they can do it by establishing a sharp distinction between the ability to find work and the chance to choose it. A bad disease frequently requires bitter medicine."

But The Commercial-Appeal is still stone deaf to the plea of Mattie's brother, the sharecropper, strangled and starved under a barbarous land tenant system in the south which has belched him forth upon the highways of the south without shelter and without food. Though there be millions in the same tragic position of Mattie's brother, The Commercial-Appeal, eyes closed without any shame, remains silent on the plight of the exploited sharecroppers.

Paris, Tenn., Intelligencer
June 29, 1935

TVA PLAN RESENTED

The announcement that TVA has changed its plans with reference to the CCC camp here, and that it is now its plan to use the camp for colored boys between the ages of 18 and 25 is resented by both the white and colored populations of our community.

The location chosen for this camp is not suitable for use for colored boys and nobody in the community wants it used for that purpose. It is located in a white residential section and is adjacent to the white high school.

Experience has taught members of both races in the South that greater harmony exists where there is a division of living quarters for each.

The relationship between the white people and negroes in Paris is as near ideal as could be desired and the members of neither race want to risk the possibility of a company of approximately 250 young men from other communities to interfere with this relationship by locating in a white community.

There is no reason for anyone to become excited over the change in TVA's plan. It can easily be understood when one considers the difference in living conditions in the north, east and south and the fact that some of those in authority live in other sections where this is no divsion in living quarters for the two races.

No time should be lost, however, in calling attention to these differences and prevailing upon those in authority to execute their original intention of using the camp in Paris for white boys only.

Protests from leaders of both races are in order, as a united front from the population of the community as a whole will almost certainly produce the desired results.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., News
August 15, 1935

NEGRO CCC BOYS ARE BEING MOVED

A part of the company of C.C.C. boys, colored, which had come to the camp near Henryville are being sent away, we have been informed, and no others will be sent, because of the protest of the citizens of that section.

The City of Lawrenceburg and the American Legion protested them coming here several weeks ago and a delegation went to Atlanta to see if it could not be stopped. But at that time the commanding officer did not give any encouragement to the committee. However, powers higher up got hold of the matter and now we are informed that the company will not be placed at Henryville, where it is not wanted.

Labor-1935
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Tennessee

Workers Suffer on TVA Project, Prober Reveals

Afro-American

Finds Segregation Rampant in Jobs, Wages, and Housing.

9-14-35

FEAR OF DISCHARGE KEEPS MEN SILENT

Baltimore, Md.

Report Holds Plan Has No Future Hopes.

NEW YORK — The Tennessee Valley Authority, popularly known as the TVA and regarded as the most significant and far-reaching project of the New Deal, has meant little to colored persons thus far, according to a report filed with the NAACP by John P. Davis, this week.

Mr. Davis, sent into the TVA area by the NAACP, reports that not only are the colored persons now at work on the TVA subjected to discrimination and segregation as to type of jobs, wages, housing and citizenship training courses but that the future of TVA as an experiment into better living holds little of promise for colored citizens.

Get No Skilled Work

The report, made public this week, shows that colored workers on various sections of the TVA projects numbering some 2,000, are confined in the most part to the lower brackets of wages and are barred from skilled labor and high wages.

Almost three-fourths of the men employed in the Wilson Dam area are laborars at 37½ cents an hour. The next highest number are laborers at 45 cents an hour, and the remaining few are scattered here and there at 60 and 75 cents, with a very few, less than ten, at $1 an hour.

All the machinery of employment is set up so that colored persons do not have even an opportunity to apply for skilled work, Mr. Davis found. The requests for skilled labor come from construction bosses and are handed to white personnel directors. These officials weed out the requests and turn over to their colored personnel directors only the requisitions for ordinary labor.

The workers have no method of stating grievances, and those few who might be inclined to do so keep silent for fear of losing their jobs. Mr. Davis cites the cases of two men who drove TVA trucks from April, 1934, until January, 1935. For all that period they were paid the common labor rate of 45 cents an hour, although white truck drivers were getting 75 cents an hour. They did not dare to complain because they felt they would be discharged.

At Wheeler Dam a white chief cook was in charge of the colored mess hall.

At the Pickwick Landing Dam, one of the latest units to be started, colored skilled and unskilled workers were employed only on the "Negro" houses of the village being built there for workers, and even this employment, in the case of two electricians, was protested to Washington by Local 474 of the Electrical Workers' Union.

Mr. Davis found that colored workers were given the most dangerous work, such as working in water and mud. A large percentage of the workers in the fertilizer plants are paid at the rate of 37½ cents an hour.

Rigid Housing Jim Crow

In the villages constructed for the housing of workers on the projects, colored persons have been excluded entirely, or else provided with inferior housing, the report states. There are none housed at Norris Dam and workers there must go from seven to twelve miles to and from work.

At Wilson Dam there are two villages for white, and one for colored.

The white houses range from three-room bungalows to six- and seven-room houses, modern in every respect. The houses for colored are all old bungalows which were moved from near the white village to a swampy spot adjacent to a railroad track. The houses have only half screens, with no windows in the kitchens. Because of the swamp, insects are plentiful.

The nearest store is two miles away and prices there are exorbitant. There are no paths or roads, and the pasture for cows is across the railroad track. Families are not allowed to have chickens or keep a truck-garden on their house plot; they must raise a few vegetables in a community garden wholly inadequate for the number of families. At Pickwick Landing Dam the accommodations for colored workers are much superior to those at the other places, but still somewhat below the standard for whites.

Labor—1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Texas.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JAN 6 1935

POLICE TO CHECK ON NEGRO TAXIS

Bus Drivers' Union Charges Traction Company Business Affected

The police department last night was directed to check up on a complaint received by Jimmy Fitzpatrick, councilman, charging negro taxicabs with operating as jitneys and cutting into the bus company's revenue.

Mr. Fitzpatrick told the council at its regular meeting that the protest came from John W. Christopher, head of the street car and bus drivers' union. He quoted the latter as saying the traction company gave the alleged loss of revenue as a reason for not granting higher wages to its employes.

On a question from Mr. Fitzpatrick, members of the city commission said the new ordinance taxing coin operated machines applies to all in the city or that will come in, including those at the fair.

Raymond Edmonds, city clerk, said he would have his requested report on the gas rate question ready for the council investigating committee after tomorrow. The chairman, William Wahrmund, said the group would convene Friday if most of the members are available.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.
STANDARD

APR 22 1935

PREJUDICE

Abilene capitalizes on the racial prejudice that exists at a neighbor city, Sweetwater, to get some needed work done at home. The negro CCC enrollees that Sweetwater protested are being transferred to Lake Abilene State Park, where work was ncomplete. The Park will become a thing of beauty, an asset to the Abilene section, and none will question when enjoying it how or by whom the work was done.

To have neglected this opportunity might have cost Abilene the chance to have achieved a completed park. Sweetwater fortunately will get its work done by white CCC workers, otherwise it could have twiddled its thumbs at the cost of prejudice.

Negro With Broken Leg In Ship Hold 48 Hours

Advertiser

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Nov. 12.—(AP)—A 36-year-old negro was taken from an empty hold of the steamship Genevieve Lykes here today after he had lain there for nearly 48 hours with a broken right leg and severe cuts about the head.

The negro, Norman Davis, independent longshoreman of Lake Charles, La., fell into the hold while helping load the vessel at the Louisiana ports. The hatch was lowered while the negro was unconscious.

When the vessel docked here the hatch was opened and Davis called out for help.

Labor–1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 15, 1935

Negro Post Office Workers to Meet

Negro postal employees of Richmond and vicinity will hold a mass meeting at Capital City Elks' Home, Second and Leigh Streets, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The object is to devise ways and means of bettering conditions in the service, so far as compensation is concerned.

The notice sent out in advance reads in part: "Not only will matters affecting our pay envelopes be discussed but this will be a medium through which we hope to become better acquainted personally. After all, what affects one affects all."

Postmaster Clyde W. Saunders has been invited to address the mass meeting or send a representative. Other speakers will be A. E. Bowers, chief clerk, Railway Mail Service; L. A. Rockecharlie of the Railway Mail Service and J. O. Gilliam, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Among the activities in which Negroes are employed in the postal service here and in Virginia are jobs as clerks, carriers, chauffeurs, railway clerks, elevator operators, laborers and skilled mechanics.

Vice-president Tom Ellis of District No. 2 is urging all Negro employees hereabouts to attend this meeting. A musical program, supplied by the Sabbath Glee Club, with Henry Watterson at the piano, will enliven the proceedings.

Squeezed [illegible] From the Bottom

TO THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE there came this week a letter from a Norfolk business man from which the following is an excerpt:

"Recently we had occasion whereby we could have used a Negro boy to do cleaning, delivery work, etc. Neither white or colored boy would be worth 30c an hour. We wrote the Code Authority, explaining this, which was taken up in Washington, and we were not allowed to employ a Negro boy at less than the minimum code wage. The result being that we will pay the minimum wage to a white boy so that he can be trained and, if qualified, can rise in our business."

"This is, of course, a very small illustration and only applies to one Negro boy, but if the same condition exists throughout the South and throughout the nation you can readily see just what a hardship this is creating, particularly on the Negro youth of the country."

The FERA Division of Research, Statistics and Finance, has completed a survey of persons receiving relief in 79 cities, which throws some interesting light upon the magnitude of the problem which arose out of the action of the National Recovery Administration and the subsequent reaction of employers, like the Norfolk business man who related his case to us.

The survey showed that about 386,000, or 45 per cent of the 856,800 Negro workers on public emergency relief rolls in cities and towns in May, 1934, came from domestic and personal service occupations.

There were exactly 200,400 who had been displaced as cooks, waiters, laundry workers, hotel employers, cleaners, porters, et cetera. Truck drivers and chauffeurs accounted for 38,000.

Nearly 70,000 of those displaced and forced upon relief rolls were skilled mechanics, such as painters, carpenters, building workers, plumbers, machinists and electricians.

Of all the people of all races on relief rolls Negro workers included a far greater proportion with previous work experience. Only three per cent of Negro women and four per cent of Negro men on relief rolls had not been previously employed.

From the viewpoint of the group represented by the business man who stated his experience to us the trouble is fundamentally with the National Industrial Recovery Act, which fixed a minimum wage beyond that which employers were willing to pay colored labor. The National Industrial Recovery Administration may have set the minimum too high. That is a debatable question in the light of what the Industrial Recovery Act intended to do, viz.: raise purchasing power as well as the price of commodities as part of the plan for effecting recovery.

Had the minimum wages as set up been paid the employers would have gotten the money back in exchange for commodities. There seems to be no controversy about that.

The general consensus, arrived at after much battling on the NRA front, is that the fundamental trouble is one of attitudes. One of these attitudes we think our correspondent expressed quite frankly when he said "neither white or colored boy would be worth 30c an hour." Another expressed quite as frankly when he said: "We will pay the minimum wage to a white boy so that he can be trained and, if qualified, *can rise in our business.*"

In this latter attitude there are tragic consequences for the Negro. He is confronted with an orthodox limitation upon his services, both as to what he should earn and as to how far he shall "rise."

These are fundamental troubles which governmental experiments in restoring the country to a sound economic basis do not seem to be able to reach.

RICHMONDERS TOLD TO RAISE HELL BY TRAGER

Says Relief Setup Deals Unfairly With Negroes

5-4-35

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND — "With the relief for Negroes as low as it is in Richmond you ought to be able to raise Hell," Dr. N. E. Trager, chairman of the People's Unemployment League of Baltimore and a former instructor in philosophy in the Teachers College at Johns Hopkins University, told a capacity crowd Monday night at the Y. W. C. A., Seventh Street.

The occasion was the opening session of the annual institute being sponsored by the educational department of the Phyllis Wheatly Branch of the Y. W. C. A. this week.

"Unless you bestir yourselves and go out to meeting, there is danger of your defeating your own purpose," the speaker said.

Declaring that the Negro has never been included in the New Deal and that the Negro should scrap the New Deal, Mr. Trager brought before his audience specific cases in Baltimore sweat shops where the temperature was from 100 to 106 degrees and Negroes were working in these places for five and six dollars per week.

Effects Of Code

But when the code was introduced and the wages had to be raised to $12 and $15 per week Negroes immediately became "too shiftless," according to employers and were replaced by white workers.

Carrying further the failure of the NRA codes to protect Negroes, Mr. Trager said that there were some industries where the code was not allowed to enter, such as hotels, domestic work, etc. This, he said, was to keep the Negro on a low salary scale. Until the Negro reorganizes his life so that it will co-ordinate with the New Deal in its present form, the benefits derived from it will be few, the speaker said.

Boosts Socialist Party

Charging that the Democratic Party had done nothing for the Negro and that he could see no reasons why Negroes should want to vote in the Democratic primaries, Mr. Trager asked his listeners to join either the Socialist or the Communistic party. "Norman Thomas and a few other white men in Arkansas have done more for the share cropper and to break down certain barriers between the races, in one and a half years, than all the interracial groups in the state of Virginia since they have been organized," he continued.

When the speaker was asked a solution to the problem, he suggested that Negroes organize themselves together in groups and get more of their race into the different factories and shops. Said he, "I have been surprised to hear teachers ask for more pay when they should have been asking for equal poy for the work done." Mr. Trager suggested that teachers strike 100 percent.

He made a grave attack on the old age pension and unemployment insurance plans. "Unemployment insurance begins too late—gives too little—and ends too soon," he asserted. The speaker stated that the insurance policy was set up to start giving the client benefits about one year before the end of the usual span of life.

Mr. Trager produced evidence to show that there were Negro families of five in Richmond who were receiving $3.50 per week from the relief fund. "When you ask yourself how the Negro may become a part of the New Deal, you ask yourself a serious question," the speaker concluded.

The meeting was presided over by Miss Daisy Jones. Mr. Trager was introduced by Prof. E. P. Simms of Virginia Union University.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

The General Assembly Will Kill It Again

ONE OF THE speakers at the convention of the Associated Master Barbers of Virginia in Richmond this week indicated that another effort will be made at the approaching session of the general assembly to obtain legislation restricting and regulating the barber's trade through the medium of a State board of examiners. Such legislation has been attempted at numerous sessions of the general assembly of Virginia in recent years and in each instance has failed.

Failure of these barber bills has been due to the fact that the lawmakers recognize that their object was to force colored barbers out of the trade and leave it wholly in the hands of white barbers. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* quotes *The Journeyman Barber*, an organ of the white barbers, as declaring five years ago that the purpose of these bills was to eliminate Negro competition and raise prices. Our contemporary also quotes Patrick H. Reagan, fourth vice-president of the Journeyman Barbers International Union of America, as saying that the principal aim of those appointed to barbers' examining boards in the States which have such laws "seems to be "to assist in building up a political machine," adding that these boards and their inspectors "seem to have no conception of the rights of the rank and file of the barbers or the "public." He also speaks of graft in one such State. The nature of the "examination" to which certain barbers might be subjected under a law such as the one proposed is indicated by an extract which *The Times-Dispatch* publishes from *The Square Deal* of Des Moines, Iowa, an organ of the white barbers of that State. Following are samples:

"How many hairs are there to the square inch on the "average scalp?"

"Where is the arrector pili muscle located and what is "its function?"

"How is the hair connected with the blood stream and "the nerve system?"

"Describe the function and location of the sebaceous "glands."

"What is the scientific name for hair which has a ten- "dency to split?"

Questions such as these asked of any barber, white or colored, whom the board wanted to drive out of the trade, undoubtedly would accomplish its purpose and deprive the victim of the opportunity to make a living.

So far as Virginians are concerned, the argument that 41 other States have such legislation will produce no effect upon the general assembly of this State. The Negro barber and the white barber are equally entitled to a square deal at the hands of the public and of the law. The Negro barber would not be getting it were this proposed barber bill put on our statute books. It is highly creditable to Virginia that public sentiment in this State has been so strong as to prevent legislation so plainly unfair to the Negro barber.

Labor-1935

Virginia

Occupation Wages, etc

SOUTHERN BUS COMPANY MAKES MARVELOUS PROGRESS IN 9 YEARS

Negro Transport Co. Pays $65,000 In Salaries Yearly

Plant 6-22-35
Richmond, Va.

8,000 Passengers Are Transported Daily By Winston Salem Bus Corporation

CELEBRATING 9TH ANNIVERSARY

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., June—The daily operation of 42 passenger buses within the corporation limits of this city!

The transportation of 8,000 passengers daily!

The payment of Municipal, State and Federal license and tax fees amounting to $10,000 annually!

The employment of 75 drivers, mechanics and clerks!

The payment of $65,000 annually in salaries and purchase of 500 gallons of gasoline and 20 gallons of oil daily at an annual cost of $30,000!

That is just one of the many interesting leaves torn from the "Experience Ledger" one of the most unique, one of the most intelligently conducted and certainly one of the most profitable business ventures attempted by Negroes in these United States.

NINE YEARS OLD

It represents a portion of the history of the Safe Bus Incorporated, of which C. R. Peebles is president, operated in this city for the past 9 years.

Too, it represents less material consideration. It represents those more or less intangible qualities of inspiration, coordination, perseverance and a boundless determination.

Capitalized at $100,000 nine years ago, the Safe Bus Incorporated began operation with 35 buses of decided antiquated type. The operators were faced with the necessity of mapping out routes, developing schedules and deciding upon fares in order to properly handle the newly created business institution.

Though inexperienced in conducting a highly organized institution in the beginning of the operation of the enterprise, the owners, by intensive study and strict application to duties assigned have developed into specialists in the business of bus transportation.

Makes Bus Bodies

In recent years the management has gone a decided step forward in entering the field of production. That is to say, not satisfied with merely maintaining a general repair department, where Negro mechanics make all necessary repairs to the rolling stock of the company,. for the past two years all the bus bodies used on their speedy and comfortable conveyances have been built by Negro artisans in the company's plant.

Launching the enterprise bold-nosed in the face of one of the greatest national depressions—though, frankly, the originators of the plan did not foresee the down-swing in national prosperity—the company has developed and expanded to an almost incredibly remarkable degree through the stormiest years in the nation's economic history.

Unfair Competition

The onslaughts of unfair competition on the part of illegal operators of motor cars operating in violation of city ordinances have been consistently repulsed by the unshakable management of Safe Bus Incorporated.

The visitor to this city is immediately impressed with the fleet of buses, manned by courteous, capable, neat operators, that scurry hither and thither, "loaded to the hilt" with intracity passengers.

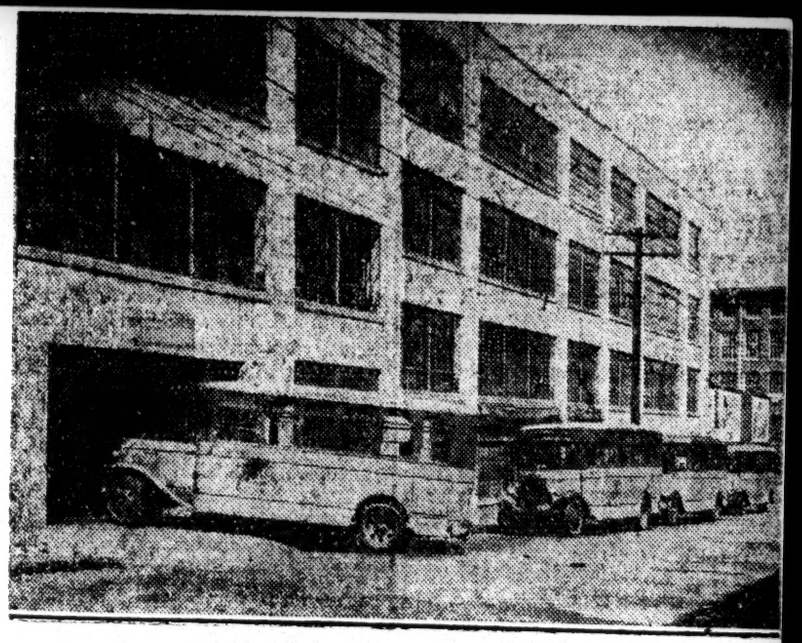
It's an experience that the Negro visitor reacts to with pardonable pride in racial accomplishment.

Other officers, aside from Mr. Peebles, the president, are: C. T. Woodland and R. R. Morgan, vice-presidents; E. T. Miller, secretary; J. H. Hairston, treasurer; C. G. Peebles, stock manager; Joseph Miller, traffic manager; J. M. Adams, assistant traffic manager; G. F. Ragsdale, supervisor of public relations; G. H. Dillahunt, assistant supervisor of public relations; E. O. Hill, statistician; Attorney H. V. Price, legal advisor; Dr. A. H. Ray, medical advisor.

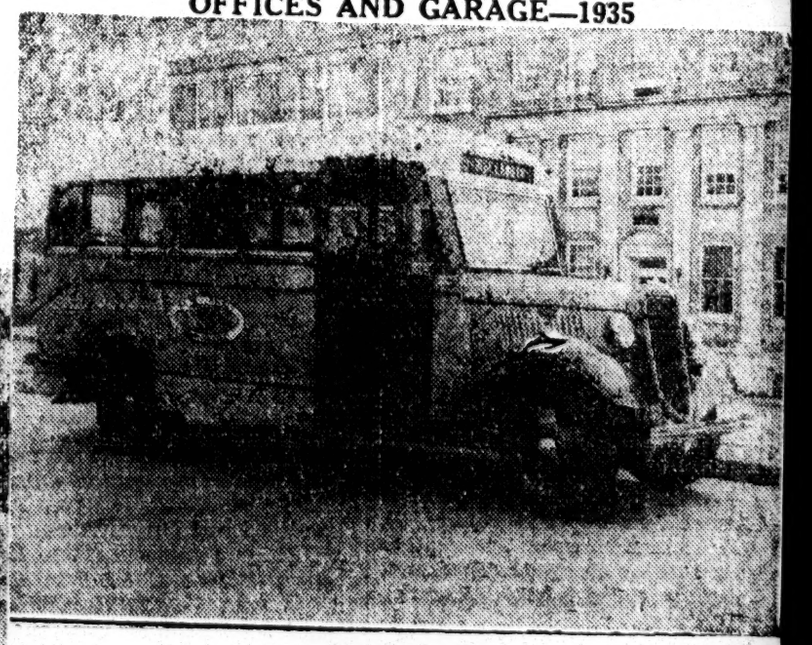
—NEGRO COUNCILMAN—

SHOP AND GARAGE—1926

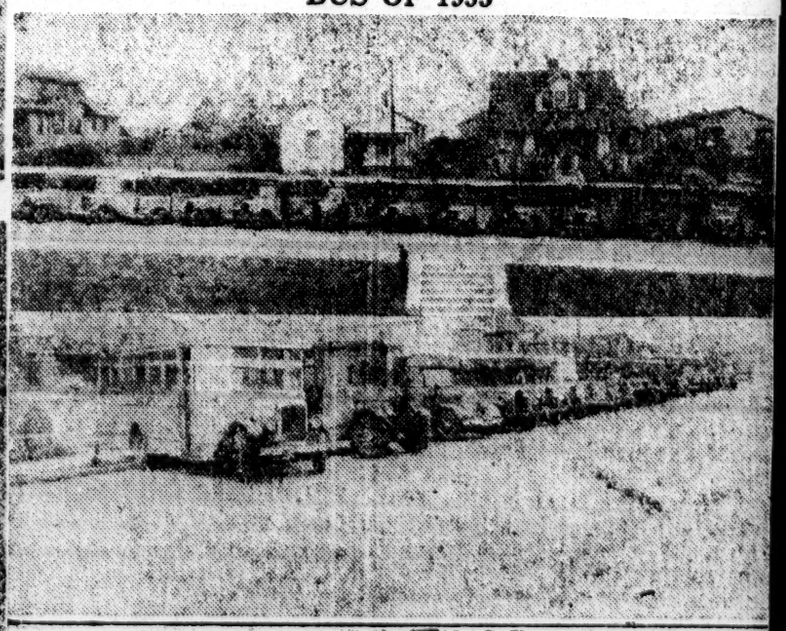
BUS OF 1926



OFFICES AND GARAGE—1935



BUS OF 1935



SAFE BUS FLEET OF 42 BUSES

Labor - 1935

Occupation, Wages, etc.

West Virginia.
6

W.Va. College Studies Jobs Open to Group

Afro-American

INSTITUTE, W.Va.—A survey pointing to desirable improvements and readjustments in the occupational opportunities and in the training and educational progress available to the 114,893 colored citizens of the state has been undertaken by West Virginia State College, of which John W. Davis is president.

Serious consideration is being given the project because of vanishing and shifting occupations and the necessity of redistributing colored workers. At present, eighty-six per cent of all gainfully employed colored workers in West Virginia are concentrated in four occupations: extraction of minerals, 47.4 per cent; domestic service, 24.7; mechanical industries, 10.6, and agriculture, 3.6.

During a thirty-year period, beginning in 1910, two of these type occupations have declined as work sources; one has barely maintained itself, and the other has grown slightly.

Alabama

Labor - 1935

Peonage

The Bosses in Alabama Are Goin' Crazy

BETH MITCHELL

"THE bosses are going' crazy . . ." This is how the workers of Alabama have learned to interpret the terror now raging through the State. This is the explanation of the widening number of illegal arrests, of kidnappings and beatings, of murders of workers.

The cops themselves, boss prostitutes, admit that they are "going crazy" trying to break up workers' organizations, trying to identify the workers' leaders. In a recent arrest of five workers in Birmingham, a city detective shook his fist in the face of one worker before the trial.

"Tell us who your leaders are," he threatened. "We've got to know. We got to bust this thing up. . . ."

The frenzy of the Southern ruling class in the face of workers organizing—this has brought on the widespread terror which opened anew and more viciously than ever before on May Day. This, and the Scottsboro decision.

Nor is the terror campaign of the Southern bosses and landlords unorganized. Police, private detective agencies, hired thugs and K.K.K.—these are the united forces of the bosses in their war on Southern labor.

The smoke from the fire of the bosses' camp poured over the industrial city of Birmingham even before May Day. The local press, naive if vicious, carried items of warning against May Day meetings. Red police cars patrolled the miserable alleys where Negro and white workers exist. Yet in the face of this announced police terror, meetings were held in the open.

Brief, well-ordered gatherings of two and three hundred people listened to leaders tell of the need for organization, of the need for unity in struggle, of the need for freeing the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon, and all other victims of the Southern frame-up system.

Communist Party speakers, Socialist Party speakers, representatives of trade unions and the International Labor Defense. They had things to say that the workers wanted to hear. And the workers protected the speakers from the cops and thugs in their midst.

* * *

BUT the bosses also had a plan for May Day. They not only sent uniformed and un-uniformed representatives to ferret out meetings throughout the city—they sent thugs out on a kidnaping expedition.

Bob Wood, District Secretary of the I. L. D., was lifted off the street in Birmingham by four thugs on the afternoon of May Day. He was carried twenty miles out of the city.

"Tell us about Scottsboro," the thugs said derisively. "We don't know anything about Scottsboro."

Repeatedly, during the beating that they gave Bob Wood, the thugs referred to Scottsboro. This whipped up their frenzy, strengthened their blows. Scottsboro, to the ruling class of the South, in all of its departments, represents all that they most fear—the fight of the Negro masses against oppression, the move of the white and Negro masses toward unity in their joint struggle for freedom. Bob Wood, as District Secretary of the I. L. D., represented all that they hate most—an "outsider" come down here to "stir up our niggers."

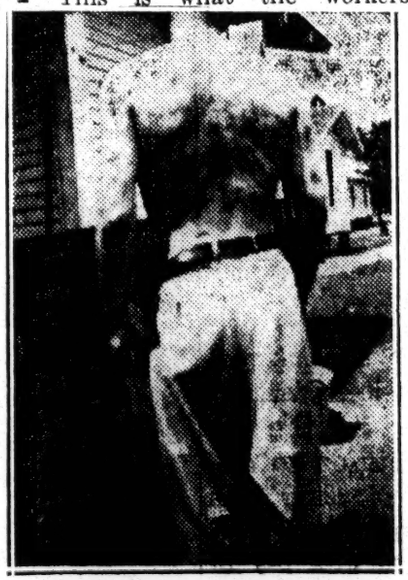
A week later, Blaine Owen, a Communist Party leader, was kidnapped off a downtown street. The kidnapping occurred on a Saturday evening, just after dark. A red (police) car passed Owen on the street, flashing its light upon him, identifying him to the thugs who followed in another car. He was carried eight miles out of Birmingham and beaten beyond recognition.

Hours after they left him, Owen was picked up by a party of young people who carried him to the home of a local minister. A doctor was called, and pictures of Owen's mutilated body were taken. The Birmingham Post, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, was the only paper in town which would publish the occurrence. The editors of the other papers said, "How do we know you Communists don't get yourselves beat up just for the publicity?"

Meanwhile, throughout the city of Birmingham, houses of workers have been raided constantly. Wholesale arrests are made without warrants. The arrests are sometimes made by the police department, sometimes by Milt McDuff, of the notorious private detective agency subsidized by the steel corporations to frame workers and "snare Reds." Arrested workers are charged with violation of the Downs' "literature" ordinance and given ten months on the chain gang. Evidence in these cases is never missing—for the cops and private detectives carry it in their pockets when they go raiding!

II

"THE landlords are goin' crazy. . . ." This is what the workers whispered to one another on the streets of Selma, the morning after May 12. Selma is a little town, deep in the sharecropping territory, where the croppers are waging a courageous struggle against their miserable conditions. The militant Share Croppers' Union of Alabama is leading the cotton choppers in a strike for dollar-a-day wages. These most exploited of all workers have been getting 35 cents a day, top price.



"A doctor was called and pictures of Owen's mutilated body were taken."

Landlords from the outlying plantations own the Selma shops. The Selma cops are employed to preserve peace—for the landlords.

Even on the street, the workers exchanged cautious greetings. Terror raged in the town. But word got around about the meeting that had been raided out in the country the day before, when fifty sharecroppers had gathered to listen to the words of two white organizers from Birmingham. Now Blaine Owen and R. Johnson, the two organizers, were in jail.

A woman comrade walked slowly up and down the quiet street outside the county jail. Through the barred windows of the cell tank, Owen and Johnson saw her. Whistling, she stooped to tie a shoelace—and pick up a note. Then she strolled casually on down the street.

The contents of the note were pasesd on to comrades in Montgomery fifty miles away. The Montgomery comrades got word to the District Headquarters in Birmingham. The I. L. D. sent a lawyer to Selma. Before he got there, however, Owen and Johnson were "released."

* * *

THE Selma cops have a special method of releasing political prisoners. A deputy entered the cell block late on the night of May 13.

"You-all kin git ready to go," he told Johnson and Owen. The boys told him they'd rather wait until morning. The deputy pulled a gun on them.

"You'll git the hell out now, and quick!"

From the cell window, the prisoners had seen the "committee" outside. Two cars, filled with men, waited by the curb in front of the jail. The license plates were covered with cloth. An old fellow who occupied the cell with the boys shook his head.

"Don't look healthy to me," he said. "That there green car in front belongs to the sheriff."

The men seized Owen and Johnson as they reached the street. Each carload of vigilantes claimed one victim. The terror caravan then moved rapidly out of town. At a bend in the road beyond Selma, another car waited. Signals were exchanged, and the waiting car took the lead. One of the heavy men poked Owen in the ribs.

"You-all kin git ready to write up yer own funeral," he sneered.

"If it's my funeral, someone else will write it up," Owen assured him. "If it isn't, you can be sure I'll write it up myself."

"Don't think you'll be feeling so much like writing none tomorrow," another vigilante cut into the conversation. "You-all done all the talkin' you're agoin' to in Dallas County—stirrin' up your niggers! A dollar a day for cotton choppin'! That's what you-all are tellin' them to ask for. An' we're a-tellin' you they ain't a nigger in this county whose life is worth a goddam nickel when we git through cleanin' up on this here union. You dirty, goddam trouble makers . . . nigger-lovers . . ." His voice choked.

The driver of the car turned to the speaker.

"Save yer spit," he advised. "You-all will git plenty of chance to have a go at him." He jerked his thumb toward Owen.

* * *

DEEP woods flanked the roadside where the cars drew up. Hastily the kidnap band pulled Johnson and Owen from the cars. Above the auto lights the boys saw the faces of their captors—the fat, heavy-jowled faces of Southern landlords. Uniformly cruel. Sons of many generations of lynchers.

At a signal from the "chief," the boys' clothes were stripped from them. Their hands were tied around the trunks of two trees. From one side a horsewhip lashed them—from the other, a heavy rope struck deep into their unprotected bodies. Someone muttered, "We oughtta lynch 'em."

Blood reached the surface of the skin, dripped from the lash wounds. One vigilante lighted a paper and held the flame to the wounds.

When the "treatment" was over, the vigilantes threw the boys upon the floor of the cars. Driving them to the county line, they issued their final warning.

"Next time you-all hit Dallas County, ain't nothin'll stop us from killin' you."

* * *

BEFORE Owen and Johnson could make their way to Birmingham, other arrests had already been reported from the sharecropping territory. As one of the comrades wrote in, "Hell broke loose." Sol Davis, a Negro leader of the working class, was lifted off his job in Selma, jailed briefly, and turned over to the vigilantes for the same treatment that had been meted out to Johnson and Owen. Robert Washington, an ILD leader from Birmingham, sent down to check up on the arrests, met the same reception. W. J. Foster, a Negro worker from Birmingham, followed to find out what had happened to Washington, was also arrested. He was turned over to the terror gang—and has not been heard of since.

Within three weeks' time, twenty-one other militant sharecroppers and workers, were arrested, kidnapped out of jail, and whipped unmercifully. The majority were evicted from their homes. Those who had jobs lost them.

A Negro comrade from Selma gave a recent report:

"The landlords are crazier than ever," he said. "They can't stop the organizin' noway." He paused to smile. "Some of 'em has even got smart. They give the cotton choppers a dollar-a-day. But we got to pay 'em back for what they done to our comrades . . ."

Alabama Terror

To the Editors of The Nation:

In Alabama a new reign of terror is being conducted against union labor by police and extra-legal forces in the hire of heavy industry. In the share-cropping region south of Birmingham the cotton choppers are on strike for a dollar-a-day wages. They have been receiving thirty-five cents a day, top price. Twenty-one workers and share-croppers have been arrested, held in jail briefly, then turned out of jail at the point of a gun and handed over to landlord vigilantes to be beaten, burned, and dumped. Two of the victims were white men arrested while addressing a group of share-croppers in a private home. The rest were Negroes, who suffered the additional punishment of eviction from their homes. One of the Negro workers, W. J. Foster, sent from Birmingham to investigate the terror in the share-cropping area, has not been heard of since he was turned over to the vigilantes four weeks ago. There is every reason to believe he was murdered.

In the industrial city of Birmingham police and private detective agencies in the hire of heavy industry cooperate in an attempt to break up labor unions. Homes of workers are raided constantly. Wholesale arrests are made without warrants, and the victims are given ten months on the chain gang for "possessing literature advocating government overthrow." In addition, kidnappings and beatings are carried on by thugs cooperating with the police. Robert Wood, district secretary of the International Labor Defense, was kidnapped from a downtown street by four thugs, carried out into the country, brutally beaten, and threatened with death. He was told he was "too damned interested in local industry." A week later Blaine Owen, a member of the Communist Party, was treated in a like manner. Owen was pointed out to the thugs, who followed in another car, by a police car which flashed its light on him.

We ask all readers to send protests to Governor Bibb Graves, Montgomery, to Mayor Burns, Selma, Alabama, and to Commissioner W. O. Downs, Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., June 16 Beth Mitchell

Virginia

Labor-1935

Peonage

Evils Of Tenant Farming On Eastern Shore Of Virgiuia As Bad As Anywhere In South

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Virginia
8-10-35

Conditions of Virtual Peonage Discovered In Famous Agricultural District; Hopeful Signs Seen Also

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CAPE CHARLES Va.— During a five-weeks stay on the Eastern Shore of Virginia this writer encountered indisputable evidences of a system of peonage that, if thoroughly investigated and exposed, would put Georgia to shame.

There are no glaring instances of brutality visible to the eye of the casual observer, nor does there appear on the surface to be anything amiss. Closer inspection, however, reveals a deadly and soul-killing system of peonage that is as subtle, devastating, and damnable in its effects as any conditions ever uncovered in the southern peonage-ridden system of tenantry.

There are hundreds of black farmers with large families in many instances, who do not own their own souls. They are completely at the mercy of their ruthless landlords, who handle all the produce raised, giving these people whatever they see fit to allow them.

Virtual Slavery

In some instances the tenant farmer or sharecroper, himself furnishes what teams and other farm implements he needs for working the crops. In others the landlord furnishes teams and other implements, fertilizer, seeds, etc., but whether he furnishes everything or not, the landlord generally handles all the finances, reckoning with the farmer according to his own figures. The average farmer has not the courage to dispute the findings.

In this way many of the Eastern Shore farmers are kept in virtual slavery through the simple expedient of keeping them perpetually in debt. They cannot desert the landlord as long as they are in debt to him.

There are many who, by renting outright, attempt to avoid these harrowing conditions, but according to information given this writer by a prominent farmer, their products must be sold through the man who owns the land and, after the early crop is sold, the proceeds are held by the landowner as a "precaution" against loss in the event the second crop is a failure.

How System Works

When the second or late crop fails, the renter is also left with the "bag to hold," the landowner who markets the crops always getting his first, in many instances all of it, then binding the helpless farmer to the land by advancing him subsistence until the next crop is marketed.

If the crop is successful, the farmer is able to pay off part of his old debt, but in nearly all instances he is left with a "balance" hanging over his head that must be paid out of the next year's crop. He dare not dispute the accounting rendered by the landlord.

A Sad Feature

There are others who lived in tenant houses on the property of prosperous white farmers. These are employed by the year. They have a stipulated salary of so much per week. Members of their families are also paid a small weekly salary during the working season of the year, many of whom are grown and work the year-around.

The sad feature about this system is that the weekly salary is not paid weekly but at the pleasure of the landlord. Many of these, like the share-croppers, are forced to go to the landlord for the few pennies necessary to buy a child a pair of overalls or a shirt for the head of the family.

In nearly every case it must be stated what the money is to be used for, even though it has long since been earned by the hapless worker. The prosperous farmer's excuse of not having money is based on the theory that he must wait until he is paid for his crop, but he can always find a few pennies for the things that the tenants must have and will "stand" for a certain amount of food to keep them from starving.

Not All Repressed

In spite of this dark picture, there are many colored men in the midst of these conditions who are prospering. When the Eastern Shore can boast of such establishments as those operated by James E. Thomas and B. F. Gunter, Accomac County undertakers, Gunter's Store and filling station in Bayside, and many other business enterprises operated by our group in that county, there is still hope for the future.

Mr. Thomas operates one of the finest funeral parlors in the county. It is an inspiration to go through his establishment, owned, controlled, and supported entirely by colored people. There are also many hundreds of our people who own their own homes and farms on the Shore and who are not only holding to them at all costs but are prospering in the meantime.

A Brighter Side

Down in Northampton County there are also many live business concerns operated by our people. Among the leading ones are: Holland's Funeral Parlors, at Cheriton; Morris' general store and filling station, near Kiptopeke, and numerous other small but growing enterprises.

In Cape Charles is found Jefferson's Grocery, the oldest continually operated store in Cape Charles, white or black, the owner of which has spent a lifetime in its operation and who is now aided by his son.

The only colored business establishment located in a building owned by colored people in the downtown business section is the real estate and insurance office of W. H. Tabb, a man who stands high in the estimation of Cape Charles citizens, of both races. Mr. Tabb is a real estate broker and district superintendent of the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company.

Other Businesses

One can hardly visit Cape Charles without paying a call on "Ann's Kitchen," an up-to-date restaurant and confectionery operated by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davis, who are listed among the leading citizens of the town, and the tonsorial parlors operated by L. T. Sample and Son, the town's leading barbers, the undertaking establishment operated by Mrs. M. C. Gary, and the contractor, T. L. Godwin.

In the professional field we find Dr. W. H. Johnson, Cape Charles' only colored physician, who is forging ahead by leaps and bounds, and Dr. F. A. Sheppard, the town's only colored dentist, who is also forging ahead. Other fields, such as insurance and education, are also represented here, but the legal profession is represented only in Accomac County, where Attorney Downing holds forth as the only attorney of the race.

Race Relations

Race relations on the shore are "not so hot," especially in the town of Cape Charles. While there is not so much open hostility between the races, there is an undercurrent of contempt that is surprising to the average Virginian of color.

Due to this condition, it appears that Negro enterprises could prosper greatly if such enterprises were operated by the people who could command an appreciable following and an educational campaign was conducted looking toward the crystalization of Negro thought on services to be derived from such enterprises.

The black customer in the average white store stands a poor chance of obtaining service as long as there are whites awaiting service. The writer walked out of a number of stores during his stay on the Shore, simply because, while awaiting service, a white customer entered the store and the clerk conveniently walked by him and waited upon the white customer who had just entered.

People Ambitious

This writer, who has traveled over practically the whole of the Virginia section of the Shore, sees in the future an entirely different conception of life on the part of the people of this section. The response that he has received in numerous talks that he has made in various sections convinces him that the people here are eager to boost their economic, political, spiritual, and financial status, that they welcome any speaker with a message with open arms, and that it does not require an Herculean effort to induce them to think. And where the people are not too lazy and indifferent to think, you may reasonably expect action.

At present there is little political action in this section of the state, there being only 23 colored persons registered and qualified to vote in Cape Charles out of a large adult Negro population. As a result of this laxity, educational opportunities for black children in the town are poor. The colored school in the town is located outside the city limits, though of semi-modern brick construction. It was constructed with funds contributed by sources other than the school board.

School Situation

There is no county high school in Northampton and only one in Accamac for colored children. One and two-room elementary schools predominate for colored children in both counties. Negroes contributed largely to the construction of the schools in both the counties and the towns.

This closes a partial commentary on what I observed on the Eastern Shore, but I am satisfied "it will not always be as I have here pictured it," as the signs of an awakening are unmistakable. Although conditions are in some cases very bad, I have faith and confidence in the black men and women of the Eastern Shore.